Secretary Humphrey yesterday called the tax cut plan "strictly phoney." Humphrey testified it would be inflationary and hurt "the little folks."

Congress today completed action on a 50 per cent pay increase for all members of Congress..and increases for federal judges and prosecutors. The bill, which now goes to the President, calls for an increase of 75-hundred dollars a year for all members of Congress..bringing their annual salary to $22,500. Congress last voted its members a raise in 1946..when the rate was ten thousand dollars a year.

The State Department announced today that we have presented a new demand to Communist China for the release of 41 American civilians now held by the Communists. This is IN ADDITION TO the 15 airmen whose release we have sought in the past. The demand for the release of the civilians was made to the Communists at a series of meetings in Geneva, Switzerland. The Communists told us "no Americans are being unjustly detained." The State Department points out that since we started talks with the Communists in Geneva last June, 18 Americans had been released from China. We hope more will be released.

The State Department said today there has been some

misunderstanding about a reported Burmese suggestion that the Chinese Reds are willing to consider "tensions" with an unefficial American mission. Burma's Premier U Nu said in Rangoon yesterday that he had [redacted] relayed such a message to Secretary of State Dulles. But the State Department says it has no knowledge that such a suggesstion actually was made to the Secretary.

Today, Mr. Dulles conferred with the premier of free South Viet Nam . He assured him that if his country is attacked by the Communists we will give Viet Nam massive support..from the Manila pact powers and from the United States.

In Jerusalem today, the United Nations Mixed Armistice Commission accused Isreal of a [redacted] violent attack on an Egyptian military post in the Gaza border area. Thirty-eight Egyptians were killed..31 wounded..IN a three-hour battle. Egypt says it has ordered large armed forces to the area to reinforce its frontier with Isreal.. AND the strongest possible protest will be made to the United Nations Security Council. Isreal says the Egyptians fired the first shot...in Isrealit territory. Western diplomats call the incident the gravest since the end of the Isreali Arab war.

In Washington, Harvey Matusow told a Senate committee that his former wife [redacted] told him she gave 70-thousand dollars to Senator Mc Carthy in 1950. A Senate investigation of McCarthy's affairs in 1952 indicated that the [redacted] woman had contibuted [redacted] 7-thousand dollars. Today Matusow said his former wife didn't want to face the Senate investigators so he took her to the Bahamas. He acknowledged that he had probably obstructed justice. Senator McCarthy refuses to "dignify anything that Matusow says by answering it." Matusow's former wife, whom he twice married and twice divorced... Mrs. Arvilla P. Bentley.. could not be reached for comment. Matusow today used the Fifth Amendment to decline to answer questions about testimony he gave in a Texas investigation of alleged Communism in 1935.

Edward R. Murrow: March 1, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The House of Commons experienced today what by common consent could be called an historic occasion. Sir Winston Churchill announced that Great Britain already is producing the hydrogen bomb, in a speech that found him at the peak of his rhetorical power and that held a crowded hall spellbound. # Members on both sides called it one of his best speeches since the war. It was noteworthy not only for the promise it conveyed of adding to the destructive power of the West, and its analysis of the nuclear situation today. It ended with an expression of the Prime Minister's faith in the ultimate future of disarmament. Britain's contribution to nuclear power, he predicted, might become so great in the next ten years that it will reach its final reward. "The day may come" he said, in a truly Churchillian peroration, "when fair play and love for one's fellow men, and respect for justice and freedom, will enable tormented generations to march forth, serene and triumphant, from the hideous epoch in which we dwell. Meanwhile, however, never flinch, never weary, never despair."

When Sir Winston took his place behind the dispatch box, the House saw him in good health for all his eighty years. His voice was clear and his presence commanding. He spoke throughout with a restraint that by its very

quiet, achieved drama, and at one moment, startling drama. That was when he tapped so forcibly on the sides of the dispatch box that it echoed in the gallery. "It is now a fact" he said, "that a quantity of plutonium - probably less than would fill this box - (it is about the size of a large picnic basket), would suffice to produce weapons that would give indisputable world domination to any great power which was the only one to have it."

The question uppermost in British minds undoubtedly is why Britain wants the hydrogen bomb when the United States has it. Sir Winston was at pains to give the answer. It is because Britain must be in a position, if war breaks out, to hit the targets that call for top priority to meet Britain's defense needs. He explained the necessities of deterrent power. "There are" he said, "scores of airfields from which the Soviets could launch attacks with H-bombs as soon as they have the bombers to carry them. It is essential to our deterrent policy - and our survival - to have American allies and strength to be able to paralyze these potential communist assaults in the first few hours of the war." There are major administrative and industrial targets behind the Iron Curtain, along with Soviet submarine bases and other naval targets, which would need early attention. "But unless Britain can make her own contribution" he declared, "she could not be sure that in an

emergency the resources of other powers would be planned exactly as Britain would want." This statement echoes past disagreements between London and Washington over target priorities during World War Two.

As to the danger of war, Sir Winston made two important predictions. One was that if the Soviet Union gets a supply of H-bombs and the means to deliver them, the next war, if it comes, would see the H-bomb used by both sides. "It would be folly" he said, "not to assume it."

The other prediction is that three or four years, though perhaps only two, will be needed for the Soviet Union to be in a position to deliver H-bombs in quantity on foreign targets. He was quite confident that the West has the superiority now and that the Soviet leaders know it. So he said, as one of his major themes, "there is time and there is hope, if we combine patience and courage." The United States, he said unequivocally, has many times the H-bomb strength of the Soviet Union. This is a flat contradiction of Mr. Molotov's recent statement that the United States is a laggard in this field.

As to Britain's contribution, he hinted at important British discoveries and suggested that British science will put the country in the lead. The Soviet stockpile of atomic weapons may be larger, he admitted,

but the quality of British weapons already is higher.

But if both sides draw even in three or four years, what then? "Perhaps" said Sir Winston, "it will be a stand-off resulting in peace. It might well be that we shall, by a process of sublime irony, reach a stage in this story where safety will be the sterile child of terror, and survival a twin brother of annihilation. "Which way may we turn to save our lives?" he asked. And he gave a bonafide system of general disarmament as the answer. But he pointed to the difficulties. History and tradition make it repugnant to the Soviet government, he said, to accept a practical system of international inspection. And while the United States now has the overwhelming mastery of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union and its satellites, he said, have an immense superiority of conventional weapons. The problem is to devise a balanced system of disarmament, one that at no time allows any participant an advantage endangering the security of others. That is now being studied on British and French initiative in the U.N. Disarmament talks in London. "But until a really trustworthy and universal agreement is arrived at" he said, "the only sane policy for the free world is defense through deterrents." And this thought led him to his final exhortation: "Never flinch, never weary, never despair."

WORD FOR THE DAY March 1, 1955.

Sir Winston Churchill is a man who handles the English language with extraordinary tenderness and discernment. He has a fondness for old-fashioned words that have not lost their cutting edge. He once said to this reporter: "The composition of a speech is indeed difficult; and the art of speaking in public is one that I have never completely mastered." If this be true, let all who attempt to practise the art desist in despair.

Goodnight and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that the United States "has many times the nuclear power of Soviet Russia." Sir Winston says we have overwhelming superiority in hydrogen weapons, The Russians may be able to reduce this in four years but they cannot nullify it. I'd like to review Sir Winston's speech in a few minutes.

It came as our Atomic Energy Commission exploded another "baby" Atomic bomb in Nevada..the third in the current series of tests.

In Washington the Senate Finance Committee has rejected a House-approved plan to cut income taxes by 20-dollars a person next January. Two Democrats.. Byrd of Virginia and George of Georgia..voted with seven Republicans. Six other Democrats favored the bill. Democratic Senator Clements of Kentucky, the acting floor leader, says his party's effort to obtain some relief for the low-income taxpayers will be carried to the Senate floor. Today's vote came after Leon Keyserling, once head of former President Truman's economic advisers, told the Senate committee that the proposed tax cut is exactly what is needed to help reduce unemployment and improve business. On the other hand, Treasury Secretary Humphrey yesterday called the tax cut plan "strictly phoney." Humphrey testified it would be inflationary and hurt "the little folks."

Congress today completed action on a 50 per cent pay increase for all members of Congress. and increases for federal judges and prosecutors. The bill, which now goes to the President, calls for an increase of 75-hundred dollars a year for all members of Congress..bringing their annual salary to

$22,500. Congress last voted its members a paise in 1946..when the rate was ten thousand dollars a year.

The State Department announced today that we have presented a new demand to Communist China for the release of 41 American civilians now held by the Communists. This is in addition to the 15 airmen whose release we have sought in the past. The demand for the release of the civilians was made to the Communists at a series of meetings in Geneva, Switzerland. The Communists told us "no Americans are being unjustly detained." The State Department points out that since we started talks with the Communists in Geneva last June, 18 Americans had been released from China. We hope more will be released.

The State Department said today there ahs been some misunderstanding about a reported Burmese suggestion that the Chinese Reds are willing to consider "tensions" with an unofficial American mission. Burma's Premier U Nu said in Rangoon yesterday that he had relayed such a message to Secretary of State Dulles. But the State Department says it has no knowledge that such a suggestion actually was made to the Secretary.

Today, Mr. Dulles conferred with the premier of free South Vietnam. He assured him that if his country is attacked by the Communists we will give Viet Nam massive support..from the Manila pact powers and from the United States.

In Jerusalem today, the United Nations mixed Armistice Commission accused Israel of a violent attack on an Egyptian military post in the Gaza border area. Thirty-eight Egyptians were killed...31 wounded..in a three-hour battle. Egypt says it has ordered large armed forces to the area to reinforce its frontier with Israel...and the strongest possible protest will be made to the United Nations Security Council. Israel says the Egyptians

fired the first shot..in Israeli territory. Western diplomats call the incident the gravest since the end of the Israeli - Arab War.

In Washington, Harvey Matusow told a Senate committee that his former wife told him she gave 70-thousand dollars to Senator McCarthy in 1950. A Senate intestigation of McCarthy's affairs in 1952 indicated that the woman had contributed 7-thousand dollars. Today, Matusow said his former wife didn't want to face the Senate investigators so he took her to the Bahamas. He acknowledged that he had probably obstructed justice. Senator McCarthy refuses to "dignify anything that Matusow ways by answering it. "Matusow's former wife, whom he twice married and twice divorced...(Mrs. Arvilla P. Bentley)..could not be reached for comment. Matusow today used the Fifth Amendment to decline to answer questions about testimony he gave in a Texas investigation of alleged Communism in 1935.

The House of Commons experienced today what by common consent could be called an historic occasion. Sir Winston Churchill announced that Great Britain already is producing the hydrogen bomb, in a speech that found him at the peak of his rhetorical power and that held a crouded hall spellbound.

Members on both sides called it one of his best speeches since the war. It was noteworthy not only for the promise it conveyed of adding to the destructive power of the West, and its analysis of the nuclear situation today. It ended with an expression of the Prime Minister's faith in the ultimate future if disarmament. Britain's contribution to nuclear power, he predicted, might become so great in the next ten years that it will reach its final reward. "The day may come" he said, in a truly Chruchillian peroration, "when fair play and love for one's fellow men, and respect for justice and freedom, will enable tormented generations to march forth, serene and triumphant, from the hideous epoch in which we dwell, Meanwhile, however,

When Sir Winston took his place behind the dispatch box, the House saw him in good health for all his eighty years. His voice was clear and his presence commanding. He spoke throughout with a restraint that by its very quiet, achieved drama, and at one moment, startling drama. That was when he tapped so forcibly on the sides of the dispatch box that it echoed in the gallery. "It is now a fact" he said, "that a quantity of plutonium - probably less than would fill this box - (it was about the size of a large picnic basket), would suffice to produce weapons that would give indisputable world domination to any great power which was the only one to have it."

The question uppermost in British minds undoubtedly is why Britain wants the hydrogen bomb when the Unites States has it. Sir Winston was at pains to give the answer. It is because Britain must be in a position, if war breaks out, to hit the targets that call for top priority to meet Britain's defense needs. He explained the necessities of deterrent power. "There are" he said, "scores of airfields from which the Soviets could launch attacks with H-bombs as soon as they have the bombers to carry them. It is essential to our deterrent policy - and our survival - to have American allies and strength to be able to paralyze these porential communist assaults in the first few hours of the war." There are major administrative and industrial targets behind the Iron Curtain. along with Soviet submarine bases and other naval targets, which would need early attention. "But unless Britain can make her own contribution" he declared, "she could not be sure that in an emergency the resources of other powers would be planned exactly as Britain would want." This statement echoes past disagreements between London and Washington over target priorities during World War Two.

As to the danger of war, Sir Winston made two important predictions. One was that if the Soviet Union gets a supply of H-bombs and the means to deliver them, the next war, if it comes, would see the H-bomb used by both sides. "It would be folly" he said, "not to assume it."

The other prediction is that three or four years, though perhaps only two, will be needed for the Soviet Union to be in a position to deliver H-bombs in quantity on foreign targets. He was quite confident that the West has the superiority now and that the Soviet leaders know it. So he said, as one of his major themes, "there is time and there is hope, if we combine patience and courage." The United States, he said unequivocally, has many times the H-bomb strength of the Soviet Union. This is a flat contradiction to Mr. Molotov's recent statement that the United States is a laggard in this field.

As to Britain's contribution, he hinted at important British discoveries and suggested that British science will put the country in the lead. The Soviet stockpile of atomic weapons may be larger, he admitted, but the quality of British weapons already is higher.

But if both sides draw even in three or four years, what then? "Perhaps" said Sir Winston, "it will be a stand-off resulting in peace. It might well be that we shall, by a process of sublime irony, reach a stage in this story where safety will be the sterile child of terror, and survival a twin brother of annihilation. "Which way may we turn to save our lives?" he asked. And he gave a bonafide system of general disarmament as the answer. But he pointed to the difficulties. History and tradition make it repugnant to the Soviet government, he said, to accept a practical system of international inspection. And while the United States now has the overwhelming master of

nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union and its satellites, he said, have an immense superiority of conventional weapons. The problem is, to devise a balanced system of disarmament, one that at no time allows any participant an advantage endangering the security of others. That is now being studied on British and French initiative in the U.N. Disarmament talks in London. "But until a really trustworthy and universal agreement is arrived at" he said, "the only sane policy for the free world is defense through deterrents." And this thought led him to his final exhortation: "Never flinch, never weary, never despair."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Sir Winston Churchill is a man who handles the English language with extraordinary tenderness and discernment. He has a fondness for old fashioned words that have not lost their cutting edge. He once said to this reporter: "The composition of a speech is indeed difficult; and the art of speaking in public is one that I have never completely mastered." If this be true, let all who attempt to practice the art desist in despair.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday, March 2, 1955

This is the news:

The President said today that the Western World, all along, has enjoyed a great lead over Soviet development of atomic weapons and the Hydrogen bomb. He was asked at a news conference about Prime Minister Churchill's statement yesterday that the Russians might catch up to us in two to four years. The President refused to speculate..said it was pointless.

At his news conference: the President said he was highly gratified and delighted with the Senate Finance Committee's decision against the plan to reduce everyone's taxes by 20-dollars. And Mr. Eisenhower is delighted that the Committee has voted to continue corporation and excise taxes.

The President signed a bill today raising the pay of all Congressmen and federal judges. He's happy Congress voted for the increase. It means $22,500 for members of Congress instead of 15-thousand a year. And for some 400 judges there will be increases of from 75-hundred to ten thousand dollars a year. United States attorneys and their assistants also will get a raise. Mr. Eisenhower suggested casually that maybe Representatives should be elected for four year terms instead of two years..as at present.

The President also told reporters that by no means does he consider himself the inddispensable man, politically. This was in comment on Republican Senator Goldwater's recent report that the Republicans probably cannot win in 1956 unless the President is a candidate again. On other political matters, Mr. Eisenhower said: he'd be glad to make a date with the reporters to tell them his political plans..a year from now. He favored San Fransisco over Chicago for the Republican convention because of the better [redacted] weather on the west coast...And he does not believe that the proposed AF of L-C.I.O. merger will develop on a politically monopolistic basis. Mr. Eisenhower said he thinks people on the whole are very independent. He doubts that any organization can develop bosses over any group's political, economic and cultural thinking. (A.F. of L. President Meany agrees.. he says no one can boss 15 million Americans. And Meany says "it is not the idea of the trade union movement to boss anyone.")

The President opened his news conference by wishing Pope Pius a happy 79th birthday.

And in Vatican City, the Pope stepped to his apartment window to bless a throng in St. Peter's Square. Reporters there said he

appeared to be in better condition than at any time since he first became ill last December.

Prime Minister Churchill revealed in the House of Commons today that he was paralyzed for a time in 1953. Sir Winston, who is 80, said it was this illness and the fact that the President held aloof from a proposed Big Three meeting after Stalin's death, that caused the Churchill meeting plan to fade away.

In Moscow today, Premier Bulganin fired two Soviet ministers and demoted a third. The minister of the coal industry was fired because of unsatisfactory work... the minister of State Farms because he "failed to cope with the work". The minister of agriculture has been released from his duties. All of which underscores Russia's difficulties with its internal economy.

Moscow announced today that Father George Bissonnette, an American Roman Catholic priest, has been ordered to leave Russia. No reason was given. THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS PROTESTING. Western observers say this could be in retaliation for the recent refusal by the State Department to extend the temporary visa of a Russian Orthodox Church official who was visiting in this country.

The United Nations Security Council has called an urgent meeting Friday afternoon to consider Egypt's charge against Isreal..aggression near Gaza in the frontier zone. The Egyptians call it "violent and premeditated aggression." ~~Today an estimated ten thousand Arabs rioted in the Gaza area.~~

In Washington, Chairman Fulbright of the Senate ~~Finance~~ Banking Committee cautioned stock market traders not to make "economic decisions on the basis of bits of testimony" his committee will start hearing tomorrow. The Fulbright committee will start a three-weeks investigation of Stock Market activities. Fulbright says: the committee's aim is to determine "whether the public interest is being safely and wisely served by the" market exchanges.

The Air Force says that its new B-52 "Stratoforts" will go into combat units in late spring. These are the planes that can carry Hydrogen bombs for 6-thousand miles without refueling. ~~And the Air Force plans to spend nearly a half billion dollars for flying tankers to refuel B-52's in flight.~~

~~The Army says it has developed a device that can give instant warning of any germ warfare attack.~~

Harvey Matusow told a Senate committee that some aspects of the testimony he gave on 245 persons..linking them to the Communist party.. is false. And Roy M. COHN testified under oath in a federal court in New York that he did not tell Matusow what to say when Matusow testified against 13 second-string Communists. Cohn says he believes Matusow's testimony THEN was the truth.

Edward R. Murrow; March 2, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The disarmament talks now being held in London by a United Nations sub-committee are supposed to be secret. Some of the participants are going to considerable lengths to keep them secret. They had Soviet Delegate Gromyko on the carpet yesterday for leaking to the London Daily Worker a new three-point Soviet proposal. Mr. Gromyko denied being responsible for the leak, and the editor of the Daily Worker dutifully contended, or pretended, that his report had just been "intelligent anticipation". But he didn't try to explain how he came to write it in the past tense as something Mr. Gromyko had done on Friday.

One cannot quarrel with the effort to conduct negotiations on an intricate and momentous subject like disarmament in private. Unless main points have been thrashed out in private, open negotiations turn into propaganda or, at best, a debating ~~bee~~ contest. But much is lost by keeping disarmament discussions under wraps. The public not only doesn't hear enough about the various disarmament proposals, it ceases to have much interest in them.

I am not suggesting that the public doesn't care about disarmament. It does know the broad truth that the only sure way to avoid atomic destruction is disarmament. But it also realizes that disarmament is not just around

the corner, and it can't get excited about proposals that can't go into effect for years. Even so, a blackout on news about disarmament is itself one of the hazards of the atomic era. For there can't be disarmament - even when the time for it is more propitious - if the public isn't ready to accept basic adjustments to make it possible.

Sir Winston Churchill put his finger on one of such difficulties in his House of Commons speech yesterday. History and tradition, he said, have made it repugnant to the Soviet Union to accept an adequate system of inspection. The "public" in the Soviet Union that isn't ready to adjust, of course is the Soviet leadership. ~~But Soviet leadership isn't hostile to foolproof inspection and controls because it is communist; it is against them because it has been conditioned by centuries of anti-foreign prejudices. That and not dogma accounts for the uncompromising insistence of the Kremlin on completely unlimited sovereignty in any system of arms control.~~

As Sir Winston pointed out yesterday, the arms race finds the United States with nuclear superiority, and the Soviet bloc with superiority in conventional weapons. "It is easy" he went on, "for the Communists to say: 'Let us ban all nuclear weapons'. Communist ascendancy in conventional weapons would then become overwhelming. That might bring peace, but only

peace in the form of subjugation of the free world to the Communist system."

The British and French, Sir Winston reported, tried to devise a plan that balanced and timed arms reduction, so as not to give anyone undue advantage. Mr. Vishinsky accepted this plan as a basis for discussion, in the London talks now being held. Had he accepted it outright, it would have been a minor milestone, for the plan found a way to overcome the Soviet insistence on abolishing nuclear weapons before going ahead with a reduction of conventional arms. It proposed that nuclear weapons could be retained, and then limited for use against an aggression. To be sure, that left the pitfall of defining what would be "an aggression." But it cleared the way to go ahead with the problem of conventional weapons.

However, the Soviet proposal at London - the one the Daily Worker claims it so "intelligently anticipated" - went back to the demand, that all nuclear weapons be destroyed, though it accepted what it called "appropriate" international controls.

The United States, in what is called its "working paper" on disarmament, made a big concession in the U.N. last year, to get Soviet acceptance of controls. It proposed a control board, without a veto, to inspect nuclear installations, and would authorize this board to close down plants found to

be breaking the rules. But while the board could order a plant to shut down, it didn't have any enforcing power; it could only report to the Security Council where, of course, the veto was intact.

The United States had always insisted on the fool-proof control formula. In this proposal it may have weakened on it for tactical reasons. It may have been so sure the Soviets would sweep aside all the Western proposals that it made a basic concession expecting to put the Soviet government in a bad light for rejecting it. But the Kremlin unexpectedly turned around and accepted the Franco-British proposal as a basis for discussion and actually sponsored the resolution calling for the present London talks, and the reconciliation of remaining differences. Consequently the gap between the Soviet and Western positions on the details of an agreement is not so wide as is generally supposed.

However, the West still insists on a reduction of conventional arms by stages, which the Soviets reject, and the Soviets insist on freezing all military strength on both sides at the level of January 1st, which would prevent the re-armament of Germany and Japan, and which the West rejects.

If the United States goes on being willing to compromise on the enforcement issue, some kind of agreement may be possible. But if it is

not enforceable it is not likely to lead to much disarmament. And it is certainly not. ~~not even~~ likely to pass the United States Senate.

Many people are searching for solutions and serenity, and not finding either one. Perhaps these words by Winston Churchill may contain a note of comfort. He said: "How little can we foresee the consequences, either of wise or unwise action; of virtue or of malice. Without this measureless and perpetual uncertainty, the drama of human life would be destroyed."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

Swing March 2

The disarmament talks now being held in London by a UN subcommittee are supposed to be secret. Some of the participants are going to considerable lengths to keep them secret. They had Soviet Delegate Grokyko on the carpet yesterday for leaking to the London Daily Worker a now three-point Soviet proposal. Mr.Gromyko denied being responsible for the leak, and the editor of the Daily Worker dutifully contended, or pretended, that his report (just) had been "intelligent anticipation". But he didn't try to explain how he came to write it in the past tense as something Mr.Gromyko had done on Friday.

¶ One cannot quarrel with the effort to conduct negotiations on an intricate and momentous subject like disarmament in private, Unless main points have been thrashed out, in private open negotiations turn into propaganda, or, at best, a debating bee. But much is lost by keeping disarmament discussions under wraps. The public not only doesn't hear enough about the various disarmament proposals, it ceases to have much interest in them.

~~That holds true for all countries.~~

¶ I am not suggesting the the public doesn't care about disarmament. It does know the broad truth that the

only sure way to avoid atomic destruction is disarmament. But it also realizes that disarmament is ~~just~~ not just around the corner, and it can't get excited about proposals that can't go into effect for years. Even so, a blackout on news about disarmament is itself one of the hazards of the atomic era. For there can't be disarmament--even when the time for it ~~comes,~~ is more propitious — if the public isn't ready to accept basic adjustments to make it possible.

¶ Sir Winston Churchill put his finger on one of ~~the~~ such difficulties ~~of getting disarmament~~ in his House of Commons speech yesterday. History and tradition, he said, have made it repugnant to the Soviet Union to accept an adequate system of inspection. The "public" in the Soviet Union ~~of course~~ that isn't ready to adjust is the Soviet leadership. But Soviet leadership isn't hostile to foolproof inspection and controls because it is communist, it is against ~~it~~ them because it has been conditioned by centuries of anti-foreign prejudices. That, and not dogma, accounts for the uncompromising insistence of the Kremlin on completely unlimited sovereignty in any system of arms control.

¶ As Sir Winston pointed out yesterday, the arms race finds the United States with nuclear superiority and the Soviet bloc with superiority in conventional weapons. "It is

easy" he want on,"for the Communists to say:'Let us ban all nuclear weapons'. Communist ascendancy in conventional weapons would then become overwhelming.That might bring peace, but only peace in the form of subjugation of the free world to the Communist system."

¶ The British and French, Sir Winston reported, tried to devise a plan that balanced and timed arms reduction so as not to give anyone undue advantage. Mr.Vishinsky accepted this plan as a basis for discussion in the London talks now being held. Had he accepted it outright, it would have been a minor mile-stone, for the plan found a way to overcome the Soviet insistence on abolishing nuclear weapons before going ahead with a reduction of conventional arms. It proposed that nuclear weapons could be retained, and then limited for use against an aggression. To be sure,that left the pitfall of defining what would be an aggression. But it clearedthe way to go ahead with the problem of conventional weapons.

¶ However, the Soviet proposal at London--the one the Daily Worker so intelligently anticipated--went back to the demand that all nuclear weapons be destroyed, though it accepted what it called"appropriate" international controls.

The United States, in what is called its "working paper" on disarmament, made a big concession in the UN last year to get Soviet acceptance of controls. It set up a control board, without a veto, to inspect nuclear installations, and ~~authorized~~ moved this board to close down plants found to be ~~violating~~ breaking the rules. But while the board could order a plant to shut down it ~~had no power of its own~~ didn't have any enforcing powers; it could only report to the Security Council, where, of course, the veto ~~remained~~ was intact.

The United States had always insisted on the fool-proof control formula. This ~~time~~ proposal it may have weakened on it for tactical reasons. It may have been being so sure the Soviets would sweep aside all the Western proposals that it made ~~its own~~ a basic concession expecting to put the Soviet government in a bad light for rejecting it. But the Kremlin unexpectedly turned around and accepted the Franco-British proposal as a basis for discussion and actually sponsored the resolution calling for the present London talks, and the reconciliation of remaining differences. Consequently the gap between the Soviet and Western positions on the details of an agreement is not so wide as is generally supposed.

However, the West still insists on a reduction

of conventional arms by stages, which the Soviets reject, and the Soviets insist on freezing all military strength on both sides at the level of Jan. 1, which would prevent the rearmament of Germany and Japan, and which the West rejects.

¶ ~~But~~ If the United States goes on being willing to compromise on the enforcement issue ~~of arms control~~, some kind of agreement may ~~might~~ be possible. But if it is not enforceable it is not likely to lead to much disarmament. And it is not even likely to pass the United States Senate.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1955
7:47--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President said today that the Western World, all along, has enjoyed a great lead over Soviet development of atomic weapons and the Hydrogen bomb. He was asked at a news conference about Prime Minister Churchill's statement yesterday that the Russians might catch up to us in two to four years. The President refused to speculate...said it was pointless.

At his news conference: The President said he was highly gratified and delighted with the Senate Finance Committee's decision against the plan to reduce everyone's taxes by 20-dollars. And Mr. Eisenhower is delighted that the Committee has voted to continue corporation and excise taxes.

The President signed a bill today raising the pay of all Congressmen and federal judges. He's happy Congress voted the increase. It means $22,500 for members of Congress instead of 15-thousand a year. And for some 400 judges there will be increases of from 75-hundred to ten thousand dollars a year. United States attorneys and their assistants also will get a raise. Mr. Eisenhower suggested casually that maybe Representatives should be elected for four year terms instead of two years...as at present.

The President also told reporters that by no means does he consider himself the indispensable man, politically. This was in comment on Republican Senator Goldwater's recent report that the Republicans probably cannot win in 1956 unless the President is a candidate again. On other political matters, Mr. Eisenhower said: he'd be glad to make a date with the reporters to tell them his political plans..a year from now. He favored San Francisco over Chicago for the Republican concention because of the better weather on the west coast...and he does not believe that the proposed AF of L-C.I.O.

merger will develop on a politically monopolistic basis. Mr. Eisehhower said he thinks people on the whole are very independent. He doubts that any organization can develop bosses over any group's political, economic and cultural thinking. (A.F.of L. President Meany agrees...he says no one can boss 15 million Americans. And Meany says "it is not the idea of the trade union movement to to boss anyone."

The President opened his news conference by wishing Pope Pius a happy 79th birthday.

And in Vatican City, the Pope stepped to his apartment window to bless a throng in St. Peter's Square. Reporters there say he appeared to be in better condition than at any time since he first became ill last December.

Prime Minister Churchill revealed in the House of Commons today that he was paralysed for a time in 1953. Sir Winston, who is 80, said it was this illness and the fact that the President held aloof from a proposed Big Three meeting after Stalin's death, that caused the Churchill "meeting plan" to fade away.

In Moscow today, Premier Bulganin fired two Soviet ministers and demoted a third. The minister of the coal industry was fired because of unsatisfactory work...the minister of State Farm because he "failed to cope with the work". The minister of agriculture has been released from his duties. All of which underscores Russia's difficulties with its internal economy.

Moscow announced today that Father George Bissonnette, an American Roman Catholic priest, has been ordered to leave Russia. No reason was given. The state department is protesting. Western observers say this could be in retaliation for the recent refusal by the State Department to extend the temporary visa of a Russian Orthodox Church official who was visiting in this country.

The United Nations Security Council has called an urgent meeting Friday afternoon to consider Egypt's charge against Israel..aggression near Gaza in the frontier zone. The Egyptians call it "violent and premeditated aggression."

In Washington, Chairman Fulbright of the Senate Banking Committee cautioned stock market traders not to make "economic decisions on the basis of bits of testimony" his committee will start hearing tomorrow. The Fulbright committee will start a three-weeks investigation of Stock Market activities. Fulbright says: the committee's aim is to determine "whether the public interest is being safely and wisely served by the "market exchanges."

The Air Force says that its new B-52 "Stratoforts" will go into combat units in late spring. These are the planes that can carry Hydrogen bombs for 6-thousand miles without refueling.

Harvey Matusow told a Senate committee that some aspects of the testimony he gave on 245 persons ..linking them to the Communist party...is false. And Roy M. Cohn testified under oath in a federal court in New York that he did not tell Matusow what to say then Matusow testified against 13 second-string Communists. Chhn says he believes Matusow's testimony then was the truth.

The disarmement talks now being held in London by a United Nations sub committee are supposed to be secret. Some of the participants are going to considerable lengths to keep them secret. They had Soviet Delegate Gromyko on the carpet yesterday for leaking to the London Daily Worker a new three-point Soviet proposal. Mr. Gromyko denied being responsible for the leak, and the editor of the Daily Worker dutifully contended, or pretended, that his report had just been "intelligent anticipation". But he didn't try to explain how he came to write it in the past tense as something Mr. Gromyko had done on Friday.

One cannot quarrel with the effort to contuct negotiations on an intricate and momentous subject like disarmament in private. Unless main points have been thrashed out in private, open negotiations torn into propaganda or, at best, a debating contest. But such is lost be keeping disarmament discussions under wraps. The public not only doesn't hear enough about the various disarmement proposals, it ceases to have much interest in them.

I am not suggesting that the public doesn't care about diaarmament. It does know tha broad truth that the only sure way to avoid atomic destruction is disarmement. But it also realizes that disarmement is not just around the corner, and it can't get excited about proposals that can't go into effect for years. Even so, a blackout on news about disarmament is itself one of the hazards of the atomic era. For there can't be disarmament - even when the time for it is more propitious - if the public isn't ready to accept basic adjustments to make it possible.

Sir Winston Churchill put his finger on one of such difficulties in his House of Commons speech yesterday. History and tradition, he said, have made it repugnant to the Soviet Union to accept an adequate system of inspection. The "public" in the Soviet Union that isn't ready to adjust, of course is the Soviet leadership.

As Sir Winston pointed out yesterday, the arms race finds the United States with nuclear superiority, and the Soviet bloc with the superiority in conventional weapons. "It is easy" he went on, "for the Communists to say 'Let us ban all nuclear weapons'." Communist ascendancy in conventional weapons would then become overwhelming. That might bring peace, but only peace in the form of subjugation of the free world to the Communist system.

The British and French, Sir Winston reported, tried to devise a plan that balanced and timed arms reduction so as not to give anyone undue

advantage. Mr. Vishinsky accepted this plan as a basis for discussion in the London talks now being held. If he accepted it outright, it would have been a minor milestone, for the plan found a way to overcome the Soviet insistence on abolishing nuclear weapon before going ahead with a reduction of conventional arms. It proposed that nuclear weapons could be retained, and then limited for use against aggression. To be sure, that left the pitfall of defining that would be "an aggression." But it cleared the way to go ahead with the problem of conventional weapons.

However, the Soviet proposals at London - the one the Daily Worker claims it so "intelligently anticipated" - went back to the demand that all nuclear weapons be destroyed, though it accepted what it called "appropriate" international controls.

The United States, in what is called its "working paper" on disarmament made a big concession in the U.N. last year. to get Soviet acceptance of controls. It proposed a control board, without a veto, to inspect nuclear installations, and would authorize this board to close down plants found to be breaking the rules. But while the board could order a plant to shut down it didn't ave any enforcing power; tt could only report to the Security Council where, of course, the veto was intact.

The United States had always insisted on the fool-proof control formula. In this proposal it may have weakehed on it for tactical reasons. It May have been so sure the Soviets would sweep aside all the Western proposals that it made a basic concession expecting to put the Soviet government in a bad light for rejecting it. But the Kremlin unexpectedly turned around and accepted the Franco-British proposal as a basis for discussion and actually spossored the resolution calling for the present London talks, and the reconciliation of remaining differences. Consequently the gap between

the Soviet and Western positions on the details of an agreement is not so wide as is generally supposed.

However, the West still insists on a reduction of conventional arms by stages, which the Soviets reject, and the Soviets insist on freeing all military strength on both sides at the level of January 1st, which would prevent the re-armament of Germany and Japan, and which the West rejects.

If the United States goes on being willing to compromise on the enforcement issue, some kind of agreement may be possible. But if it is not enforceable it is not likely to lead to much disarmament. And it is certainly not likely to pass the United States Senate.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Many people are searching for solutions and serenity, and not finding either one. Perhaps these words by Winston Churchill may contain a note of comfort. He said:"How little can we foresee the consequences either of wise or unwise action; of virtue or of malice. Without this measureless and perpetual uncertainty, the drama of human life would be destroyed."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday, March 3, 1955

This is the news:

The Administration today told the Supreme Court that the security of the country might be imperiled if government employes, charged with disloyalty, were to be given a chance to confront their accusers. The Justice Department filed a brief urging the court to uphold the dismissal in 1951 of Dr. John P. Peters from the Public Health Service. Peters, now at Yale, contends he had no chance to defend himself against what he described as "unsworn, second-hand statements to the F.B.I." A loyalty board found that there was "reasonable doubt" of his loyalty. The Justice Department said today: vital sources of information might dry up if employes were allowed to cross-examine secret informants in security cases. The Department says the government, in such cases, depends to a great extent "on undercover agents, paid informers and casual informers." The government maintains that its employes are not entitled to a judicial review of the merits of their dismissals. In 1953, the President said that the right to meet one's accusers face to face was a basic American privilege that could not be taken away.

The State Department today informed Sweden and Switzerland that we favor the abolition of the commission set-up to supervise the Korean

armistice. The Swedish and Swiss members of the commission..which includes representatives of Communist Poland and Czechoslvakia..have urged that it be abolished because the Communist members have blocked any effective investigations in North Korea. We agree that the Communists have used "obstructionist tactics." In the past we have repeatedly charged the Communists (CHINESE & NORTH KOREAN) with violating the 20-month-old truce..particularly by the illegal movement of jet planes and other modern weapons into North Korea.

Secretary of State Dulles is now on his way home from Formosa after reportedly assuring Chiang Kai Shek that we would not use Quemoy and the Matsu islands in any cease-fire negotiations without Nationalist consent. (I'd like to discuss the Dulles trip in a few minutes.)

Prime Minister Churchill today told the House of Commons that he "supposes" that if the Russians launched a surprise hydrogen bomb attack upon Great Britain, American planes "might" counter-attack without any prior consultation with London.

In West Germany today, the western high commissioners gave the Germans permission to start flying commercial planes..after being grounded for ten years. The West Germans may start plane service to other

European capitals on May 15th.. and transatlantic flights to New York on June first.

Egypt today threatened to strike back with force against Isreal if border clashes between the two countries continue. And Egyptian and Syrian officials today signed a new Arab defense pact aimed at Isreal. They hope Joran will join as a third partner.

Moscow announced tonight that Arkady Sobolev will be Russia's new permanent representative to the United Nations, replacing the late Vishinsky. Sobolev is a former assistant secretary general of the U.N.

Vice President Nixon, winding up his Caribbean TOUR in Hiati, said today that too much government capital invested in economic development works for state socialism.

~~In Washington tonight, Republican Senator Knowland said that if the Chinese Communists~~

In Washington, Treasury Secretary Humphrey told the Senate Finance committee that the President's foreign trade program is a moderate program..it does not contemplate any drastic changes that would adversely affect sizeable groups of our citizens."

And the Banking Committee, opening its "friendly study" of the stock market, heard first from G. Keith Funston, president of the New York Stock Exchange. Funston said: he has confidence in the market's health.. will continue to invest his savings in stocks...feels that the 18-month boom in stock prices reflects the public's faith in the future. Funston holds that present market conditions cannot be compared to the conditions that brought on the 1929 crash. He said that while he thinks present prices rest on a firm foundation and do not reflect undue borrowing or manipulation, he does not mean to leave the impression that a market break is impossible. He said that kind of talk can only hurt the market.

The C.I.O. transport workers union today scheduled a strike for Sunday afternoon of 20-thousand maintenance men and shop employes of the Pennsylvania railroad. The strike was called in 13 states and the District of Columbia. Union President Quill claims the railroad has failed to live up to its collective bargaining agreement with the union.

And the President today motored to his new home in Gettysburgh, with blankets, pillows and sheets, to make his first overnight stay. He is anxious to go over some construction details with the contractor who made the trip with him.

Edward R. Murrow: March 3, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Secretary Dulles is on his way home after his Far Eastern trip. He took part in the first meeting of the SEATO council, which started planning the power to meet Communist expansion in South East Asia; he visited Burma and the Associated States. He talked to assembled United States ambassadors of the region, and he ended in Formosa, exchanging instruments of ratification of the mutual defense treaty with Nationalist China, and conferring with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. Dulles has the faculty of coining new phrases for his foreign policy, and on this trip he produced one for Asia. It is the thesis of "the three fronts." He has been explaining that the United States must consider the three fronts as part of a single problem. The three are Southeast Asia, Formosa and Korea. Being a world power in a central position, the United States takes into account the problems of each country, he said, but does not try to solve the problems of each country. And since military strategy has to consider the whole area, the key to defense is in mobility and striking power, rather than ground troops in any one spot. The phrase is new, but it recalls an earlier phrase - "massive retaliation."

The three-front thesis also is economic. Mr. Dulles explained that the health of the region rests on interdependence of its parts, not on conditions

of any single country. This wasn't welcome doctrine in individual capitals, but each was given to understand that the pattern of American economic aid is to be on a regional rather than national basis, which is what Mr. Stassen recently disclosed.

Mr. Dulles's speeches have resulted in some resounding headlines. He told the ambassadors in their Philippines meeting that there must be no further retreat in Asia. And on leaving Formosa he issued what big type called a warning to the Chinese Reds that if war came they would not enjoy what in Korea used to be called the right of sanctuary. But there was nothing new in either statement. And a close reading of what he actually said shows that he can be a careful user of words.

The sanctuary warning was quite cautiously put. "The United States" he said, "continues to evaluate the words and deeds of the Chinese Communists to ascertain whether their military actions and preparations in the Formosa area constitute, in fact, the first phase of an attack directed against Formosa, and the United States must proceed on this assumption. If so" he went on, "it cannot be assumed that the defense would be static and confined to Formosa itself, or that the aggressor - (and these are the key words) - would enjoy immunity with respect to the areas from which he stages his offensive." This statement was made after Mr. Dulles' session with

Chiang, who certainly had hoped for an outright pledge to defend Quemoy and Matsu Islands.

But if the Generalissimo did not get the pledge he wanted, in public anyway, he got something else of value, an assurance by Mr. Dulles that the United States will not negotiate about territories and rights of the Republic of China without co-operation of its government. As a member of Mr. Dulles's staff put it, the islands are not on the bargain table. But this spokesman added that they might be part of a bargain for peace in Asia, though not without Chiang's agreement. Since Chiang had been fearful that Mr. Dulles, under British pressure, might ask him to evacuate the islands as part of a cease-fire, he had reason to be gratified. The Dulles statement rules out any negotiations that affect Nationalist rights without their presence. But this also is not new policy, and the British, too, take this line.

Washington was asking today whether President Eisenhower was making new policy yesterday in answering a question about Chiang expecting American moral and material help in a return to the mainland. Chiang told Senator Margaret Chase Smith that he expected such help, and the President was asked whether the Administration had given the Nationalists any reason to. "The United States" he declared, "is not going to be party to an aggressive war"

That is the best answer I can make."

That led Senator Sparkman today to comment: "We can now write off any possibility of Chinese Nationalist return to the mainland." Senator Humphrey thought the President had tacitly admitted the existence of two Chinas. Senator H. Alexander Smith thought the President was telling the world that the Nationalist army is held ready to strike if the Communists break the truce in either Korea or Indochina." Senator Knowland, who would be disturbed if a new policy were to restrict the Nationalists more than they already are, told newsmen after breakfasting with the President this morning, that the President did not enunciate new policy. "I have myself never suggested that an aggressive war be waged" he said. "Our position there has been thoroughly understood; it's a defensive posture. We look on the China mainland" he said, "as we look on Poland, Czechoslovakia and other satellites. We hope they will be free. I don't think we have abandoned the hope that some day China may be free."

Justice is not easily defined. Alexander Hamilton put it this way: "Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It ever has been and ever will be pursued until it be obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit." And Walt Whitman said: "Judging from the main portions of the history of the world so far, justice is always in jeopardy."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

Swing

March 3

¶ Secretary Dulles is on his way home after his Far Eastern trip. He took part in the first meeting of the SEATO council, which started planning the power to meet Communist expansion in South East Asia; he visited Burma and the Associated States. He talked to assembled United States amabassadors of the region, and he ended in Formosa, exchanging instruments of ratification of the mutual defense treaty with Nationalist China, and conferring with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

¶ Mr.Dulles has the faculty of coining new phrases for his foreign policy, and on this trip he produced one for Asia. It is the thesis of the three fronts. He has been explaining that the United States, must consider the three fronts as part of a single problem. The three are Southeast Asia, Formosa and Korea. Being a world power in a central position, the US takes into account the problems of each country, he said, but does not try to solve the problem of each country. And since military strategy has to consider the whole area, the key to defense is in mobility and striking power, rather than ground troops in any one spot. The phrase is new, but it recalls an earlier phrase, massive retaliation.

¶ The three-front thesis

also is economic. Mr. Dulles explained that the health of the region rests on interdependence of its parts, not on conditions of any single country. This wasn't welcome a doctrine in individual capitals, but each was given to understand that the pattern of American economic aid is to be on a regional rather than national basis, which is what Mr. Stassen recently disclosed.

Mr.Dulles's speeches have resulted in some resounding headlines. He told the ambassadors in their Philippines meeting that there must be no further retreat in Asia. And in leaving Formosa he issued what was called a warning to the Chinese Reds that if war came they would not enjoy what in Korea used to be called the right of sanctuary. But there was nothing new in either statement. And a close reading of what he actually said shows that he is a careful user of words.

The sanctuary warning was quite cautiously put."The United States" he said, continues to evaluate the words and deeds of the Chinese Communists to ascertain whether their military actions and preparations

in the Formosa area constitute in fact, the first phase of an attack directed against Formosa, and the United States must proceed on this assumption. If so" he went on, "it cannot be assumed that the defense would be static and confined to Formosa itself, or that the aggressor --(and these are the key words)--would enjoy immunity with respect to the areas from which he stages his offensive." This statement was made after Mr, Dulles session with Chiang, who certainly had hoped for an outright pledge to defend Quemoy and Matsu Islands.

But, if the Generalissimo did not get the pledge he wanted, in public anyway, he got something else of value, an assurance by Mr.Dulles that the United States will not negotiate about territories and rights of the Republic of China without cooperation of its government. As a member of Mr. Dulles's staff put it, the islands are not on the bargain table. But this spokesman added that they might be part of a bargain for peace in Asia, though not without Chiang's agreement. Since Chiang had been fearful that Mr. Dulles, under British pressure, might ask him to evacuate the islands as part of a cease fire, he had reason to be gratified. The Dulles statement rules out any negotiations that affect Nationalist rights without their presence. But also this is not new

policy, and the British too take the same line.

¶ Washington was asking today whether President Eisenhower was making new policy yesterday in answering a question about Chiang expecting American moral and material help in a return to the mainland, Chiang told Senator Margaret Chase Smith that he expected such help, and the President was asked whether the Administration had given the Nationalists any reason to. "The United States" he declared, "is not going to be party to an aggressive war" he declared. "That is the best answer I can make."

¶ That led Senator Sparkman today to comment: "We can now write off any possibility of Chinese Nationalist return to the mainland." Senator Humphrey thought the President had tacitly admitted the existence of two Chinas. Senator H. Alexander Smith thought the President was telling the world "that the Nationalist army is held ready to strike if the Communists break the truce in either Korea or Indochina." Senator Knowland, who would be disturbed if a new policy were to restrict the Nationalists more than they already are, told newsmen after breakfasting with the President this morning that the President did not enunciate new policy. "I have myself never suggested that an aggressive

war be waged" he said."Our psosition there has been thoroughly understood; it's a defensive posture."We look on the China mainland, he said, as we look on Poland, Czechoslovakia and other satellites.We hope they will be free. "I don't think we have abandoned the hope that some day China may be free."

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Tha Administration today told the Supreme Court that the security of the country might be imperiled if government employees, charged with disloyalty, were to be given a chance to confront their accusers. The Justice Department filed a brief urging the court to uphold the dismissal in 1951 of Dr. John P. Peters from the Public Health Service. Peters, now at Yale, contends he had no chance to defend himself against what he described as " unsworn, second-hand statements to the F.B.I." A loyalty board found that there was "reasonable doubt" of his loyalty. The Justice Department said today: vital sources of information might dry up if employees were allowed to cross- examine secret informants in security cases. The Department says the government, in such cases, depends to a great extent "on undercover agents, paid informers and casual informers." The government maintains that its employees are not entitled to a judicial review of the merits of their dismissals. In 1953, the President said that the right to meet one's accusers face to face was a basic American privilege that could not be taken away.

The State Department today informed Sweden and Switzerland that we favor the abolition of the commission set-up to supervise the Korean armistice. The Swedish and Swiss members of the commission..which includes representatives of Communist Poland and Czechoslovakia..have urged that it be abolished because the Communist members have blocked any effective investigations in North Korea. We agree that the Communists have used "obstructionist tactics." In the past we have repeatedly charged the Chinese & North Korean

And the Banking Committee, opening its "friendly study" of the stock market, heard first from G. Keith Funston, president of the New York Stock Exchange. Funston said: He has confidence in the market's health..will continue to invest his savings in stocks..feels that the 18-month boom in stock prices reflects the public's faith in the future. Funston holds that present market conditions cannot be compared to the conditions that brought on the 1929 crash. He said that while he thinks present prices rest on a firm foundation and do not reflect undue borrowing or manipulation, he does not mean to leave the impression that a market break is impossible. He said that kind of tlak can only hurt the market.

The C.I.O. transport workers union today scheduled a strike for Sunday afternoon of 20-thousand maintenance men and shop employees of the Pennsylvania railroad. The strike was called in 13 states and the District of Columbia. Union President Quill claims the railroad has failed to live up to its collectibe bargaining agreement with the union.

And the President today motored to his new home in Gettysburgh, with with blankets, pillows, and sheets, to make his first overnight stay. He is ansious,to go over some construction deatils with the contractor who made the trip with him,

Secretary Dulles is on his way home after his Far Esatern trip. He took part in the first meeting of the SEATO council, which started planning the power to meet Communist expansion in South East Asia; he visited Burma and the Associated States. He talked to assembled United States ambassadors of the region, and he ended in Formosa, exchanging instruments of ratification of mhe mutual defenst treaty with Nationalist China, and converring with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

Mr. Dulles has the faculty of coining new phrases for his foreign policy, and on this trip he produced one for Asia. It is the thesis of "the three fronts." He has been explaining that the United States must consider the three fronts as part of a single problem. The three fronts are Southeast Asia, Formosa and Korea. Being a world power in a central position, the United States takes into account the problems of each country, he said, but does not try to solve the problem of each country. And since military strategy has to consider the whole area, the key to defense is in military and striking power, rather than ground troops in any one spot. The phrase is new, but it recalls an earlier phrase - "massive retaliation."

The three-front thesis is also economic. Mr. Dulles explained that the health of the region rests on interdependence of its parts, not on conditions of any single country. This wasn't welcome doctrine in individual capitals, but each was given to understand that the pattern of American economic aid is to be on a regional rather than national basis, which is what Mr. Stassen recently disclosed.

Mr. Dulles's speeches have resulted in some resounding headlines. He told the ambassadors in their Philippines meeting that there must be no further retreat in Asia. And on leaving Formosa he issued what big type called a warning to the Chinese Reds that if war came they would not enjoy what in Korea used to be called the right of sanctuary. But there was nothing new in either statement. And a close reading of what he actually said shows that he can be a careful user of words.

The sanctuary warning was quite cautiously put. "The United States" he said, "continues to evaluate the words and deeds of the Chinese Communists to ascertain whether their military actions and preparations in the Formosa area constitute, in fact, the first phase of an attack directed against

Formosa, and the United States must proceed on this assumption. If so," he went on, "it cannot be assumed that the defense would be static and confined to Formosa itself, or that the aggressor - (and these are the key words) - would enjoy immunity with respect to the areas from which he stages his offensive." This statement was made after Mr. Dulles' session with Chiang, who certainly had hoped for an outright pledge to defend Quemoy and Matsu Islands.

But if the Generalissimo did not get the pledge he wanted, in public anyway, he got something else of value, and assurance by Mr. Dulles that the United States will not negotiate about territories and rights of the Republic of China without co-operation of its government. As a member of Mr. Dulles's staff put it, the islands are not on the bargain table. But this spokesman added that they might be part of a bargain for peace in Asia, though not without Chiang's agreement. Since Chiang had been fearful that Mr. Dulles, under British pressure, might ask him to evacuate the islands as part of a cease-fire, he had reason to ge gratified. The Dulles statement rules out any negotiations that affect Nationalist rights without their presence. But this also is not new polciy, and the British, too, take this line.

Washington was asking today whether President Eisenhower was making new policy yesterday in answering a question about Chiang expecting American moral and material help in a return to the mainland. Chiang told Senator Margaret Chase Smith that he expected such help, and the President was asked whether the Administration had given the Nationalists any reason to. "The United States" he declared, "is not going to be party to an aggressive war." That is the best answer I can make.

That led Senator Sparkman today to comment: "We can now write off any possibliity of Chinese Nationalist return to the mainland." Senator Humphrey

thought the President had tacitly admitted the existence of two Chinas. Senator H. Alexander Smith thought the President was telling the world that the Nationalist army is held ready to strike if the Communists break the truce in either Korea or Indochina." Senator Knowland, who would be disturbed if a new policy were to restrict the Nationalists more than they already are, told newsmen after breakfasting with the President this morning that the President did not enunciate new policy. "I have myself never suggested that an aggressive war be waged" he said. "Our position there has been thoroughly understood: it's a defensive posture. We look on the China mainland" he said, "as we look on Poland, Czechoslovakia and other satellites. We hope they will be free. I don't think we have abandoned the hope that some day China may be free."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Justice is not ealily defined. Alexander Hamilton put it this way: "Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It ever has been and ever will be pursued until it be obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit." And Walt Whitman said: "Judging from the main portions of the history of the world so far, justice is always in jeopardy."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday March 4, 1955

This is the news:

Ten of the eleven members of the United Nations Security Council today denounced Isreal for the Gaza raids in which 42 Egyptians were killed. #

Every member of the Council, except Russia, joined in the sharp criticism of Isreal. There was no formal vote. And the Council decided to recall Major General Burns, its Palestine truce chief, for a personal report. American Ambassador Wadsworth told the Council that if the reports blaming Isreal for the violent attack prove true, the incident "would be indefensible from any standpoint."

Moscow announced tonight that American writer Anna Louise Strong, who was deported from Russia as a spy in 1949, was actually framed by the late Soviet Police Chief Beria. Miss Strong was called "a notorious intelligence agent" when she was expelled from Russia. Today the Russians say an investigation shows it was all a frame-up by Beria.. there were no grounds for the charge.

And the Russians today trotted out Professor Bruno Pontecorvo to tell reporters that he is now a devoted Soviet citizen and has nothing to do, now, with atomic energy for "military purposes." Pontecorvo

is the Italian-born scientist who was made a citizen of Great Britain for his efforts during World War Two. He and his family vanished in September of 1950. Today, at a rare news conference, he told reporters: he became a Soviet citizen in 1952... he has worked only on peaceful atomic projects.. he is convinced Soviet science and physics "hold the first place in the world"..he cannot believe that Russia threatens the United States. Pontecorvo also said he feels great friendship and respect for English physicists with whom he once shared top secrets.

Secretary of State Dulles stopped off in Honolulu today on his way back from Far Eastern conferences. He told reporters he is "still concerned about hostile intentions of the Chinese Communists."

From Formosa today American reporters relayed what they described as "unofficial speculation in press circles" that the Nationalists may be abandoning some or all of the Matsu islands. These "speculations" are said to be based on Nationalist reports of a Communist gunboat attack on one of the Matsus. The Nationalists say they repelled the attack.

State Department officials today expressed "grave concern" because a Finnish tanker is carrying kerosene suitable for jet engine fuel to Red China. The ship is chartered to a Chinese Communist shipping

agency. The Finnish government says it has "no legal authority" to prevent the trip.

In Korea, the United Nations command charges, that the Communists had more than 150 Russian-built Migs, on six North Korean airfields recently. They were all pulled out the day before a neutral nations team started north, to check on whether the Communists are violating the Korean truce. Our check was made by radar.

And in Washington, Narcotics Commissioner Anslinger told a House committee, that he has documented proof that the Chinese Reds are trying to weaken the free world with a flood of narcotics. THEY ARE ALSO TRYING TO obtain money for war materials.

A House committee today approved pay increases for career servicemen, ranging from 6 to 25 per cent above present salaries. The House is expected to approve the bill, which would cost the government an extra 735-million dollars a year.

And the House post office committee has approved an average seven and a half per cent increase, for a half million postal workers. This would cost 150-million dollars a year.

At the Senate hearing on the Stock Market, Edward T. McCormick, president of the American Stock Exchange, testified that one TELEVISION-RADIO tip by Walter Winchell cost buyers more than two million dollars in about an hour. McCormick said that on another occassion a television tip by [redacted] WITHOUT Winchell threw the market into turmoil. He said that [redacted] special measures taken by the Exchange, buyers who reacted to the Winchell tip.. and bought the recommended stock.. would now be in the hole by eight dollars a share. McCormick said he doesn't know of any instance where Winchell has mis-stated facts. And Winchell issued a statement saying the veracity of his reports has not been questioned..he has no apology to offer... has no interest in any stock..and buys United States government bonds exclusively.

The C.I.O. and [redacted] the nation's three biggest farm organizations..the Farm Bureau, National Grange and Farmers Union..today approved of the President's liberalized world trade program.

Here in New York, Irving Potash, one of the nation's top eleven convicted Communist leaders, SAILED for Communist Poland today..rather than risk another prison sentence here. Potash, who recently served almost three and a half years in prison for conspiring to teach the violent overthrow of the government, claimed he was being exiled. Actually, he left voluntarily with government consent.

Edward R. Murrow: March 4, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

There have been hints that China played a part in the recent political upheaval in the Soviet Union, but not much has been learned about it. Now more is leaking out about the crisis, and the role of China is seen to have been quite important. It comes to light that the recent decision of the Chinese Communist regime to introduce conscription, originated in Moscow. Khruschev and Bulganin, the top men in the Kremlin, are the ones who went to the historic conference in Peiping last October. They went to sell the conscription idea to Mao Tse-tung, and they sold it. (It couldn't have been very difficult.)

There is nothing implausible in this version. Peiping could not embark on conscription if it relied on its own industry. It had to have the fullest support of the Soviet industrial apparatus. But this China could not well ask for; it had to be offered. And to offer it, the Soviet leaders had to be ready to modify their own domestic program drastically. Whatever they supplied China, would be that much less for themselves. If Soviet citizens were to enjoy an era of butter instead of guns, China couldn't be aided much. And that is what the Malenkov policy had aimed at.

Malenkov's insistence on a greater share of state investment going to light industry for making consumer goods was strongly opposed, particularly

by the Red Army leadership. At first Bulganin and Kaganovich were the outstanding opponents. Khruschev only joined them later. So writes Isaac Deutcher in The Reporter.

It is interesting to learn, that when the French Assembly shelved German re-armament and the E.D.C. last summer, the Malenkov group was strengthened. But when it became evident that German re-armament was going to win out in Bonn and Paris, Khruschev, who had wavered, sided with the heavy industry advocates. And when the French Assembly ratified the Paris accords, Malenkov was doomed.

Now comes the striking realization that conscription in China, is one of the big Kremlin answers to the re-arming of Germany. It appears to have been what Molotov referred to at the Supreme Soviet, when he predicted that the Western Imperialists - as he called them - would adopt a different language to the Soviet Union, when they saw what the Soviet counter-measures would be.

Mr. Deutscher calls the implications of Chinese conscription staggering. One class alone would yield about four million recruits. If five classes are trained, the Soviet bloc will be stronger by twenty million men. But to bring this to pass the Soviet Union must build up China's heavy industry, as

well as to dole out some equipment for the launching of the program. Surely Mao Tse-tung saw to that last October, otherwise the proposed Chinese army would never be independent of the Kremlin.

But for their part, the Soviet leaders may well have wondered just how much independence they could grant their allies. For once China is fully industrialized, it will be one of the strongest powers on earth (if atomic weapons can be left out of account), certainly stronger than the Soviet Union. And that would be the end of Soviet dreams of domination.

Even so, the "build-up-China-school", took control in Moscow. And today the citizens of the Soviet Union are going through a course of instruction about the importance of the big industry program now in effect. The people aren't being told they have to give up butter for guns, or better clothing for Chinese factories, for they haven't had the butter or the better clothing. The Malenkov program was only a blueprint, though a well-advertised one. But they are being told, in effect, that they aren't going to get the butter and the better clothing.

The message isn't put in this kind of language, to be sure, but that is what it means. "Industrialization of the Soviet Union" writes the party organ, "plays an invaluable role of strengthening the economy, and defensive

capacity, of the whole camp of peace, democracy and socialism. By its productional and scientific assistance, the Soviet Union accelerates the economic development of other countries. In the socialist camp" it is explained, "there can be no question, as sometimes occurs under capitalism, of some countries being agrarian and raw material producing appendages of others, and not developing their own heavy industry. / The Soviet Union cannot help rendering friendly aid to the countries of peoples' democracy, in setting up their heavy industry. That is our international duty. It strengthens the position of communism."

Communist China isn't specifically mentioned in this lecture, nor its population of nearly six hundred million, nor its conscription program, nor a single class of four million recruits, nearly as large as the standing Red army, nor the fateful decision of the Kremlin, to sponsor this immeasurable development. But perhaps Soviet subscribers learn to read between the lines, and will understand why they aren't to get the consumer goods they heard so much about a year ago.

It hardly needs to be added that if the future strength of an industrialized China, has ominous importance to the Soviet Union, it has even more to the United States and its allies.

We seem to live in a time of anger and harsh language. Aristotle once said: "Anybody can become angry; that is easy. But to be angry with the right person, and to the right degree, and at the right time, and for the right purpose, and in the right way - that is not within everybody's power, and is not easy.

Goodnight and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Ten of the eleven members of the United Nations Security Council today denounced Israel for the Gaza raids in which 42 Egyptians were killed.

Every member of the Council, except Russia, joined in the sharp criticism of Israel. There was no formal vote. And the Council decided to recall Major General Burns, its Palestine truce chief, for a personal report. American Ambassador Wadsworth told the Council that if the reports blaming Israel for the violent attack prove true, the incident "would be indefensible from any standpoint."

Moscow announced tonight that American writer Anna Louise Strong, who was deported from Russia as a spy in 1948, was actually framed by the late Soviet Police Chief Beria. Miss Strong was called "a notorious intelligence agent" when she was expelled from Russia. Today the Russians say an investigation shows it was all a frame-up by Beria...there were no grounds for the charge.

And the Russians today trotted out Professor Bruna Pontecorvo to tell reporters what he is now a devoted Soviet citizen and has nothing to do, now, with atomic energy for "military purposes." Pontecorvo is the Italian-born scientist who was made a citizen of Great Britain for his efforts during World War Two. He and his family vanished in September of 1950. Today, at a rare news conference, te told reporters: he became a Soviet citizen in 1952..he has worked only on peaceful atomic projects..he is convincec Soviet science and physics "hold the first place in the world"..he cannot believe that Russia threatens the United States. Pontecervo also said he feels great freindship and respect for English physicists with whom he once shared top secrets.

Secretary of State Dulles stopped off in Honolulu today on his way back from Far Eastern conferences. He told reporters he is "still concerned about hostile intentions of the Chinese Communists."

From Formosa today American reporters relayed what they described as "unofficial speculation in press circles " that the Nationalists may be abandoning some or all of the Matsu islands. These "speculations" are said to be based on Nationalist reports of a Communist gunboat attack on one of the Matsus. The Nationalists say they repelled the attack.

State Department officials today expressed "grave concern" because a Finnish tanker is carrying kerosene suitable for jet engine fuel to Red China. The ship is chartered to a Chinese Communist shipping agency. The Finnish government says it has "no legal authority" to prevent the trip.

In Korea, the United Nations command charges that the Communists had more than 150 Russian-built Migs on six North Korean airfields recently. They were all pulled out the day before a neautral nations team started north to check on whether the Communists are violating the Korean truce. Our check was made by radar.

And in Washington, Narcotic Commissioner Anslinger told a House committee that he has documented proof that the Chinese Reds are trying to weaken the free world with a flood of narcotics..They are also trying to obtain money for war materials.

A House committee today approved pay increases for career servicemen ranging from 6 to 25 percent above present salaries. The House is expected to approve the bill which would cost the government an extra 735-million dollars a year.

And the House post office committee has approved an average seven and a half percent increase for a half million postal workers. This would cost 150 million dollars a year.

At the Senate hearing on the Stock Market, Edward T. McCormick, president of the American Stock Exchange, testified that one television-radio tip by Walter Winchell cost buyers more than two million dollars in about an hour. McCormick said that on another occasion a teleivsion tip by Winchell threw the market into turmoil. He said that without special measures taken by the Exchange, buyers who reacted to the Winchell tip..and bought the recommended stock would now be in the hole by eight dollars a share. McCormick said he doesn't know of any instance where Winchell has mis-stated the facts. And Winchell issued a statement saying the veracity of his reports has not been questioned...he has no apology to offer...and no interest in any stock.. He buy United States government bonds exclusively.

The C.I.O. and the nation's biggest farm organizations..the Farm Bureau, National Grange and Farmers Union...today approved of the President's liberalized world trade program.

Here in New York, Irving Potash, one of the nation's top eleven convicted Communist leaders, sailed for Communist Poland today..rather than risk another prison sentence here. Potash, who recently served almost three and a half years in prison for conspiring to teach the violent overhtrow of the government, claimed he was being exiled. Actually, he left voluntarily with government consent.

There have been hints that China played a part in the recent political upheaval in the Soviet Union, but not much has been learned about it. Now more is leaking out about the crisis, and the role of China is seen to have been quite important. It comes to light that the recent decision of the Chinese Communist regime to introduce conscription originated in Moscow. Krruschev and Bulganin, the top men in the Kremlin, are the ones who went to the historic conference in Peiping last October. They went to sell the conscription idea to Mao-tse-tung, and they sold it. It couldn't have been very difficult.

There is nothing implausible in this version. Peiping could not embark on conscription if it relied on its own industry. It had to have the fullest support of the Soviet industrial apparatus. But this China could not well ask for; it had to be offered. And to offer it, the Soviet leaders had to be ready to modify their own demostic program drastically. Whatever they supplied China, would be that much less for themselves. If Soviet citizens were to enjoy an era of butter instead of guns, China couldn't be aided much. And that is what the Malenkov policy had aimed at.

Malenkov's insistence on a greater share of the state investment going to light industry for making consumer goods was strongly opposed, particularly by the Red Army leadership. At first Bulganin and Kaganovich were the outstanding opponents. Khruschev only joined them later. So writes Isaac Deutcher in The Reporter.

It is interesting to learn, that when the French Assembly shelved German re-armament and the E.D.C. last summer, the Malenkov group was strengthened. But when it became evident that German re-armament was going to win out in Bonn and Paris, Khruschev, who has wavered, sided with the heavy industry advocates. And when the French Assembly ratified the Paris accords, Malenkov was doomed.

Now comes the striking realization that conscription in China, is one of the big Kremlin answers to the re-arming of Germany. It appears to have been what Molotov referred to at the Supreme Soviet, when he predicted that the Western Imperialists - as he called them - would adopt a different language to the Soviet Union, when thew saw that the Soviet counter-measures would be.

Mr. Deutscher calls the implications of Chinese conscription staggering One class alone would yield about four million recruits. If five classes are trained, the Soviet bloc will be stronger by twenty million men. But to bring this to pass, the Soviet Union must build up China's heavy industry, as

well as to dole out some equipment for the launching of the program. Surely Mao- Tse-tung saw to that last October, otherwise the proposed Chinese army would never be independent of the Kremlin.

But for their part, the Soviet leaders way well have wondered just how much indpendence they could grant their allies. For once China is fully industraalized, it will be one of the strongest powers on earth (if atomic weapons can be left out of account), certainly stronger than the Soviet Union. And that would be the end of Soviet dreams of comination.

Even so, the "build-up-China-school", took control in Moscow. And today the citizens of the Soviet Union are going through a course of instruction about the importance of the big industry program now in effect. The people aren't being told they have to give up butter for guns, or better clothing for Chinese factories, for they haven't had the butter or the better clothing. The Malenkov program was only a blueprint, though a well-advertised one. But they tre being told, in effect, that they aren't boing to get the butter and the better clothing.

The message isn't put in this kind on language, to be sure, but that is what it means. "Industrialization of the Soviet Union" writes the party organ, "plays an invaluable role of strengthening the economy, and defensive capacity, of the whole camp of peace, democracy and socialism. By its productional and scientific assistance, the Soviet Union accelerates the economic developement of other countries. In the socialist camp" it is explained, "there can be no question, as sometimes occures under capitalism, of some countries being agrarian and raw material producing appendages of others, and not developing their own heavy industry. The Soviet Union cannot help rendering friendly aid to the countries of the peoples' democracy in setting up their heavy industry. That is our international duty. It strengthens the position of Communism."

Communist China isn't specifically mentioned in this lecture, nor its population of nearly six hundred million, not its conscription program, nor a single class of four million recruits, nearly as large as the standing Red army, nor the fateful decision of the Kremlin to sponsor this immeasurable development. But perhaps Soviet subscribers learn to read between the lines, and will understand why they aren't to get the consumer goods heyy heard so much about a year ago.

It hardly needs to be added that if the future strength of an industrialized China has ominous importance to the Soviet Union, it has even more to the United States and its allies.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We learn to live in a time of anger and harsh language. Asistotle once said: "Anybody can become angry; that is easy. But to be angry with the right person, and to the right degree, and at the ritht time, and for the right purpose, and in the right way - that is not within everybody's power, and is not easy.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday March 7, 1955

This is the news:

The American Red Cross says the flood along the Ohio River has assumed "disaster" proportions. Some 16-hundred families in West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio have suffered damage to their homes and property. And the river is expected to crest in Indiana over the week-end. The Red Cross is now providing food and clothing for an estimated one thousand persons.

Out in Nevada today, the Atomic Energy Commission set off the fourth and most powerful blast in its current tests. The atomic device, dropped from a tower, shook houses 370 airline miles away.. and lit the skies in seven western states.

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia today called for the destruction of all nuclear weapons. He told his parliament the discoveries of nuclear science present a tremendous opportunity to help humanity if used only for peaceful purposes. Tito also revealed for the first time that his country "possesses precious nuclear raw materials", and will soon begin to use them "in the service of our people's well-being."

Neighborhing Albania today rejected with "contempt and aversion"

President Eisenhower's offer of free food to relieve winter shortages. Last week the President offered an unspecified amount of food for free distribution in the Communist country. He said it was "well known" that Albania did not produce enough food to feed itself. Today, the Albania radio said its "hypocritical..diabolical..and a devilish calumny" to say that Albania does not have enough food. (Our offer to help was described as "foreign interference.")

On Formosa today, Admiral Stump, commander of the Pacific fleet, told reporters:"If the United States is willing we can defend anything against the Communists" He was asked whether this includes the Matsu islands..20 miles off the mainland. The Admiral replied:"Anything."

And Junior Nationalist officers on Formosa again told reporters the Matsus will be defended..and are steadily being reinforced.

Secretary of State Dulles reported to the President again today on his recent 26-thousand-mile trip through southeast Asia. Tomorrow he will report to the Senate foreign relations committee. And he'll be heard over many of these stations at 10 p.m. eastern time.

The Defense Department announced today that General Maxwell D. Taylor, now 8th army commander, has been appointed United States and United Nations commander-in-chief in the far east. He succeeds General Hull, who will retire from the army on April 30th.

The President today marked the tenth anniversary of the dramatic American capture and crossing of the Remagen bridge in Germany during World War Two. He presented certificates to the 11 living men of the 13 awarded the distinguished service cross for that operation. He said their action "represents the dash, ingenuity, and readiness to seize opportunity that characterizes the American soldier."

Navy Secretary Thomas today told Congress that big super-aircraft carriers are "indispensable" to modern fleets in this era of nuclear warfare. Secretary Thomas said the recent evacuation of the Chinese Nationalists's stronghold in the Tachen islands proved the value of "a potent offensive Navy, built around our carrier forces."

James E. Day, the president of the Midwest Stock Exchange, told a Senate committee today: he believes in the future progress of business. But he wants to make it clear that "the Stock Market can go down..and substantially."

Another Senate committee questioned Albert E. Kahn, one of the publishers of Harvey Matusow's new book "False Witness." Kahn refused to to say whether he is a communist. And he testified that he hired a bodyguard for Matusow because he feared Matusow would be "kidnapped or killed" by agents of the Department of Justice or Senator McCarthy.

A Federal grand jury in Washington today indicted Mrs. Marie Natvig on nine charges of lying under oath. She originally testified that she knew Edward Lamb, as a Communist. Lamb is applying for renewal of a radio and television license from the Federal Communications Commission. More recently Mrs. Natvig repudiated her testimony..saying she was "coerced" into giving it."

At Fort Sill, Oklahoma, a nine-colonel court martial board today acquitted Colonel Ambrose H. Nugent on all charges accusing him of collaborating with the enemy while a prisoner in the Korean war. The trial, now in its seventh week, has been the longest military trial in history. Colonel Nugent, from Merrill, Wisconsin, has insisted he was innocent.

9

Edward R. Murrow: March 7, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

When a government department announces a change in the rules, it is fair to assume that something unfair or unworkable has been discovered about the old rules. Attorney General Brownell has laid down a new set of conditions for the Federal government's employee security program. They deal with the delicate and difficult question of the conditions - the procedures to be followed when a man or woman who works for the government is accused, or suspected of being a loyalty risk. They are based on the assumption, with which few people disagree, that working for the government is a privilege and not a right.

Hereafter Department security officers are to draft a statement of charges, and present those charges to the employee at the time of suspension. A Department legal counsel must approve the draft. The Department security officer is to have a personal interview with the accused employee before he is suspended. When a Security Board holds a hearing, a legal officer of the Department must be present - not only to advise the Board, but to explain to the employee what his rights are, if he is not represented by his own counsel.

Dismissals are to be ordered by no one below the rank of Assistant Secretary.

A government department that wants to hire someone who has been dismissed by another department, must consult the Justice Department which is to resolve the differences between the two departments. This presumably is to prevent another Wolfe Ladejinski case, where he was cleared by one department, fired by a second department, and then hired by a third.

Finally, efforts are to be made to produce government witnesses to testify against the accused, these witnesses to submit to cross-examination and direct confrontation. However, this promise is qualified by the reservation that this will be done "so long as the production of such witnesses would not jeopardize the national security". This does not make it clear who is to determine when the production of witnesses will in fact jeopardize the national security.

This issue of confrontation and cross-examination is very near to the heart of the matter. Mr. Brownell's language on this subject must be considered vague and uncertain. This is particularly true in view of the fact that only last week the Justice Department filed a brief with the Supreme Court in the case of Dr. Peters. This brief argued vigorously against giving Dr. Peters the right of confrontation and cross-examination. Dr. Peters is a Professor of Medicine at Yale University. He was dismissed

as a Public Health Consultant about two years ago, when a Loyalty Board - after he had twice been cleared - found what it called "a reasonable doubt" of his loyalty. Dr. Peters lawyers challenged the constitutionality of his removal, and the stigma placed upon his name, because he was not permitted to confront his accusers - his attorneys were not permitted to cross-examine them, whoever they were. The Justice Department argued in its brief to the High Court that national security might be imperilled if government employees should be given the right to face their accusers, since the government, it said, "depends to a great extent on undercover agents, paid informers and casual informers who must be guaranteed anonymity.

This reporter knows nothing of the Peters case, beyond the published documents. But his loyalty has been called into question; he has been fired as a Public Health Consultant; and apparently he does not yet know who accused him of what; he has not had an opportunity to confront his accusers; and his attorneys have not had a chance to cross-examine those who have made accusations against him. The question here falls into two parts: were those who made the charges against him undercover agents, paid informers, or casual informers?; and would revealing their charges and subjecting them to cross-examination - remembering always that he was a Public Health

Consultant - actually imperil the national security of this country?

It is reliably reported that there is a division of opinion inside the Justice Department as to whether or no Dr. Peters' constitutional rights have been infringed. This reporter does not pretend to know the answer to that question. In due course, presumably, the Supreme Court will decide it.

The letter recommending changes in the security program, as outlined a moment ago, was signed by Attorney General Brownell. The Justice Department's brief in the Peters case was also signed by Mr. Brownell. The letter promises confrontation, face-to-face-, between the accused and his accusers, and the right of cross-examination. The brief filed with the Supreme Court denies that right in the case of Dr. Peters, apparently on the grounds that the exercise of it would imperil the national security because it would reveal the identity of undercover agents, paid informers and casual informers.

The basic question remains: who shall decide when the production of witnesses in cases of this nature will in fact imperil the national security. This is not a partisan political question; and not basically a question of Dr. Peters' loyalty, or Mr. Brownell's competence. It is a question of law. What the Supreme Court decides will be the precedent and the law.

The problem of maintaining peacetime security and at the same time avoiding the curtailment of individual freedom is at best not an easy one to resolve. This becomes apparent by the Attorney General's letter. And perhaps it is as the Roman Horace once remarked:"The illustration, he said, which solves one difficulty by raising another, settles nothing."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The American Red Cross says the flood along the Ohio River has assumed "disaster" proportions. Some 16-hundred families in West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio have suffered damage to their homes and property. And the river is expected to crest in Indiana over the week-end. The Red Cross is now providing food and clothing for an estimated one thousand persons.

Out in Nevada today, the Atomic Energy Commission set off the fourth and most powerful blast in its current tests. The atomic device, dropped from a tower, shook houses 370 airline miles away..and lit the skies in seven western states.

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia today called for the destruction of all nuclear weapons. He told his parliament the discoveries of nuclear science present a tremendous opportuiity to help humanity is used only for peaceful purposes. Tito also revealed for the first time that his country "possesses precious nuclear raw materials" and will soon begin to use them "in the service of the people's well-being."

Neighboring Albania today rejected with "contempt and aversion", President Eisenhower's offer of free food to relieve winter shortages. Last week the President offered an unspecified amount of food for free distribution in the Communist country. He said it was "well known" that Albania did not produce enough food to feed itself. Today, the Albania radio said its "hypocritical ...diabolical...and a devilish calumny" to say that Albania does not have enough food. Our offer to help was described as foreign interference."

On Formosa today, Admiral Stump, commander of the Pacific fleet, told reporters: "If the United States is willing we can defend anything against the Communists". He was asked whether this includes the Matsu islands...20 miles off the mainland. The Admiral replied :"Anything."

And Junior Nationalist officers on Formosa again told reporters that Matsus will be defended...and are steadily being reinforced.

Secretary of State Dulles reported to the President again today on his recent 26-thousand mile trip through southeast Asia. Tomorrow he will report to the Senate Foreign relations committee. And he'll be heard over many of these stations at 10 p.m. eastern time.

The Defense Department announced today that General Maxwell D. Taylor now 8th army commander, has been appointed United States and United Nations commander-in-chief in the far east. He succeeds General Hull who will retire from the army on April 30th.

The President today marked the tenth anniversary of the dramatic American capture and crossing of the Remagen bridge in Germany during World War Two. He presented certificates to the 11 living men of the 13 awarded the distinguished service cross for that operation. He said their action "represents the dash, ingenuity, and readiness to sieze opportunity that characterizes the the American soldier."

Navy Secretary Thomas today told Congress that big super aircraft carriers are "indespensable" to modern flects in this era of nuclear warfare. Secretray Thomas said the recent evacuation of the Chinese Nationalists's stronghold in the Tachen islands proved the value of "a potent offensive Navy, built around our carrier forces.

James E. Day, the president of the Midwest Stock Exchange, told a Senate committee today; he believes in the future progress of business. But he wants to make it clear that "the stock Market can go down..and substantially."

Another Senate committee questioned Alvert E. Kahn, one of the publishers of Harvey Matusow's new book "False Witness." Kahn refused to say whether he is a communist. And he testified that he hired a bodyguard for Matusow because he feared Matusow would be "kidnapped or killed" by agents of the Department of Justice or Senator McCarthy.

A Federal grand jury in Washington today indicted Mrs. Marie Natvig on nine charges of lying under oath. He originally testified that she knew Edward Lamb, as a Communist. Lamb is applying for renewal of a radio and television license from the Federal Communications Commission. More recently Mrs. Natvig repudiated her testimony...saying she was "coerced" into giving it.'

At Fort Sill, Oklahoma, a nine-colonel court martial board today acquitted Colonel Amborse Nugent on all charges accusing him of collaborating with the enemy while a prisoner in the Korean war. The trial, now in its seventh week, has been the longest military trial in history. Colonel Nugent, from Merrill, Wisconsin, has insisted he was innocent.

When a government department announces a change in the rules, it is fair to assume that something unfair or unworkable has been discovered about the old rules. Attorney General Brownell has laid down a new set of conditions for the Federal government's employee security program. They deal with the delicate and difficult question of the contitions - and procedures to be followed when a man or woman who works for the government is accused, or suspected of being a loyalty risk. They are based on the assumption, with which few people disagree, that working for the government is a privilege and not a right.

Hereafter, Department security officers are to draft a statement of charges, and present those charges to the employee at the time of suspension. A Department legal counsel must approve the draft. The Department secruity

officer is to have a personal interview with the accused employee before he is suspended. When a Security Board holds a hearing, a legal officer of the Department must be present - not only to advise the Board, but to explain to the employee what his rights are, if he is not represented by his own counsel.

Dismissals are to be ordered by no one below the rank of Assistant Secretary.

A government department that wants to hire someone who has been dismissed by another department, must consult the Justice Department which is to resolve the differences between the two departments. This presumably is to prevent another Wolfe Ladejinski case where he was cleared by one department, fired by a second department, and then hired by a third.

Finally, efforts are to be made to produce government witnesses to testify against the accused, this witnesses to submit to cross - examination and direct confrontation. However, this promise is qulaified by ahe reservation that this will be done "so long as the production of such witnesses would not deopardize the national security." This does not make it clear who is to determine when the production of witnesses will in fact jeopardize the national security.

This issue of confrontation and cross-examination is very near to the heart of the matter. Mr. Brownell's language on this subject must be cosidered vague and uncertain. This is particularly this in view of the fact that only last week the Justice Department filed a brief with the Surpreme Court in the case of Dr. Peters. This brief argued vigorously against giving Dr. Peters the right of confrontation and cross-examination. Dr. Peters is a Professor of Medicine at Yale University. He was dismissed as a Public Health Consultant about two years ago, when a Loyalty Board - after he had twice been cleared - found what it called "a reasonable doubt" of his loyalty.

Dr. Peters lawyers challenged the constitutionality of his removal, and the stigma placed upon his name, because he was not permitted to confront his accusers - his attorneys were not permitted to corss-examine them, whoever they were. The Justice Department argued in its brief to the High Court that national security might be imperilled if government employees should be given the right to face their accusers, since the government, it said, "depends to a great extent on undercover agents, paid informers, and casual informers who must be guaranteed anonymity.

This reporter knows nothing of the Peters case, beyond the published documents. But his loyalty has been called into question; he has been fired as a Public Health Consultant; and apparently he does not yet know who accused his of what; he has not had an opportunity to confront his accusers; and his attorneys have not had a chance to cross-examine those who have made accusations against him. The question here falls into two parts; were those who made the charges against him undercover agents, paid informers, or casual informers?; and would revealing their charges and subjecting them to cross-examination - remembering always that he was a Public Health consultant - actually imperil the national security of this country?

It is reliably reported that there is a division of opinion inside the Justice Department as to whether or not Dr. Peters' constitutional rights have been infringed. This reporter does not pretend to know the answer to that question. In due course, presumably, the Supreme Court will decide it.

The letter recommending changes in the security program, as outlined a moment ago, was signed by Attorney General Brownell. The Justice Department's brief in the Peters case was also signed by Mr. Brownell. The letter promises confrontation, face-to-face, between the accused and his accusers. and the right of cross-examination. The brief filed with the Supreme

Court denies that right in the case of Dr. Peters, apparently on the grounds that the exercise of it would imperil the national security because it would reveal the identitiy of undercover agents, paid informers and casual informers.

The basic question remains: who shall decide when the production of witnesses in cases of this nature will in fact imperil the national security. This is not a partisan political question; and not basically a question of Dr. Peters loyalty, or Mr. Brownell's competence. It is a question of law. What the Supreme Court decided will be the precedent and the law.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The problem of maintaining peacetime security and at the same time avoiding the curtailment of individual freedom is at best not an easy one to resolve. This becomes apparent by the Attorney General's letter. And perhaps it is as the Roman Horace once remarked;"The illustration", he said, "which solves one difficulty by raising another, settles nothing."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday March 8, 1955

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles told congress today that the free countries of southeast Asia will be in danger unless we "make our influence felt in a positive way." In talks to two Congressional committes, the Secretary is reported to have said: he does not believe the Chinese Communists are bluffing..he thinks they'll soon make some military move against Nationalist-held islands opposite Formosa.. he feels Communist subversion is a greater menace [redacted], than a threat of direct military action in Southeast Asia at this time. Mr. Dulles' will follow his busy day before two committees with an address over many of these stations tonight at 10 p.m. eastern time, [redacted]

British Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons today that Britain's secret negotiations for a cease-fire off Formosa have bogged down. He said "the necessary conditions for progress" toward ending the Chinese war "do not yet exist." And Mr. Eden called on the Chinese Nationalists to do two things: to withdraw their armed forces from Quemoy and Matsu.. and "to let it be known" that while maintaining their claims they will not use force..will not engage in any offensive military

actions. Eden called on the Chinese Communists to refrain from attacking Quemoy and the Matsus and to make it apparent that they do not intend to take Formosa by force. And the House of Commons cheered as Eden said a peaceful Formosan settlement would result in the West giving new consideration to Red China's claim to a seat in the United Nations.

In Tokyo, a top military leader told reporters today that the Communists are in position to attack Quemoy and Matsu at any time.

Here in New York today, ~~the~~ prices on the Stock Exchange broke sharply in the last thirty minutes of trading. Today's drop, the sharpest since the middle of January, caused a decline of almost 3-billion dollars in shares. The experts say this was due to a number of things: fears of a Communist attack on Formosa..fear that Senate investigators would insist on stiffer security Exchange laws..and a statement made today before the Senate committee studying the stock market. John K. Galbreath, Harvard professor of economics, urged "the strongest precautionary measures" to prevent a repetition of the big crash of 1929. He suggested that trading gradually be placed on a cash basis because "there is too much speculation in the market now." Chairman Fulbright of

the Senate committee, says he can see no connection whatsoever between Galbreath's statement and the market drop. He said: "It wasn't a gloomy statement..he only told us to be cautious."

The President today accepted the resignation of Robert Cutler, as his special assistant for nationalsecurity affairs. He had high praise for Cutler, who will return to his former position as president of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. CUTLER will be succeeded by Dillan Anderson of Houston..an attorney listed by the White House as a Democrat-for-Eisenhower.

Mr. Eisenhower spent only a short time at his desk today. He's suffering from a cold.."not feeling too good." And Mrs. Eisenhower is in bed with the flu.

The House Armed Services committee today voted 30 to nothing to give career men in the armed services pay raises running from six to 25 per cent.

And the House agriculture committee voted to restore major price supports at 90 per cent of parity. This vote was 23 to 11.. CROSSING party lines. Chairman Cooley predicts that the House will pass the bill.

Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins told a Senate committee today that "the current attack against government witnesses and informants of the F.B.I. has its roots in a Communist effort." The Justice Department has been under criticism on the ground that some of its witnesses..like Harvey Matusow..have been unrealiable. Tompkins did not mention Matusow's name. The top internal security aide in the department, said that the governmet's program to weed out security risks "is keeping Communists out of government and will keep them out."

Another Senate committee heard Albert E. Kahn, a New York publisher, testify that the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers union advanced a thousand dollars in the hope of getting Matusow to write a book denying his previous testimony. Kahn's firm is publishing the Matusow book. Kahn said he wanted the union to place orders for ten thousand advance copies of the book. The union agreed to buy only 2-thousand copies.

The flooding Ohio River is moving slowly downstream forcing hundreds of families out of their homes. An estimated 26-hundred families are affected in Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana.

And Moscow today informed Washington that it ousted an American priest from Moscow, because the United States refused to let a Soviet clergyman remain in the United States.

Edward R. Murrow: March 8, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The American public worries almost exclusively about personal rather than political problems. This conclusion is based on a study published in the current issue of Look Magazine, and made for the Fund for the Republic. Before giving some of the results, I should say that 5,000 persons were interviewed at the time of the Army-McCarthy hearings, in what is called one of the most searching public opinion surveys ever made. Both the Gallup Poll organization and the National Opinion Research Center were used, operating independently. And since the study was sponsored by the Fund for the Republic, note was being taken of the number of persons worried by the internal communist threat and about civil liberties.

The worries of Americans are mostly about personal economic problems, health and family relationships. Forty-three percent of those questioned said they were worried about money matters, such as family finances, wages and expenses. Thirty percent were worried about personal problems, such as marriage difficulties and children's welfare. Twenty-four percent were worried about health, their own, or that of someone in the family. Only eight percent were worried about world problems, including the shadow of war. And of these, many were concerned for personal reasons, such as the possibility of being drafted, or a son being drafted.

Those who ~~are~~ were worried about the internal threat of communism, (at that time so frequently mentioned in the news) were fewer than one percent. / But another figure must be set alongside of that one, the number who worried about civil liberties - (also much mentioned in the news at that time) - was even less. Only twenty persons, out of the 5,000 questioned, volunteered any mention of such matters as the treatment of witnesses before Washington committees, and challenges to the loyalty of teachers and scientists.

The survey divided persons questioned into two groups, the public, and its leaders; that is, the leaders in the community, like the mayor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the community chest, chairmen of the ~~two party~~ political county committees, commander of the local Legion post, president of the local Federation of Women's clubs, and so on. / It was found that leaders had a different scale of worries. / Only about half as many worried about money, (probably because more of them had it;) fewer worried about health; but considerably more worried about their family relationships. And instead of eight percent worrying about world problems and war, twenty-two percent of the leaders did so. But those who worried about the internal threat of communism and about civil liberties, put together, were only five percent.

These are the figures based on the answers volunteered by questioners. But when interrogaters "nudged" them, the responders gave somewhat more socially-minded replies. They were asked: "Are there other problems you worry or are concerned about, especially world or political problems?" This drew a common reply: "Oh yes, I'd say that I am concerned about what's going on in the world." Actually more than half of the persons so "nudged" had nothing to add. But the number of persons who said they were concerned about world affairs rose to 30 percent; those concerned about the internal communist threat to 6 percent: and those mentioning civil liberties to 2 percent. There is quite a difference between worry and concern. Even so, if only three persons in ten are concerned about world problems, war included, and only one in sixteen about the internal communist threat, and one in fifty about civil liberties, it is not wrong to say that the American public is absorbed by immediate personal problems.

The leaders were somewhat less preoccupied with themselves. Fifty instead of thirty percent expressed concern over world affairs; fourteen instead of one percent expressed it over the internal communist threat; and the civil liberties were mentioned by three percent.

Professor Samuel Stouffer of Harvard, chairman of the committee that

planned the study, writes in Look Magazine that these results don't mean that persons don't have opinions about world and domestic affairs. It means that the opinions aren't grounded in deep personal anxiety. "The American public" he writes, "is not quivering with fear, and shows no visible symptoms of the jitters." And he sees the analogy between what Americans think about politics and sport, which is closer than some politicians think. "Baseball fans" he says, "can be well informed about the New York Yankees or the Cleveland Indians without lying awake nights worrying about their pennant chances."

He then goes on to classify the opinions expressed, and his results do not differ widely from previous poll results. But one key question should be mentioned. It was asked: "Do you, or don't you, feel as free to speak your own mind as you used to?" It is not a surprise that 87 percent said they feel as free as ever. But it may be a surprise that thirteen percent don't. For the question was not limited to teachers, scientists, and other opinion-makers; it was asked of the whole cross-section of the public. A decline of 13 percent in the general sense of freedom is not disastrous, but it might be worth more than a passing thought.

~~There would seem to be little doubt that~~ Most, if not in fact all of us, are subject to both anxiety and worry. It's just a matter of how much we worry and what we're inclined to worry about. Robert Frost once remarked: "The reason why worry kills more people than work, is that more people worry than work." Even if this is not precisely so, Mark Twain still concluded: "As soon as one is at rest in this world, off he goes on something else to worry about."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday March 9 1955

This is the news:

Senate Democrats today came up with a new tax cutting plan. It would give smaller taxpayers a break at the expense of business and stockholders. The plan calls for a 20-dollar cut for each taxpayer.. with an additional 10-dollars off for each dependent..but no deduction for wives. So, a married man with two children would get a 40-dollar deduction. To make up for this loss of income to the government, the Democrats would repeal the tax break given stockholders last year and extend corporate and excise tax rates for two years, instead of one. This proposal, generally, would benefit those who earn less than 5thousand dollars a year. And the Democrats figure that the extended excise and corporate taxes, plus the repeal of the provion favoring stockholders, would offset the loss from the 20 and ten deductions for smaller wage earners. But Chairman George of the Finance Committee sees no reason to change his stand against any tax reduction..and Senator Byrd says he doesn't think this will "change things on the Senate floor."

Republican Senator Knowland told reporters today he's (CONFIDENT) that Nationalist China's Quemoy and Matsu islands "are not going

to be placed on any bargain counter" for a deal with the Communists.

The United Press reports from Tokyo that American military leaders in the Far East have warned Washington that a general war in Asia may be "only weeks away." The State Department calls this "speculation".. says it cannot comment on "speculation." A spokesman referred reporters to Secretary of State Dulles' speech of last night..which I'd like to review in a few minutes.

The House armed services committee today unanimously approved a new billion-dollar ship-building program.. It calls for a fifth super-carrier and three more atom-powered submarines, among other ships.

The Defense Department today asked Congress to bar subversives from working in plants that are not now engaged in defense work..but which would be needed for such work in time of war. The present law only bars subversives from access to secret defense contracts. Wilbur Brucker, general counsel for the defense department, says the demands of security and the rights of individuals calls for "the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job." He says sincere and successful efforts are being made in this matter.

The government reports that factory employment rose in February. This is described as a significant change in the nation's job picture. Since autumn, the increase in joblessness has been a good deal smaller than usual for this period of the year.

The United Auto Workers announce that they will start negotiating with the Ford Motor Company nn next Wednesday..for new contracts to replace the (EXPIRING) five-year agreements in the auto industry. The union will present a demand for a guaranteed annual wage.

The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved THE nomination of Circuit Judge John Marshal Harlan for a seat on the supreme court. The vote was 10 to 4..with Republican Senators Langer and Welker, and Democrats Eastland and Olin Johnston of South Carolina voting in the negative.

Senators studying the Stock market were told today that it would be discriminatory to put stock buying on an all-cash basis. Winthrop H. Smith, of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane, said this would also dry up the market and block the issuance of new securities. Smith told the Senators he doesn't know whether stock prices in general have gonne

too high..doesn't believe anybody knows. And he said he doesn't know what made the market go down yesterday. Prices dropped again today, but a broad recovery before the market closed repaired some of the damage.

The President has almost completely recovered from yesterday's slight cold. (He went golfing this afternoon.) But the White House says Mrs. Eisenhower is still in bed with the flu..although she's feeling better.

Three air force jet planes today broke the Los Angeles to New York speed record. The fastest plane, flown by Lieut. Col. Robert Scott of Des Moines, did it in three hours, 46 minutes and 33 seconds..Los Angeles to New York.

The State Department today again expressed its "great concern" over the shipment of 13-thousand tons of jet-quality kerosene to Communist China in a Finnish tanker.

~~In Paris, a foreign ministry spokesman says the Big Three foreign ministers will meet to discuss the future of western policy after German re-armament is approved.~~

Communist Hungary today attacked Premier Nagy for what it called "hollow, demagogic" promises..which caused production to

drop in agriculture and heavy industry. Nagy's downfall has been predicted since Russian Premier Malenkov lost his job for the same announced reason.

Edward R. Murrow: March 9, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The world's two foremost democracies presented their Foreign Secretaries yesterday to discuss the crisis in the Far East. Mr. Dulles and Sir Anthony Eden had come back from Southeast Asia and the Manila pact conference. They were reporting on their missions. They had covered much the same ground and seen many of the same men. But their reports were not the same.

It is well to look at the differences. Had they been basic, the Asian crisis would be perilous in a way that opinion here and in England is not prepared for. But they differed because they covered different facets of the crisis, not because their objectives are not the same. Mr. Dulles talked particularly about immediate dangers, Sir Anthony about possible solutions later, after admitting that an international conference on Asian peace is now out of the question.

Mr. Dulles's broadcast seems to have been designed to be at the same time firm and unprovocative. He was saying to the Chinese Communists: "Don't attack, for if you do, the greater might of the United States will be used against you and it can hit you on three fronts. And it will include the use of tactical nuclear weapons that can utterly destroy a military target without endangering unrelated civilian centers." But he did not, as had been predicted, announce that the United States would help defend Quemoy

and the Matsus. This omission helped give the broadcast an air of restraint. Actually the only new feature in it was the reference to tactical nuclear weapons.

Sensational use was being made today of the reference to these weapons and the three fronts. It was stated that U.S. military authorities in Japan hold the view that general war in Asia may be only a few weeks away, and that that is why Mr. Dulles spoke about a three-front war and nuclear weapons in his broadcast. But the three-front thesis was used by Mr. Dulles in his last full-dress statement in the Far East. And it should be noted that he did not link it in his broadcast with the Formosa crisis. He was speaking about Communist Chinese aggressions that would concern the Manila pact powers. He was not saying a three-front war would result if the Communists attacked Quemoy and the Matsus. What the United States would do in that event would be for President Eisenhower to decide.

It should be recalled that on January 27th the President said that he alone would have the authority to order United States forces used for other than immediate self-defense, or in direct defense of Formosa, and he promised not to delegate such authority.

Sir Anthony Eden, in his speech, did not criticize United States policy.

On the contrary, he vouched for its peaceful purpose. "I am convinced," he declared, "and I say this with all the conviction in my power, that they (that is, the United States), wish to see conditions created which would put an end to active military hostilities in the area, and reduce the danger of wider conflict." He called attention to the treaty in which the United States limited its formal commitments to the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores. And he said that the United States "had effectively restrained the Chinese Nationalists in recent weeks from initiating attacks against the mainland, and had persuaded the Nationalists to evacuate the Tachen and Nanchi Islands."

He addressed himself to the two Chinese parties to the conflict, with the exhortation not to resort to the use of force. He noted that the Communists had refrained from attacking Quemoy and the Matsus, and urged them to continue to refrain, while maintaining intact in all respects their position in regard to Formosa and the Pescadores. He advised the Nationalists to withdraw their armed forces from the coastal islands, and while maintaining their claims to Formosa, to announce they will abstain from all offensive military action. If his advice should be followed, he said, then at an appropriate moment, consideration could be given internationally

to Chinese representation in the United Nations and to the future status of Formosa.

Sir Anthony also issued a warning. If no attempt was made to progress along these lines in the matter of Formosa and the coastal islands, "the consequences" he said, "will be very grave indeed."

What neither Mr. Dulles nor Sir Anthony explained, or could explain diplomatically, is that perhaps the biggest factor in the crisis is morale. If at this time the Nationalists give up Quemoy and the Matsus, by consent or otherwise, they give up their crusade to regain the mainland. If they give that up they cease to be impervious to Communist blandishments. It is conceiveable that the Chiang regime would be overthrown and replaced by Communist rebels, and that to prevent this the United States might have to intervene with its own forces.

That is a local possibility. On a broader front, a major retreat by the United States would at once weaken all the free nations in Asia, and put them pretty much at the mercy of communist subversion. The biggest end-result would be in Japan, which would lose faith in American power and determination.

To support the morale of the free countries needs firmness, and that

was Mr. Dulles's message. If peace is to be made, there must in time be concessions by both sides, and that was Sir Anthony's thesis. The two speeches, at any rate, deserve to be read together.

The long [redacted] search for peace requires of us calmness, patience and perserverence. For the problem is not a new one. And perhaps Stuart Chase put it as well as anyone when he remarked:"The two great tasks of mankind down the Ages are also tasks for the individual down the years of his allotted span -- to come to terms with nature and with one's fellows."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Swing March 9

The world's two foremost democracies presented their foreign secretaries yesterday to discuss the crisis in the Far East. Mr.Dulles and Sir Anthony Eden had come back from Southeast Asia and the Manila pact conference. They were reporting on their missions. They had covered much the same ~~region~~ ground and seen many of the same men. But their reports were not the same.

It is well to look at the differences. Had they been basic, the Asian crisis would be perilous in a way that opinion here and in England is not prepared for. But they differed because they covered ~~[illegible]~~ different facets of the crisis, not because their objectives are ~~dissimilar~~ not the same. Mr.Dulles talked particularly about immediate dangers, Sir Anthony about possible solutions later, after admitting that an international conference on Asian peace is now out of the question.

¶ Mr.Dulles's broadcast seems to have been designed to be at the same time firm and unprovocative.He was saying to the Chinese Communists:"Don's attack, for if you do, the greater might of the United States will be used against you and it can hit you on three fronts.And it will include the use of tactical nuclear weapons that can utterly destroy a military

target without endagering unrelated civilian senters." But he did not, as had been predicted, announce that the United States would help defend Quemoy and the Matsus. This omissions helped give the broadcast an air of restraint. Actually the only new feature in it was the reference to tactcial nuclear weapons.

¶ Sensational use was being made today of the reference to these weapons and the three fronts. It was stated that U.S. military authorities in Japan hold the view that general war in Asia may be only a few weeks away. and that that is why Mr. Dulles spoke about a three front war and nuclear weapons in his broadcast. But the three-front thesis was used by Mr. Dulles in his last full-dress statement in the Far East. And it should be noted that he did not link it in his broadcast with the Formosa crisis. He was speaking about Communist Chinese aggressions that would concern the Manila pact powers. He was not saying a three front war would result if the Communists attacked Quemoy and the Matsus. What the United States would do in that event would be for President Eisenhower to decide. ¶ It should be recalled that on January 27th the President said that he alone would have the authority to order United States forces used for other than immediate self-defense or in direct defense of Formosa

and he promised not to delegate such authority.

¶ Sir Anthony Eden, in his speech, did not criticize United States policy. On the contrary he vouched for its peaceful purpose. "I am convinced" he declared, "and I say this with all the conviction in my power that they (that is, the United States) wish to see conditions created which would put an end to active military hostilities in the area and reduce the dnger of wider conflict." He called attention to the treaty in which the United States limkted its formal commitments to the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores. And he said that the United States "had effectively restrained the Chinese Nationalists in recent weeks from initiating attacks against the mainland, and had persuaded the Nationalists to evacuate the Tachen and Nanchi Islands.

¶ He addressed himself to the two Chinese parties to the conflict, with the exhortation not to resort to the use of force. He noted that the Communists had refrained from attacking Quemoy and the Matsus, and urged them to continue to refrain, while maintaining intact in all respects, their positions in regard to Formosa and the Pescadores. He advised the Nationalists to withdraw their armed forces from the coastal islands, and while maintaining

their claims to Formosa, to announce they will abstain from all offensive military action. If his advice should be followed, he said, then at an appropriate moment, consideration could be giv n internationally to Chinese representation in the United Nations and to the future status of Formosa. Sir Anthony also issued a warning. If no attempt was made to progress along these lines in the matter of Formosa and the coastal islands, "the consequences" he said "will be very grave indeed."

What neither Mr. Dulles or Sir Anthony explained, or could explain diplomatically, is that perhaps the biggest factor in the crisis is morale. If at this time the Nationalists give up Quemoy and the Matsus, by consent or otherwise, they give up their crusade to regain the mainland. If they give that up they cease to be impervious to Communist blandishments. It is conceiveable that the Chiang regime would be overthrown and replaced by Communist rebels, and that to prevent this the United States might have to intervene with its own forces.

That is a local possibility. On a broader front, a major retreat by the United States would at once weaken all the free nations in Asia, and put them pretty much at the mercy of communist subversion. The biggest end-result would be in Japan, which would lose faith in American power and determination.

To support the morale of the free countries needs firmness, and that was Mr.Dulles's message. If peace is to be made, there must in time be concessions by both sides, and that was Sir Anthony's thesis.The two speeches, at any rate, deserve to be read together.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Senate Democrats today came up with a new tax cutting plan. It would give smaller taxpayers a break at the expense of business and stockholders. The plan calls for a 20-dollar cut for each tax payer...with an additional 10-dollars off for each dependent...but no deduction for wives. So, a married man with two children would get a 40-dollar deduction. To make up for this loss of income to the government, the Democrats would repeal the tax break given stockholders last year and extend corporate and excise tax rates for two years, instead of one. This proposal, generally, would benefit those who earn less than 5 thousand dollars a year.

And the Democrats figure that the extended excise and corporate taxes plus the repeal of the provision favoring stockholders, would offset the loss from the 20 and ten deductions for smaller wage earners. But the Chairman George of the Finance Committee sees no reason to change his stand against any tax reductions.....and Senator Byrd says he doesn't think this will "change things on the Senate floor."

Republican Senator Knowland told reporters today he's confident that Nationalist China's Quemoy and Matsu Islands "are not going to be placed on any bargain counter" for a deal with the Communists.

The United Press reports from Tokyo that American military leaders in the Far East have warned Washington that a general war in Asia may be "only weeks away." The State Department calls this "speculation"...says it cannot comment on "speculation". A spokesman referred reporters to Secretary of State Dulles' speech of last night...which I'd like to review in a few minutes.

The House armed services committee today unanimously approved a new billion dollar ship-building program...It calls for a fifth super-carrier and three more atom-powered submarines, among other ships.

The Defense Department today asked Congress to bar subversives from working in plants that are not now engaged in defense work..but which would be needed for such work in time of war. The present law only bars subversives from access to secret defense contracts. Wilbur Brucker, general counsel for the defense deparmtnet, says the demands of security and the rights of individuals calls for "the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job." He says sincere and successful efforts are being made in this matter.

The government reports that factory employment rose in February. This is described as a significant change in the nation's job picture. Since autumn, the increase in joblessness has been a good deal smaller than usual for this period of the year.

The United Auto Workers announce that they will start negotiating with the Ford Motor Company on next Wednesday...for new contracts to replace the expiring five-year agreements in the auto industry. The Union will presentt a demand for a guaranteed annual wage.

The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved the nomination of Circuit Judge John Marshal Harlan for a seat on the Supreme court. The vote was 10 to 4..with Republican Senators Langer and Welker, and Democrats Eastland and Olin Johnston of South Carolina voting in the negative.

Senators studying the Stock Market were told today that it would be discriminatory to put stock buying on an all-cash basis. Winthrop H. Smith, of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane, said this would also dry up the market and block the issuance of new securities. Smith told the Senators he doesn't know whether stock prices in general have gone too high and he

doesn't believe anybody knows. And he said he doesn't know what made the market go down yesterday. Prices dropped again today but a broad recovery before the market closed repaired some of the damage.

The President has almost completely recovered from yesterday's slight cold. He went golfing this afternoon. But the White House says Mrs. Eisenhower is still in bed with the flue...although she's feeling better.

Three air force jet planes today broke the Los Angeles to New York speed record. The fastert plane, flown by Lietuenant Colonel Robert Scott of Des Moines, did it in three houss, 46 minutes and 33 seconds...Los Angeles to New York.

The State Department today again expressed its "great concern" over the shipment of 13-thousand tons of jet-quality kerosene to Communist China in a Finnish tanker.

Communist Hungary today attacked Premier Nagy for what it called "hollow, demogogic" promises...which caused production to drop in agriculture and heavy industry. Nagy's downfall has been predicted since Russian Premier Malenkov lost his job for the same announced reason.

The world's two foremost democarcies presented their Foreign Secretaries yesterday to discuss the crisis in the Far East. Mr. Dulles and Sir Anthony Eden had come back from Southeast Asia and the Manilla pact conference. They were reporting on their missions. They had covered much the same ground and seen many of the same men. But their reports were not the same.

It is well to look at the differences. Had they been basic, the Asian crisis would be perilous in a way that opinion here and in England is not prepared for. But they differed because they covered different facets of the crisis, not because their objectives are not the same. Mr. Dulles talked particularly about immediate dangers, Sir Anthony about possible solutions

later, after admitting that an international conference on Asian peace is now out of the question.

Mr. Dulles's broadcast seems to have been disigned to be at the same time firm and unprovocative. He was saying to the Chinese Communists:"Don't attack, for if you do, the greatest might of the United States will be used against you and it can hit you on three fronts. And it will include the use of tactical nuclear weapons that can utterly destroy a military target without endangering unrelated civilian centers." But he did not, as had been predicted, announce that the United States would help defend Quemoy and the Matsus. This omission helped give the broadcast an air of restraint. Actaully the only new featrue in it was the reference to tactical nuclear weapons.

Sensational use was being made today of the reference to these weapons and the three fronts. It was stated that U.S. military authorities in Japan hold the view that general war in Asia may be only a few weeks away, and that that is why Mr. Dulles spoke about a three-front war and nuclear weapons in his broadcast. But the three-front thesis was used by Mr. Dulles in his last full dress statement in the Far East. And it should be noted that he did not link it in his broadcast with the Formosa crisis. He was speaking about Communist Chinese aggressions that would concern the Manila pact powers. He was not saying a three-front war would result if the Communists attacked Quemoy and the Matsus. What the United States would do in that event would be for President Eisenhower to decide.

It should be recalled that on January 27 the President said that he alone would have the authority to order United States forces used for other than immediate self-defense, or in direct defense of Formosa, and he promised not to delegate sucy authoiity.

Sir Anthony Eden, in his speech, did not criticize United States policy.

On the contrary, he vouched for its peaceful purpose. "I am convinced," he declared, "and I say this with all the conviction in my power, that they, (that is, the United States), wish to see conditions created which would put an end to active military hostilities in the area, and reduce the danger of wilder conflict." He called attention to the treaty in which the United States limited its formal commitments to the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores. And he said that the United States "had effectively restrained the Chinese Nationalists in recent weeks from initiating attacks against the Mianland, and had persuaded the Nationalists to evacuate the Tachen and Nanchi Islands."

He addressed himself to the two Chinese parties to the conflict, with the exhortation not to resort to the use of force. He noted that the Communists had refrained from attacking Quemoy and the Matusa, and urged them to continue to refrain, while maintaining intact in all respects their position in regard to Formosa and the Pescadores. He advised the Nationalists to withdraw their armed forces from the coastal islands, and while maintaining their claims to Formosa, to announce they will abstain from all offensive military action. If his advice should be followed, he said, then at an appropriate moment consideration could be given internationally to Chinese representation in the United Nations and to the future status of Formosa.

Sir Anthony also issues a warning. If no attempt was made to progress along these lines in the matter of Formosa and the coastal islands, "the consequences" he said, "will be very grave indeed."

What neither Mr. Dulles not Sir Anthony explained, or could explain diplomatically, is that perhaps the biggest factor in the crisis is morale. If at this time the Nationalists give up Quemoy and the Matsus, by consent

or otherwise, they give up their crusade to regain the mainland. If they give up they cease to be impervious to Communist blandishments. It is conceivable that the Chiang regime would be overthorwn and replaced by Communist rebels, and that to prevent this the United States might have to intervene with its own forces.

That is a local possibility. On a broader front, a major retreat by the United States would at once weaken all the free nations in Asia, and put them pretty much at the mercy of communist subversion. The biggest end-result would be in Japan, which would lose faith in American power and determination.

To support the morale of the free countries needs firmness, and that was Mr. Dulles's measage. If peace is to be made, there must in time be concessions by both sides, and that was Sir Anthony's thesis. The two speeches, at any rate, deserve to be read together.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The long search for peace requires of us calmness patience and perseverence. For the problem is not a new one. And perhaps Suuart Chase put it as well as anyone when he remarked:"The two great tasks of mankind down the ages are also tasks for the individual down the years of his allotted span.--to come to terms with nature and with one's fellows."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday March 10, 1955

This is the news:

A Senate committee on juvenile delinquency tonight urged an immediate federal school building program to help stop "a disgraceful spiraling increase in juvenile delinquency." The committee also urged increased public housing..more federal aid to dependent children AND more help in curing mental health problems as part of an attack on juvenile delinquency. As the result of a two year study of the problem, the committee chided the Department of Health, Education and Wekfare for "slowness" in getting its juvenile delinquency section in action. And it warned: "Unless we pay out money for better school facilities today, we shall have to pay out the money for years to come for more police and more prisons."

The Senate committee studying the Stock Market today heard Marriner S. Eccles call for tighter credit curbs on stock buying and home building. Eccles, former chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, said this is necessary to combat what he called "elements of real danger to the economy." He also suggested that the present margin requirement for buying stocks..60 per cent..should be

increased promptly to at least 75 per cent. And Eccles feels that if stock values continue to go up the margin reuirement should "ultimately" be increased to 100 per cent. ~~Another witness, John J. McCloy, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, said the steepness of the rise in stock values over relatively short periods warranted concern.~~

Chairman Byrd of the Senate Finance Committee opened debate on tax policy today by warning his colleagues that the "government is mortgaged to the hilt" and cannot afford any tax cuts unless spending is reduced. Byrd said: the national debt should not be increased except for national emergency. But Democratic Senator Kerr of Oklahoma said tax relief for individuals is necessary now to bolster employment and industrial production. And Treasury Secretary Humphrey told a House committee that the compromise tax plan approved by Democrats is "irresponsible, silly and bad from every point of view."

In both houses today there was charge and counter-charge as a result of a statement by Paul Butler, Democratic National Chairman, saying that the President might not run for re-election because of Mrs. Eisenhower's health. Republican Senator Aiken of Vermont called Butler

"a scoundrel." A Senator who refused to permit his name to be used told reporters the President is "extremely angry." Goldwater of Arizona said Butler has resorted to "personal smear tactics." House Minority Leader Martin said Butler has spoken in "poor taste." And Butler, replying to these attacks, had this explanation: he had referred, in a speech, to "published reports" that Mrs. Eisenhower has not been well.. that her official duties have taxed her strength..that her mother doesn't want her to live in the White House for another four years. He said the Republicans were making a mountain out of a molehill. After more Republicans in the Congress made it clear that they wanted to hammer away at what they considered a major political mistake by Butler, Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said it all sounded strange to him.. he recalls that during Democratic administrations the Republicans talked of the President's wife..his daughter..his piano and "everything else they could think of, which concerned the president."

Mr. Eisenhower went to Walter Reed Army Hospital today for the SECOND in a new series of treatments for bursitis in his right shoulder.

AND THE PRESIDENT sent a personal message to the premiers of seven European allies pledging that we will continue to maintain

"a fair share" our our armed forces in Europe to guard against a Communist attack. His pledge was aimed at prodding the Europeans to speed up their official approval of arrangements for re-arming West Germany.

~~Mr. Eisenhower today greeted 91 foreign students who are in this country to study atomic energy technology. He said he is glad their project is called "Operation Friendship" because "that's exactly what we mean."~~

The State Department today granted permission for 11 Russian student-editors to visit our colleges for one month. ~~The Russian students arrived yesterday.~~ And the Russians notified us they would like to exchange a visiting delegation of farmers with us.

The House today approved a bill giving two million career servicemen pay increases ranging from six to 25 per cent. Only Republican Representative Taber of New York voted against it.

In London, Prime Minister Churchill today criticized what he called the confusion in the ranks of the opposition Labor Party. In a letter to a conservative candidate in a parliamentary by-election, he said the Socialists are "now split not only into two halves but into many factions." This was a reference to a move by the Laborite high command to

expel left-winger Aneurin Bevan because he's rebelled against the party line on British defense matters.

Edward R. Murrow: March 10, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

One of the pitfalls of the atomic age is the use of words that becloud important meaning, rather than clarify it. Take the words "tactical" and "strategic", in defining two kinds of bombing. We and the Russians are making nuclear weapons for tactical use. We also are making them for strategic use. There is a difference - of purpose, at any rate - but it is not a difference that the standard meaning of the words makes clear.

During the last war the difference became quite clear. Tactical bombing was against troops, strategic bombing was against places. The places were chosen because of factories, communication centers, military headquarters, and the like, and were filled with civilians. At last, so far as people were concerned, the difference between tactical and strategic bombing came largely to be the difference between bombing troops and bombing civilians.

At the start of the last war there was some squeamishness about bombing civilians. Before the war was over it was done systematically and without qualms. The strategic bombing of Japan leveled every one of Japan's cities, one after the other, and burned many of them, at an incredible cost of life. The two or three cities left untouched were saved for the test of the awaited new atomic bomb. A city has military assets of a physical kind that

strategic bombing destroys. It also has assets of morale that the bombing destroys. Tactics are used to win an engagement, strategy to win a campaign or a war. Destroying cities and killing civilians quite clearly can be part of strategy.

But in the atomic era the distinction between tactical and strategic bombing is not what it used to be. And it can be highly misleading to apply the old terminology to nuclear weapons. A recent example of such language was in Secretary Dulles's last broadcast. We now have, he said, "new and powerful weapons of precision which can utterly destroy military targets without endangering unrelated civilian centers."

Let us look at these words closely. A weapon of precision is one that can be delivered precisely where it is wanted. It destroys utterly a military target; that is, it kills all the troops in the area, or wipes an air base or other installation off the face of the earth.

But what is meant by saying it does not endanger unrelated civilian centers? Perhaps all that Mr. Dulles had in mind was that nuclear weapons could destroy something like the staging center of an invasion of Quemoy and the Matsus without at the same time nuclear bombs being dropped on Shanghai and Peiping. But if nuclear weapons are used to stop an invasion

of Quemoy and the Matsus, the cities of Amoy and Foochow would be hit, and its civilians would be endangered pretty much as were those in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. There would be a wholesale slaughter of civilians, no matter what Mr. Dulles seemed to promise.

Another danger to civilians from tactical nuclear weapons can be mentioned. In Nevada in recent days a test of a nuclear weapon, involving an experiment in the defense of troops, had to be postponed day after day because of unfavorable winds. It was going to be unsafe to set off an atomic cloud that would imperil civilians by a radio-active fall-out. Certainly nobody thinks tactical nuclear weapons in a war are only to be used when the wind is right and enemy civilians are not to be endangered.

This is not a quibble. Suppose that tactical weapons are set off that destroy much of Amoy or Foochow, or whose fall-out injures hordes of civilians far from the battlefield, the enemy, if he has atomic weapons will retaliate, and probably retaliate against civilians outright. If he retaliated by hitting our "unrelated civilian centers" that could be expected to set off full-scale atomic war, not ending before the H-bomb is used.

I have read an assurance that Mr. Dulles believes it will be possible to limit the use of atomic weapons to tactical purposes. General Thomas R.

Phillips so wrote in The Reporter recently, and went on to define tactical purposes. They include destruction of airfields, supply installations, ports and lines of communication. But he added: "Such operations would inevitably include destruction of cities."

It long has counted as a truism that the United States could not use atomic bombs against Chinese cities without forfeiting any hope of gaining the friendship of Asian peoples. That may be why such care is taken to imply that the tactical use of nuclear weapons would not be like the strategic bombing of Japan in the last war.

However, there now is a new factor in the equation. The Chinese may not be without means of retaliation. Their leaders have said that if we use atomic weapons they will have them to use too. And this could only have been proclaimed on the basis of a pledge from the Kremlin.

This reporter does not believe that in another major war there will be many of the "unrelated civilian centers" Mr. Dulles was talking about. It appears almost inevitable to me that the use of nuclear weapons, even if begun for so-called tactical purposes, will bring on all-out strategic use. And ~~I go all the way with~~ it is necessary to remember the remark of President Eisenhower, who said recently that there really is no definite dividing line between the two uses.

It seems somewhat ironic that a problem that has been with us throughout so much of history, still remains unsolved. But apparently, that's how it is with war. For as far back as 65 A.D. Seneca concluded: "We are mad, not only individually, but nationally. We check manslaughter and isolated murders; but what of war and the much vaunted crime of manslaughtering whole peoples."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

A Senate committee on juvenile delinquency tonight urged an immediate federal school building program to help stop " a disgraceful spiraling increase in juvenile delinquency." The committee also urged increased public housing ..more federal aid to dependent children and more help in curing mental health problems as part of an attack on juvenile delinquency. As the result of a two year study of the problem, the committee chided the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for "slowness" in getting its juvenile delinquency section in action. And it warned:"Unless we pay out money for better school facilities today, we shall have to pay out the money for years to come for more police and more prisons."

The Senate committee studying the Stock Market today heard Marriner S. Eccles call for tighter credit curbs on stock buying and home building. Eccles, former chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, said this is necessary to combat that he called "elements of real danger to the economy." He also suggested that the present margin requirements for buying stocks....60 per cent ..should beincreased promptly to at least 75 per cent. And Eccles feels that if stock values continue to go up the margin requirements should "ultimately" be increased to 100 per cent.

Chairman Byrd of the Senate Finance Committee opened debate on tax policy today by warning his colleagues that the "government is mortgaged up to the hilt" and cannot offord any tax cuts unless spending is reduced. Byrd said: the national debt should not be increased except for national emergency. But Democratic Senator Kerr of Oklahoma said tax relief for individuals is necessary now to bolster employment and industrial production. And Treasury

Secretary Humphrey told a House committee that the compromise tax plan approved by Democratic "is irresponsible, silly and bad from every point of view."

In both houses today there was charge and counter-charge as a result of a statement by Paul Butler, Democratic National Chairman, saying that the President might not run for re-election because of Mrs. Eisenhower's health. Republican Senator Aiken of Vermont called Butler "a scoundrel". A Senator who refused to permit his name to be used told reporters tha President is "extremely angry." Goldwater of Arizona said Butler has resorted to "personal smear tactics." House Minority Leader Martin said Butler has spoken in "poor taste." And Butler, replying to those attacts, had this explanation: he had referred, in a speech, to "published reports" that Mrs. Eisenhower has not been well...that her official duties have taxed her strenght...that her mother doesn't want her to live in the White House for another four years. He said the Republicans in the Congress made it clear that they wanted to hammer away at what they considered a major political mistake by Butler, Senate Democtatic Leader Johnson said it all sounded strange to him...he recalls that during Democratic administrations the Republicans talked of the President's wife ...his daughter...his piano and "everything else they could think of which concerned the president."

Mr. Eisenhower went to Walter Reed Army Hospital today for the second in a few series of treatments for bursitis in his right shoulder.

And the President sent a prrsonal message to the premiers of seven European allies pledging that we will continue to maintain "a fair share" of our armed forces in Europe to guard against a Communist attack. His pledge was aimed at prodding the Europeans to speed up their official approval of arrangements for re-arming Germany.

The State Department today granted permission for 11 Russian student-editors to visit our colleges for one month. And the Russians notified us they would like to exchange a visiting delegation of farmers with us.

The House today approved a bill giving two million career servicemen pay increases ranging from six to 25 percent. Only Republican Representative Taber of New York voted against it.

In London, Prime Minister Churchill today criticized what he called the confusion in the ranks of the opposition Labor Party. In a letter to a conservative candidate in a parliamentary by-election, he said the Socialists are "now split not only into two halves but into many factions." This was a reference to a move by the Laborite high command to expel left-winger Aneurin Bevan because he's rebelled against the party line on British defense matters.

One of the pitfalls of the atomic age is the use of words that becloud important meaning, rather than clarify it. Take the words "tactical" and "strategic", in defining two kinds of bombing. We and the Russians are making nuclear weapons for tactical use. We also are making them for strategic use. There is a difference - of purpose, at any rate - but it is not a difference that the standard meaning of the words makes clear.

During the last war the difference became quite clear. Tactical bombingwas against troops, strategic bombing was against places. The places were chosen becasue of factories, communication centers, military headquarters, and the like, and were filled with civilians. At least so far as people were concerned, the difference between tactical and strategic bombing came largely to be the difference between bombing troops and bombing civilians.

At the start of the last war there was some squeamishness about bombing civilians. Before the war was over it was done systematically and without

qualms. The strategic bombing of Japan leveled everyone of Japan's cities, one after the other, and burned many of them, at an incredible cost of life. The two or three cities left untouched were saved for the test of the awaited new atomic bomb. A city has military assets of a physical kind that strategic bombing destroys. It also has assets of morale that the bombing destroys or damages. Tactics are used to win an engagement, strategy to win a campaign or a war. Destroying cities and killing civilians quite clearly can be part of strategy.

But in the atomic ara the distinction between tactical and strategic bombing is not what it used to be. And it can be highly misleading to apply the old terminology to nuclear weapons. A recent example of such language was in Secretary Dulles's last broadcast We now have, he said, "new and powerful weapons of precision which can utterly destroy military targets without endangering unrelated civilian centers."

Let us look at these words closely. A weapon of precision is one that can be delivered precisely where it is wanted. It destroys utterly a military target; that is, it kills all the troops in the area, or wipes an air base or other installation off the face of the earth.

But what is meant by saying it does not endanger unrelated civilian centers? Perhaps all that Mr. Dulles had in mind was that nuclear weapons could destroy something like the staging center of an invasion of Quemoy and the Matsus without at the same time nuclear bombs being dropped on Shanghai and Peiping. But if nuclear weapons are used to stop an invasion of Quemoy and the Matsus, the cities of Amoy and Foochow would be hit, and its civilians would be endangered pretty much as were those in Hiroshima and Nagisaki. There would be a wholesale slaughter of civilians, no matter what Mr. Dulles seemed to promise.

Another danger to civilians from tactical nuclear weapons can be mentioned. In Nevada in recent days a test of a nuclear weapon, involving an experiment in the defense of troops, had to be postponed day after day recause of unfavorable winds. It was going to be unsafe to set off an atomic cloud that would imperil civilians by a radio-active fall-out. Certainly nobody thinks tactical nuclear weapons in a war are only to be used when the wind is right and enemy civilians are not to be endangered.

This is not a quibble. Suppose that tactical weapons wre set off that destroy mucv of Amoy or Foochow, or whose fall-out injures hordes of civilians far from the battlefield, the enemy, if he has atomic weapons will retaliate, and probably retaliate against civilians outright. If he retaliated by hitting our "unrelated civilian centers" that could be expected to set off full-scale atomic war, not ending before the H-bomb is used.

I have read an assurance that Mr. Dulles believes it will be possible to limit the use of atomic weapons to tactical purposes. General Thomas R. Phillips so wrote in the Reporter recently, and went on to define tactical purposes. They include destruction of airfields, supply installations, ports and lines of communication. But he added: "Such operations would inevitably include destruction of cities."

It long has counted as a truism that the United States could not use atomic bombs against Chinese cities without forfetitng any hope of gaining the friendship of Asian peoples. That may be why such care is taken to imply that the tactical use of nuclear weapons would not be like the strategic bombing of Japan in the last war.

However, there now is a new factor in the equation. The Chinese may not be without means of retaliation. Their leaders have said that if we use atomic weapons whey will have them to use too. And this could only have been proclaimed on the basis of a pledge from the Kremlin.

This reporter does not believe that in another major war there will be many of the "unrelated civilian centers" Mr. Dulles was talking about. It appears almost inevitable to me that the use of nuclear weapons, even if begun for so-called tactical purposes, will bring on all-out strategic use. And it is necessary to remember the remark of President Eisenhower, who said recently that there really is not definite dividing line between the two uses.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON:COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It seems somewhat ironic that a problem that has been with us throughout so much history, still remains unsolved. But apparently, that' how it is with war. For as far back as 65 A.D. Seneca concluded:"We are man, not only individually, but nationally. We check manslaughter and isoloated murders; but what of war and the much vaunted crime of manslaughtering whole peoples."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday March 11, 1955

This is the news:

Two Democratic Representatives said today that the President is restraining Secretary of State Dulles from announcing that we will defend Nationalist China's Quemoy and Matsu islands. The two congressmen are: Representative Richards, South Carolina, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee..and Representative Zablocki, Wisconsin, chairman of the Far Eastern sub-committee. Both men told [redacted] reporters they believe Mr. Dulles favors defending the islands. And both said "somebody above"..which could only be the President..is curbing him. The White House says it knows of no dispute between the President and Secretary on any foreign policy. Secretary Dulles told reporters: "I wouldn't think there is any basis" for what the two Representatives reported. Zablocki says he's convinced, on the basis of secret testimony his committee heard, that the government had once decided to defend the two islands. [redacted]

The Chinese Communists today fired 52 shells at Quemoy. The Nationalists do not say whether they returned the fire.

And the Communist radio is doing a crude job of misrepresentation

on a recent speech by Secretary Dulles. Mr. Dulles had said that the Communists "seem determined" to challenge our "deterrent power" in Korea, Indo-China and Formosa Strait. He warned that if necessary we would meet hostile force "with the greater force we possess." The Communists are using this to put word's in the Secretary's mouth. Radio Peiping accusses Mr. Dulles of "preparing to attack China on three fronts." Peiping says:"Dulles revealed the United States was clearly preparing to invade China from the south, center and north and that these 'three fronts' should be regarded as an entirety."

Moscow today announced the promotion of ten Russian generals to the rank of Marshal. Among the ten are: Chuikov, hero of Stalingrad who later commanded Soviet occupation troops in Germany...Bagramian... who commanded the Batlic front in World War Two.. and Yeremenko..who is reported to be in command in western Siberia.

In Rome today the Italian Senate voted to approve the re-armament of West Germany. This completes Italy's parliamentary action..and makes her the eighth of the 15 nations involved to do so.

In London today, Sir Alexander Fleming, who discovered penicillin, died unexpectedly of heart disease. He was 73.

Here in New York, the Stock Market had another sharp drop.. with losses of from one to five dollars a share. It was a very unsettled week for the market. Some Wall Street experts blame this on the Senate study, now in progress in Washington. To this Chairman Fulbright says: The market is "mighty weak" if the investigation is causing it to drop.

Today the Senators heard General Wood, chairman of the pension fund trustees of Sears, Roebuck, say that this fund now has 90-million dollars in cash. But Wood said, it will not invest this money right now. He said stock prices may not be too high, "but on the other hand" he doesn't want to risk the money. Another witness, Benjamin Graham, New York financier, said he's inclined to favor a fairly rapid increase from 60 to 100 per cent, in margin requirements.

Major General Howard M. Snyder said today that Mrs. Eisenhower "has a slight heart condition, but despite that her health is, and always has been, basically good." General Snyder said Mrs. Eisenhower's heart condition has never "handicapped her in any way, in the discharge of her official duties." IN A FEW MINUTES, I would like to discuss the wide attention

given Mrs. Eisenhower this week-[redacted]

Scott McLeod, the state department's security chief, told Senators today that "if you sometimes have to hire a security risk to get a job done, I'm going to hire him." Mc Cleoud said he couldn't recall any such case in the two years he's been with the State Department.

Justice Department sources say Harvey Matusow was a confidential informer in some cases involving federal employe security. Attorney General Brownell has suggested a review of these cases to the agencies involved.

General Clay, author of the Administration's program for super-highways, told a Senate committee today that [redacted] among the benefits from a 40-thousand mile interstate network would be their use for evacuation of cities..in case of attack. But Democratic Senator McNamara of Michigan said the highways wouldn't be "worth a darn" for evacuation...one accident on a superhighway would choke traffic.

A spokesman for the auto industry today predicted that the C. I.O. auto workers will strike this year to get a guaranteed annual wage. Frank Rising, general manager of the Automotive Parts Manufacturers Association, says he thinks we face "the most turbulent, roughest, labor trouble that we have seen in a long time."

Former Republican Senator Ferguson of Michigan today was nominated by the President to be ambassador to the Philippines. Ferguson was defeated for re-election last November.

~~Winds up to 92 miles an hour hit five states today..in the worst storm of the year. Two people were killed and millions of dollars in property damage was reported from Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Maryland and parts of West Virginia. The storm blew itself out over eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.~~

And in Alabama, a jury today found Albert Fuller, former chief deputy sheriff at Phenix City, guilty of the murder of a crusading political leader who had promised to wipe out a crime syndicate in the town. The jury recommended mercy and Fuller was sentenced to life in prison.

Edward R. Murrow: March 11, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

It was unseasonably warm in Washington yesterday, and these premature summer spells have a way of affecting the delicate adjustments that keep politicians balanced and rational. The thermometer and barometer have shown before that odd departures from the normal are to be expected. They did it again yesterday. A politician mentioned the health of Mrs. Eisenhower as being perhaps a factor in the President deciding not to accept nomination for a second term. That brought down such abuse on the politician as is rarely heard over issues of acknowledged gravity. The assaults were positively electric.

Of course the electricity wasn't due only to the weather. The politician who made the comment about Mrs. Eisenhower was Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul Butler. And anyone can see without squinting an eye that the health of Mrs. Eisenhower and its consequences do not lie in Mr. Butler's department. It is legitimate for him to talk about a second term for the President, but Mr. Butler is no authority on the influence of Mrs. Eisenhower on Mr. Eisenhower. Any suggestion by him that she is exerting influence on him, or could do so, is at least gratuitous. It may be even a little worse.

But listen how the usually soft-spoken Senator Aiken of Vermont reacted: "Mr. Butler" he said, "sounds like he would be very happy if Mrs. Eisenhower

was in poor health, but we know she is not. Why does he try to upset these good Christian people in the White House? He does not want the President to run for re-election, but does he think he can make Mrs. Eisenhower sick? Can he make the President think he is doing a terrible wrong? I don't know what goes on in the mind of a man who uses tactics like that. Just how low can an animal in human form get? No decent Democrat would stand for the tactics this scoundrel has used. I think he has answered the question of just how low a man can get."

Six Republican women members of the House banded together to issue a joint statement "deploring" Mr. Butler's "attack", and voicing their affection for the First Lady. Others challenged the good taste of Mr. Butler's comment.

Mr. Butler issued a fresh statement saying a mountain was being made of a molehill. "If the purpose of the Republicans is to persuade Mr. Eisenhower to be a candidate in 1956" he said tartly, "they would be better advised to spend their time supporting the President's program instead of wasting it berating me."

Senator Lyndon Johnson, Democratic floor leader, sought to turn the tide by being affably historical. "It seems passing strange to me" the

Texan said, "that my delightful friends on the other side of the aisle should be so disturbed in this year 1955. They talked about the President's health, the President's wife, the President's daughter, and the President's piano, and everything else they could think of which concerned the President, for more than twenty years."

The historical reference is accurate, but Senator Johnson might have gone even further back. While it is true that most Presidents' wives have managed ~~to avoid being dragged~~ into the political arena, that has been due to their own circumspection and not to the gallantry of politicians. The rule has been that the quieter a President's wife, the less she was talked about. Mrs. Eisenhower is an exception to the rule, for she has been as inconspicuous as a hard-working First Lady in good conscience could be. Certainly nothing she has said or done or left undone - beyond coming down at this time with the ~~XXXXX~~ flu - has justified any partisan comment whatever. But she has had predecessors in the White House who have fared much worse. One need only think of Mrs. Andrew Jackson ~~and~~ Mrs. Abraham Lincoln + Mrs Franklin Roosevelt to realize that consideration for a President's wife is no unbroken practise in our capital.

I have mentioned the weather as being partly to blame for the strong

language over Mr. Butler's indiscretion. But any amateur psychologist knows there is more to it than that. Republicans and Democrats are not in what can be described as a state of healthy rivalry. If they were they would be expressing it in a routine way in routine language. The fact is that so little separates many Republicans and most Democrats these days that they are frustrated as rivals. And rivalry is indispensable with an election coming up. The only major issue dividing them seems to be taxes. They fight over taxes, but they can't do it all the time and exclusively. So they fight over the propriety of mentioning Mrs. Eisenhower. And obviously that comes easy on an unseasonably warm day.

The rise and fall of the temperature can provoke all sorts of emotions in the human animal. In Spring, they say, a young man's fancy turns to love. In a pre-mature Spring, perhaps for some it turns to politics...especially if you live in Washington. Pascal had all of this reasoned well:"The weather and my mood have little connection. I have my foggy and my fine days within me."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Two Democratic Representatives said today that the President is restraining Secretary of State Dulles from announcing that we will defend Nationalist China's Quemoy and Matsu Islands. The two congressman are:Representative Richards, South Carolina, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee...and Representative Zablocki, Wisconsin, Chairman of the Far Eastern sub-committee. Both men told reporters they believe Mr. Dulles favors defending the islands. And both said "somebody above" ..which could only be the President..is curbing him. The White House says it knows of no dispute between the President and Secretary on any foreign policy. Secretary Dulles told reporters; "I wouldn't think there is any basis" for what the two representatives reported. Zablocki says he's convinced, on the basis of secret testimony his committee heard, that the government had once decided to defend the two islands.

The Chinese Communists today fired 52 shells at Quemoy. The Nationalists do not say whether they returned the fire.

And the Communist radio is doing a crude job of misrepresentation on a recent speech by Secretary Dulles. Mr. Dulles had said that the Communists "seem determined" to challenge our "deterrent power" in Korea, Indo-China and Formosa Strait. He warned that if necessary we would meet mostile force "with the greater force we possess." The Communists are using this to put words in the Secretary's mouth. Radio Peiping accuses Mr. Dulles of "preparing to attack China on three fronts." Peiping says: "Dulles revealed the United States was clearly preparing to invade China from the South, center and North and that these 'three fronts' should be regarded as an entirety."

Moscow today announced the promotion of ten Russian generals to the rank of Marshal. Among the ten are: Chuikov, hero of Stalingrad who later commanded Soviet occupation troops in Germany...Bagramian...who commanded the Baltic front in World War Two...and Yeremenko...who is reported to be in command in western Siberia.

In Rome today, the Italian Senate voted to approve the re-armament of West Germany. This completes Italy's parliamantary action...and makes her the eighth of the 15 nations involved to do so.

In London today, Sir Alexander Fleming, who discovered penicilin, died unexpectedly of heart disease. He was 73.

Here in New York, the Stock Market had another sharp drop...with losses of from one to five dollars a share. It was a very unsettled week for the market. Some Wall Street experts blame this on the Senate study now in progress in Washington. To this Chairman Fulbright says: the market is "mighty weak" if the investigation is causing it to drop.

Today the Senators heard General Wood, chairman of the pension fund trustess of Sears & Roebuck say that this fund now has 90-million dollars in cash. But Wood said it will not invest this money right now. He said stock prices may not be too high "but on the other hand" he doesn't want to risk the money. Another witness, Benjamin Graham, New York financier, said he's inclined to favor a fairly rapid increase from 60 to 100 per cent in margin requirements.

Major General Howard M. Snyder said today that Mrs. Eisenhower "has a slight heart condition; but despite that her health is, and always has been basically good." General Snyder said Mrs. Eisenhower's heard condition has never"handicapped her inanyway in the discharge of her official duties." In a few minutes, I would like to discuss the wide attention given Mrs. Eisenhower this week.

Scott McLeod, the State Department's Security Chief, told Senators today that "if you sometimes have to hire a security risk to get a job done, I'm going to hire him." McLeod said he couldn't recall any such case in the two years he's been with the State Department.

Justice Department sources say Harvey Matusow was a condidential informer in some cases involving federal employee security. Attorney General Brownell has suggested a review of these cases to the agencies involved.

General Clay, author of the Administration's program for super-highways, told a Senate committee today that among the benefits from a 40-thousand mile interstate network would be their use for evacuation of cities...in case of attack. But Democratic Senator McNamara of Michigan said the highways wouldn't be "worth a darn" for evacuation...one accident on a superhighway would choke traffic.

A spokesman for the auto industry today predicted that the C.I.O. auto workers will strike this year to get a guaranteed annual wage. Frank Rising, general manager of the Automotive Parts Manufacturers Association, says he thinks we face "the most turbulent, roughest, labor trouble that we have seen in a long time."

Former Republican Senator Ferguson of Michigan today was nominated by the President to be ambassador to the Philippines. Ferguson was defeated for re-election last November.

And in Alabama, a jury today found Albert Fuller, former chief deputy sheriff of Phoenix City, guilty of the murder of a crusading political leader who had promised to wipe out a crime syndicate in the town. The jury recommended mercy and Fuller was sentenced to life in prison.

It was unseasonably warm in Washington yesterday, and these premature summer spells have a way of affecting the delicate adjustments that keep politicians balanced and rational. The thermometer and barometer have shown before that odd departures from the normal are to be expected. They did it yesterday. A politician mentioned the health of Mrs. Eisenhower as being perhaps a factor in the President deciding not to accept nomination for a second term. That brought down such abuse on the politician as is rarely heard over issues of acknowledged gravity. The assaults were positively electric.

Of course the electricity wasn't due only to the weather. The politician who made the comment about Mrs. Eisenhower was Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul Butler. And anyone can see without squinting an eye that the health of Mrs. Eisenhower and its consequences do not lie in Mr. Butler's department. It is legitimate for him to talk about a second term for the President, but Mr. Butler is no authority on the influence of Mrs. Eisenhower on Mr. Eisenhower. Any suggestion by him that she is exerting influence on him, or could do so, is at least gratuitous. It may be even a little worse.

But listen how the usually soft-spoken Senator Aiken of Vermont reacted: "Mr Butler" he said, "sounds like he would be very happy if Mrs. Eisenhower was in poor helath, byt we know she is not. Why does he try to upset these good Christian people in the White House? He does not want the President to run for re-election, but does he think he can make Mrs. Eisenhower sick? Can he make the President think he is doing a terrible wrong? I don't know what goes on in the mind of a man who uses tactics like that. Just how low can an animal in human form get? No decent Democrat would stand for the tactics this scoundrel has used. I think he has answered the question of just how low a man can get."

Six Republican women members of the House banded together to issue a joint statement "deploring" Mr. Butler's "attack", and voicing their affection for the First Lady. Others challenged the good taste of Mr. Butler's comment.

Mr. Butler issued a fresh statement saying a mountain was being made of a molehill. "If the prupose of the Republicans is to persuade Mr. Eisenhower to be a candidate in 1956" he said tartly, "they would be better advised to spend their time supporting the President's program instead of wasting it berating me."

Senator Lyndon Johnson, Democratic floor leader, sought to turn the tide by being affably historical. "It seems passing strange to me" the Texas said, "that my delightful friends on the other side of the aisle should be so disturbed in this year 1955. They talked about the President's health, the President's wife, the President's daughter, tnd the President's piano, and everything else they could think of which concerned the President, for more than twenty years."

The historical reference is accurate, but Senator Johnson might have gone even further back. While it is true that most President's wives have managed to avoid being dragged into the political arena, that has been due to their own circumspection and not to the gallantry of politicanas. The rule has been that the quieter a President's wife, the less she was talked about. Mrs. Eisenhower is an exception to the rule, for she has been as inconspicuous as a hard-working First Lady in good conscience could be. Certainly nothing she has said or done or left undone - behond coming down at this time with the flu - has justified any partisan comment whatever. But shw has had predecessors in the White House who have fared much worse. One need only think of Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt to realize taat consideration for a President's wife is no unbroken practice in our capital.

I have mentioned the weather as being partly to blame for the strong language over Mr. Butler's indiscretion. But any amateur psychologist knows there is more to it than that. Republicans and Democrats are not in what can be described as a state of healthy rivalry. If they were they would be expressing it in a routine way in routine language. The fact is that so little separates many Republicans and most Democrats these days that they are frustrated as rivals. And rivalry is indispensable with an election coming up. The only major issue dividing them seems to be taxes. They might over taxes, but they can't do it all the time and ecclusively. So they fight over the propriety of mentioning Mrs. Eisenhower. And obviously that comes easy on an unseasonably warm day.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The rise and fall of the temperature can provoke all sorts of emotions in the human animal. In Spring, they say, a young man's fancy turns to love. In a pre-mature spring, perhaps for some it turns to politics...especially if you live in Washington. Pascal had all of this reasoned well:"The weather and my mood have little connection. I have my foggy and my fine days within me."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday, March 14, 1955

This is the news:

The Stock Market today had its heaviest loss in almost five years. (The biggest drop since two days after the Communists invaded South Korea.) Key (issues) dropped from one to six dollars a share. The Associated Press estimates an approximate loss of four billion dollars in the quoted value of all securities. Brokers regard all this as a hang-over from last week which produced the worst weekly decline in 15 years.

In Washington, a former president of the New York Stock Exchange, William McChesney Martin, Junior, told Senate investigators he sees signs of "unhealthy tendency when businessmen or the public generally become unduly preoccupied with the Stock Market and Stock prices. He said this could develop into an "unsound speculative psychology which could have adverse effects throughout the economy. [Martin is now chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.] And he told the committee that if credit buying of stocks is ended..if margin requirements are raised to 100 per cent... this would "promote a lower standard of living." Martin said if the Market were put on an all-cash basis there would be just as much speculation overall. He feels this would merely divert money from

the Stock Market into other speculative fields. And among the committee members, Chairman Fulbright said again the committee was making a "friendly study" of the market while Republican Senator Capehart of Indiana said the testimony "has had a tendency to bring stock prices down."

Republican Senators Watkins of Utah and Goldwater of Arizona said today that the nation's eceonomy is showing "a healthy vitality." This was a minority report to a Senate-House economic committee majority conclusion that recovery from last year's business recession has been slow.. that while business has been improving "certain regions and industries continue to be in very serious economic straits."

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said today: the Senate will decide what to do about a proposed tax cut..without help from Treasury Secretary Humphrey. Over the week-end Humphrey issued a statement saying the Democrat's tax cut plan was a "political quickie gimmick." Johnson said today:"It looks like Mr. Humphrey is trying to be the best big business Secretary to the Treasury since Andrew Mellon." Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota says the Senate must choose between

"the American people or big business corporations." And Republican Leader Knowland says the Senate will defeat any proposal to cut individual income taxes.

An estimated 25-thousand non-operating workers on the Lousiville and Nashville Railroad--and two subsidiaries--went on strike today over health and welfare benefits . Fourteen trains were cancelled.

And Southern Bell Telephone workers and other workers in nine states struck today in a contract dispute.

The state of Tennessee has asked the United States Court of Appeals for an order (blocking) the financing of the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract.

Secretary of State Dulles told a Senate committee today that the reciprocal trade agreements are a symbol of our willingness to show "a decent regard" for nations whose destinies are "interlocked with our own." He said its of the utmost importance that Congress extend the agreements.

The State Department says it has been decided not to publish

the record of the Yalta Big Three conference..at this time. Instead, Secretary Dulles is willing to send "confidential copies" of the record to key members of Congress who request it.

Federal Judge Thomsen ruled in Baltimore today that John David Provoo should be freed of wartime treason charges on the grounds that he has been denied the right of a speedy trial. That's covered by the Sixth amendment to the CONSTITUTION. Provoo was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1953 for treasonous acts committed while a prisoner of the Japanese after the fall of Corregidor. A court of appeals upset the conviction last August..on the grounds that the trial should have been held in Baltimore instead of New York.

Bernard Fitzsimons, security director for Douglas Aircraft, told a Senate committee today that a man who invented "a vital" jet plane starting device was later barred by the Navy and Air Force from working on his own invention. He was held to be a security risk... until finally cleared.

The Associated Press reports that in the six months since Congress "outlawed" the Communist party the government has not cracked down on the

party in any way.

Foreign Aid [redacted] Director Stassen says the Administration will request three and a half [redacted] billion dollars for all foreign aid spending in the year beginning July first. This year the Administration has [redacted] five billion 300-million available.

The Baltimore Sun reports, without confirmation, that a quiet evacuation of civilians from Quemoy and the Matsu islands has started.

On Formosa, reliable sources say preparations have been made to start talking about a joint American-Chinese Nationalist command in the event of war with Red China.

And the Nationalist says their planes scattered a Communist flotilla today..sinking three gunboats and seven armed junks.

Sweden today accused four members of the Communist Cezch and Romanian delegations of espionage. They were kicked out of the country.

In Great Britain today, there was talk of spring and love and politics. I've asked my colleague Alex Kendrick to record this summary for you:

(runs 4;55 ending: Now back to ERM in New York)

And a few minutes after we received Kendrick's report the House

and a few minutes later we received Hendrick's report the House

of Commons voted down Labor's motion of censure...298 to 268. The

Laborites backed former Prime Minister Atlee against the Aneurin Bevan

view. — Big 4 — Italian Vacation —

This is erm... I'll be back in a moment. etc.

Bob Dixon —

Much of what my colleague, Alex Kendrick, had to report from London, might be called ~~classed in the category of~~ incidental information -- ~~but the~~ sort of news we're accustomed to reading in this country. In this connection Mark Twain once said of the British: "With a common origin, a common language, a common literature,, a common religion and - common drinks - what is longer needful ~~in~~ to the cementing of the two nations?"

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, March 14, 1955
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... In Great Britain today, there was talk of Spring and love and politics. I've asked my colleague, Alex. Kendrick, to record this summary for you.

KENDRICK: The temperature in London reads 49-degrees today. The sun shone from a blue sky. People began digging in their gardens and Spring was definitely on the way after the coldest, snowiest, most persistent winter in many years. A horde of bullfinches was discovered eating up all the gooseberries in Kent and Sussex, and tomorrow morning a letter to the Times will undoubtedly report the first robin of the season.

To keep pace with this unusual weather, other matters in Britain seemed slightly mixed up today, also. In the House of Commons this afternoon, a spokesman for the Labor Party made an impassioned demand for immediate high level talks by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. He rebuked the Churchill government for insisting that ratification of the agreements on Germany should come first, and he made a fervent plea for co-existence and for a British policy of trying to bring together the United States and Russia. The speaker also warned of the growing danger of hydrogen bomb experiments and said the bomb made it more than ever mandatory to get an agreement with the Russians.

Now a casual visitor to the public gallery of the House, not equipped with a score card to tell the players, would have bet that these words were uttered by the Labor Party's perennial "aginner", Aneurin Bevan. This is almost word for word, the line he has been following for months, if not for years. But no one could convince Mr. Bevan that Spring is here. He was not in the House today, but laid up on his farm in Buckinghamshire, convalescing from a bad attack of influenza, and the words he would have said had he been present werein fact said by the leader of the opposition, Clement Attlee.

Since Mr. Attlee is at the moment engaged in trying to get

Mr. Bevan expelled from the Labor Party, for holding the views that Mr. Attlee today held, the situation is an unusual one. Mr. Bevan says he has nothing personal against Mr. Attlee and differs with him only on policy. But those who would try to push Mr. Bevan out say it has nothing to do with policy but is a matter of personal conduct and party loyalty. At any rate, Mr. Bevan expects to be well enough Wednesday to appear at a meeting of all the Labor MPs, at which his case will be decided. The odds, at present, seem to be against him, since he's obviously held guilty by Mr. Attlee of being a premature Attleeite.

And just to make things more confusing, the British-Soviet Friendship Society today invited both Attlee and Bevan to appear jointly and address it on British-Soviet friendship, just as they jointly visited the Soviet Union last year.

The other principal in today's debate, Sir Winston Churchill, meanwhile defended himself against Mr. Attlee's (sic) that is, Mr. Bevan's charges, of not trying to get a conference with the Russians. He revealed a whole series of personal messages to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov last year, seeking a meeting at Vienna, Stockholm or Bern, only to be put off first by the Geneva Conference and then by the Soviet proposal for an all-European conference on collective security. Presumably, the British-Soviet Friendship Society will send Sir Winston an invitation also.

About all these goings-on, one London newspaper today carried the headline: "Confusion dispelled."

Another bit of mixedup news in Britain today, concerns the romance - if any - of Princess Margaret. Probably because it is Spring, rumors have been recently revived that the Queen's younger sister is going to marry Air Captain Peter Townsend. Now there's no way of confirming a story like this from Buckingham Palace, until Buckingham Palace gets good and ready to say something. And you just don't call up Clarence House, where the princess lives, and ask her. So Britain's tabloid press has been camping on the doorstep of Captain Townsend, and his British Embassy post in Brussels, supposedly an exile in the name of love. And Captain Townsend

has been making a series of ambiguous remarks, which the tabloid press, at any rate, has been interpreting as confirmation of its original conjecture.

Well, today in Brussels, Captain Townsend turned on the tabloid press, man bites dog, and said that he has no reason whatever to believe the Princess has decided to marry him, that she certainly hasn't told him anything about it. It was unambiguous and unequivocal, and the tabloid press tomorrow will no doubt take it as further confirmation of its conjectures.

The rest of England will resume digging its gardens, watching for that first robin and trying to rescue a few gooseberries from those bullfinches.

This is Alexander Kendrick in London. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Stock Market today had its heaviest loss in almost five years...The biggest drop since two days after the Communists invaded South Korea. Key issues dropped from one to six dollars a share. The Associated Press estimates an approximate loss of four billion dollars in the quoted value of all securities. Brokers regard all this as a hang-over from last week which produced the worst weekly decline in 15 years.

In Washington, a former president of the New York Stock Exchange, William McChesney Martin, Junior, told Senate investigators he sees signs of "unhealthy tendency when businessmen or the public generally become unduly preoccupies with the Stock Market and Stock prices. He said this could develop into an "unsound speculative psychology which could have adverse effects throughout the economy. Martin is now chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. And he told the committee that if credit buying of stocks is ended...if margin requirements are raised to 100 per cent...this would " promote a lower standard of living." Martin said if the Market were put on an all-cash basis there would be just as much speculation overall. He feels this would merely divert money from the Stock Market into other speculative fields. And among the committee members, Chairman Fulbright said again the committee was making a "friendly study" of the market while Republican Senator Capehart of Indiana said to the testimony "has had a tendency to bring stock prices down."

Republican Senators Watkins of Utah and Goldwater of Arizona said today that the nation's economy is showing "a healthy vitality." This was a minority report to a Senate-House economic committee majority conclusion that revovery from last year's business recession has been slow...that while

business has been improving "certain regions and industires continue to be in very serious economic straits."

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said today : the Senate will decide what to do about a proposed tax cut...without the help from Treasury Secretary Humphrey. Over the week-end Humphrey issues a statement saying the Democrats taxcut plan was a "political quickie gimmick." Johnson said today: "It looks like Mr. Humphrey is trying to be the best big business Secretary to the Treasury since Andrew Mellon." Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota says the Senate must choose between "the American people or big business corporations." And Republican Leader Knowland says the Senate will defeat any proposal to cut individual income taxes.

An estimated 25-thousand non-operating workers on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad -- and two subsidiaries -- went on strike today over health and welfare benefits. Fourteen trains were cancelled.

And Southern Bell Telephone workers and other workers in nine states struck today in a contract dispute.

The state of Tennessee has asked the United States Court of Appeals for an order blocking the financing of the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract.

Secretary of State Dulles told a Senate committee today that the reciprocal trade agreements are a symbol of our willingness to show "a decent regard" for nations whose destinies are "interlocked with our own." He said its of the utmost importance that Congress extend the agreements.

The State Department says it has been decided not to publish the record of the Yalta Big Three conference...at this time. Instead, Secretary Dulles is willing to send "confidential copies" of the record to key members of the Congress who request it.

Federal Judge Thomsen ruled in Baltimore today that John David Provoo should be freed of wartime treason charges on the grounds that he has been denied the right of a speedy trial. That's covered by the Sixth amendment to the Constitution. Provoo was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1953 for treasonous acts committed while a prisoner of the Japanese after the fall of Corredigor. A court of appeals upset the conviction last August..on the grounds that the trial should have been held in Baltimore instead of New York.

Bernard Fitzsimmons, security director for Douglas Aircraft, told a Senate committee today that a man ho invented "a vital" jet plane starting device was later barred by the Navy and Air Force from working on his own invention. He was held to be a security risk...until finally cleared.

The Associated Press reports that in the six months since Congress "outlawed" the Communist party the government has not cracked down on the party in any way.

Foreign Aid Director Stassen says the Administration will request three and a half billion dollars for all foreign aid spending in the year beginning July first This year the Administration has five billion 300 million a available.

The Baltimore Sun reports, without confirmation, that a quiet evacuation of civilians from Quemoy and the Matsu islands has started.

On Formosa, reliable sources say preparations have been made to start talking about a joint American-Chinese Nationalist command in the event of war with Red China.

And the Nationalist say their planes scattered a Communist flotilla today...sinking three gunboats and seven armed junks.

Sweden today accused four members of the Communist Czech and Romanian delegations of espionage. They were kicked out of the country.

In great Britain today, there was talk of spring and love and politics. [illegible] I've asked my colleague Ales Kendrick to record this summary for you.

KENDRICK: The temperature in London reads 49-degrees today. The sun shone from a blue sky. People began digging in their gardens and Spring was definitely on the way after the coldest, snowiest, most persistent winter in many years. A horde of bullfinches was discovered eating up all the gooseberries in Kent and Sussex, and tomorrow morning a letter to the Times will undoubtedly report the first robin of the season.

To keep peace with this unusial weather, other matters in Britain seemed slightly mixed up today, also. In the House of Commons this afternoon, a spokesman for the Labor Party made an impassioned demand for immediate high level talks by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. He rebuked the Churchill government for insisting that ratification of the agreements on Germany should come first, and he made a fervent plea for co-existence and for a British policy of trying to bring together the United States and Russia. The speaker also warned of the growing danger of hydrogen bomb experiments and said the bomb made it more than ever mandatory to get an agreement with the Russians.

Now a casual visitor to the public gallery of the House, not equipped with a score card to tell the players, would have bet that these words were uttered by the Labor Party's perennial "aginner", Aneruin Bevan. This is almost word for word the line he has been following for months, if not for years. But no one could convince Mr. Bevan that Spring is here. He was not in the House today, but laid up on his farm in Buckhamshire, convalescing from a bad attack of influenza, and the words he would have said had he been present were in fact said by the leader of the opposition, Clement Attlee.

Since Mr. Attlee is at the moment engaged in trying to get Mr. Bevan expelled from the Labor Party, for holding the views that Mr. Attlee today held, the situation is an unusual one. Mr. Bevan says he has nothing personal against Mr. Attlee and differs with him only on policy. But those

who would try to push Mr. Bevan out say is has nothing to do with policy but is a matter of personal conduct and party loyalty. At any rate, Mr. Bevan expects to be well enough Wednesday to appear at a meeting of all the labor MP's at which his case will be decided. The odds, at present, seem to be against him, since he's obviously held guilty by Mr. Attlee of being a premature Attleeite.

And just to make things more confusing, the British-Soviet Friendship Society today invited both Attlee and Bevan to appear jointly and address it on British-Soviet friendship, just as they jointly visited the Soviet Union last year.

The other principal in today's debate, Sir Winston Chruchill, meanwhile defended himself against Mr. Attlee's (sic) that is, Mr. Bevan's charges, of not trying to get a conference with the Russians. He revealed a whole series of personal messages to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov last year, seeking a meeting at Vienna, Stockholm, or Bern, only to be put off first by the Geneva Conference and then by the Soviet proposal for an all-European conference on collective security. Presmuably, the Brisish Soviet Friendship Society will send Sir Winston an invitation also.

About all these goings-on, one London newspaper today carried the headline: "Confusion dispelled."

Another bit of mixedup news in Britain today, concerns the romance - if any - of Princess Margaret. Probably because it is Spring, rumors have been recently revived that the Queen's younger sister is going to marry Captain Peter Townsend. Now there's no way of confirming a story like this from Buckingham Palace, until Buckingham Palace gets good and ready to say something. And you just don't call up Clacence House, where the princess lives, and ask her. So Britain's tabloid press has been camping of the doorstep of Captain Townsend, and his British Embassy post in Brussels, supposedly an exile in the name of love. And Captain Townsend has been making a series

of ambiguous remarks, which the tabloid press, at any rate, had been interpreting as confirmation of its original conjecture.

Well, today in Brussels, Captain Townsend turned on the tabloid press, man bites dog, and said that he has no reason whatever to believe that the Princess has decided to marry him, that she certainly hasn't told him anything about it. It was unambiguous and unequivocal, and the tabloid press tomorrow will not doubt take it as further confirmation of its conjectures.

The rest of England will resume digging its gardens, watching for that first robin and trying to rescue a few gooseberries from those bullfinches.

This is Alexander Kendrick in London. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

And a few minutes after we received Kendrick's report, the House of Commons voted down Labor's motion of censure 298 to 268. The Laborites backed former Prime Minister Atlee against the Aneurin Bevan view.

This is Edward R. Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Much of what my colleague, Alex Kendrick, had to report from London, might be called incidental information---the sort of news we're accustomed to reading in this country. In this connection Mark Twain once said of the British: "With a common origin, a common language, a common literature, a common religion and - common drinks - what is longer needful to the cementing of the two nations."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday March 15, 1955

This is the news:

The Senate has voted against a ~~[illegible]~~ twenty dollar a person tax cut next year. The vote was 61 to 32 and reflected the wishes of the President who said the reduction, previously approved by the House, was the "height of fiscal irresponsibility." The bill must now go into conference. But House Republican leader Martin told newsmen tonite that he's confident the Administration's tax fight has been won. He thinks the issue could be resolved by the end of the week.

The real Senate test came on the Democrats proposal to cut taxes. But 5 Democrats joined 45 Republicans in defeating this, ~~idea~~. And from that point on, the issue was not in doubt.

Earlier in the day, Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey told the Senate Banking Committee that its current investigation of the Stock Market could be harmful to the country's confidence in its own economy. Mr. Humphrey particularly objected to speculation arising out of the hearings with regard to possible further restrictions on the use of credit in stock market dealings. The Secretary said there's no question that "we're on sound economic ground." But the Committee Chairman, Senator Fulbright, said he would "not be dissuaded from continuing the ~~[illegible]~~ investigation."

The Market, after a severe drop yesterday, came back strong today... with average gains the highest since the first week of World War Two.
(I'll have more to say about our economy in a few minutes.)

Secretary of State Dulles said at his news conference that should this nation become engaged in any major military clash anywhere in the world, he believes we would use tactical atomic weapons. He implied that this would be the case if the President should decide to defend the Nationalist islands of Quemoy and Matsu against Communist attack. Whether we take up such defense, he said, depends on whether such attacks are clearly aimed at conquest of Formosa and the Pescadores. [redacted]

The Air Force had some reassuring word TODAY on the progress of our guided-missile program. Assistant Secretary Trevor Gardner disclosed THAT [redacted] our newest missile---the Falcon, [redacted] could knock down enemy bombers carrying the hydrogen bomb, long before they reach their targets. And, he added, "virtually every hit is a sure kill". The Falcon is described as "the only air-to-air missile with a brain of its own". Another missile, the "Rascal", is also in an advanced state of development. It would be launched by strategic bombers several hundred miles from the intended target. It has an atomic warhead and a built-in guidance system to direct it to specific targets. Gardner also gave more information on the previously reported "Atlas", which he called the most important of the long-range strategic weapons. It will travel at speeds of several thousands of miles per hour, from one continent to another, and will present the enemy with an incredibly---almost hopelessly difficult defensive job.

Other military news comes from General Alfred Gruenther, the top Allied commander in Europe. Gruenther told a news conference in Paris that he believes the West has a great advantage over Russia in the event of a war because it has a greater capacity for delivering atom bombs. But he said having the weapons is only part of the problem---that there is also the problem of delivery. On this score Gruenther says our B-47s and B-52s give us the big

advantage.

In Washington, Senator Knowland demanded that Congress be given the facts of the wartime Yalta conference. He said it doesn't make sense for Congress to get its information from published memoirs. Secretary Dulles said today that it has always been the intention of the State Department to publish the papers---that its just a question of when. And he repeated his offer to let high-ranking members of Congress read them now on a confidential basis if they ask for them. [redacted]

The new Senate investigation of the Peress case opened with testimony by Major Floyd Van Sickle that he simply "overlooked" a small notation in an official form card which could have led him to information that Peress was under investigation by the Army for refusing to say whether he was a Communist. Senator McClellan, Chairman of the investigating committee, had opened the hearing with the statement that the committee is "entitled" to the Army report on Peress. Senator McCarthy joined in to [redacted] demand that the investigation be broadened to explore what he termed a big "conspiracy" aimed partly at him. He referred to a White House meeting held last January---said that President

Eisenhower issued what he called "a blackout order" which kept those who took part in the meeting from testifying as to what went on.

The House passed a bill today which will allow a Congressional investigating committee, by majority vote, to seek a court order to require a balky witness to appear and produce evidence.

Edward R. Murrow: March 15, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

One of the standard procedures of government in this country is for the President each year to make a report to Congress on economic conditions. Then subsequently a Joint Congressional Committee makes a report on this report. The unanimous report of such a joint committee of fourteen was published yesterday. Because it was about economics, and not particularly dramatic reading, it did not attract a lot of attention, but it deserves more than it got.

For one thing, it included a bi-partisan diagnosis of the nation's economic health, which in days when stock market prices have been taking a beating, is timely. All fourteen congressmen agreed that we had a recession last year. They called it that, but they agreed that conditions have improved since late 1954. They found that employment and production has regained about half the ground lost, and unemployment had gone down about one-third. The present recovery, they stated, is sparked by automobile and steel production, home building and inventory reversal. But they called the advance uneven and stated that certain regions continue to be "in very serious economic straits". That is frank language. So is the description of farm income. The fourteen agree that the decline in it is expected to continue, though

more slowly.

Whether this situation justified the boom in the stock market late last year, or justifies the recent slump in prices, is not for this reporter to say. But the joint committee, after noting that we have not recovered all the lost ground, agreed that more must be done than recover lost ground. "Because of our growing population and technological development, it is not enough" the report said, "just to maintain present levels of employment and production." The seven Democrats on the committee issued a separate statement in which they criticized the President's report for creating a more highly favorable impression of conditions than facts justify. They also cautioned that the major fields - automobile and home construction - on which the President based confident expectations, may not be sustained during the year. But they emphasized that they were not forecasting a depression or recession.

This separate Democratic comment also played up differences over tax and farm policies with the Republicans. And that seems to give the report a normal partisan look. At first glance, this is politics as usual. But it is not. In foreign policy we have something like bi-partisanship, and its achievement has been one of the milestones in the history of Congress.

Here is something that goes far toward being bi-partisanship in economic principles. There are disagreements, but they are chiefly over details, like methods and timing. Anyone with a recollection of the bitter cleavage between New Dealers and anti-New Dealers in the early Roosevelt days, or remembering the story of the McKinley and Wilson eras, will know that basic economic differences provided the driving power of Party rivalry, as, indeed, they have throughout much of our history.

But now the two Parties agree that the nation is growing, and that if it is to be healthy has to go on expanding, and they agree on what in the past has divided them most bitterly, on the desirability of a public works program, not one to stave off disaster, but to assure expansion. They want a public works program already in existence, that can be accelerated when private employment is falling off, and one with projects "on the shelf," that can be activated when falling employment requires. They say that the needs of the nation have not been met because of war restrictions, and there should be construction now of schools, highways, hospitals and other community facilities, including slum clearance and public housing. And these, the report says, should go forward more rapidly during the years ahead. In addition, the committee notes that distressed conditions persist in certain

industries and regions, even while the economy is expanding, and that much can be done to assist these communities through public works, and that this action is required now.

The report does express the failure to agree about tax adjustments at this time. But it is unanimous on basic tax policy. The object, it says, should be to balance at least the cash budget at maximum employment and production levels. It recommends postponement in the reduction of corporate and excise tax rates. And as to the distribution of the tax burden, it says that "we should continuously strive to improve the distribution of the tax burden in the interest of economic stability and rising living standards." In other words, the differences over the present tax adjustments are only as to when and how.

Of course it is no discovery of today that very many Republicans and Democrats think alike on basic economic questions. This is so, despite the vocal high-tariff enthusiasts, the advocates of balancing the budget at any cost, and those for whom all public spending is anathema. But I suggest that there are about as many such individualists in the realm of foreign policy too. Bi-partisanship does not mean unanimity. But with bi-partisanship in both foreign and economic policy, the biggest guns of Party rivalry

are silenced. No doubt it is a good thing, but it will make a big difference to Party politics.

We have been talking of the American economy. And two things would seem apparent: our wealth is considerable and the temptation to get some of it in a quick and easy way has not lessened. For the unsuccessful in this regard, J.B. Priestly once counseled: "It's not really worth much being rich. Too much money seems to take the taste and color out of things. It oughtn't to, but it does."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Senate has voted against a twenty dollar a person tax cut next year. The vote was 61 to 32 and reflected the wishes of the President who said the reduction, previously approved by the House, was the "height of fiscal irresponsibility." The bill must now go into conference. But House Republican leader Martin told newsmen tonite that he's confident the Administration's tax right has been won. He thinks the issue could be resolved by the end of the week. The real Senate test came on the Democrats proposal to cut taxes. But 5 Democrats joined 45 Republicans in defeating this. And from that point on, the issue was not in doubt. Earlier in the day, Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey told the Senate Banking Committee that its current investigation of the Stock Market could be harmful to the country's confidence in its own economy. Mr. Humphrey particularly objected to the speculation arising out of the hearings with regard to possible further restrictions on the use of credit in stock market dealings. The Secretary said there's no question that "we're on sound economic ground." But the Committee Chairman, Senator Fulbright, said he would "not be disuaded from continuing the investigation.

The Market, after a severe drop yesterday, came back strong today..with average gains the highest since the first week of World War Two. I'll have more to say about our economy in a few minutes.

Secretary of State Dulles said at his news conference that should this nation become engaged in any major military clash anywhere in the world, he believes we would use tactical atomic weapons. He implied that this would be the case if the President should decide to defend the Nationalist islands of Wuemoy and Matsu against Communist attack. Whether we take up such defense, he said, depends on whether such attacks are clearly aimed at conquest of Formosa

and the Pescadores.

The Air Force had some reassuring word today on the progress of our guided-missile program. Assistant Secretary Trevor Gardner disclosed that our newest missile ---the Falcon, could knock down enemy bombers carrying the hydrogen bomb, long before they reach their targets. And, he added, "virtually every hit is a sure kill." The Falcon is described as "the only air-to-air missile with a brain of its own." Another missile, the "Rascal", is also in an advanced state of development. It would be launched by strategic bombers several hundred miles from the intended target. It has an atomic warhead and a built-in guidance system to direct it to specific targets. Gardner also gave more information on the previously reported "Atlas", which he called the most important of the long-range strategic weapons. It will travel at speeds of several thousands of miles per hour, from one continent to another, and will present the enemy with an incredibly--almost hopelessly difficult devensive job.

Other military news comes from General Alfred Gruenther, the top Allied commander in Europe. Gruenther told a news conference in Paris that he believes the West has a great advantage over Russia in the event of a war because it has a greater capacity for delivering atom bombs. But he said having the weapons is only part of the problem --- that there is also the problem of delivery. On this score Gruenther says our B-47's and B-52's give us the big advantage.

In Washington, Senator Knowland demanded that Congress be given the facts of the wartime Yalta conference. He said it doesn't make sense for Congress to get its information from published memoirs. Secretary Dulles said today that is has always been the intention of the State Department to publish the papers ---that its just a question of when. And he repeated his offer to let high-ranking members of Congress read them now on a confidential basis if they ask for them.

The new Senate investigation of the Peress case opened with testimony by Major Floyd Van Sickle that he simply "overlooked" a small notation in an official form card which could have led him to information that Presss was under investigation by the Army for refusing to say whether he was a Communist. Senator McClellan, Chairman of the investigating committee, had opened the hearing with the statement that the committee is "entitled" to the Army report on Peress. Senator McCarthy joined in to demand that the investigation be broadened to explore what he termed a big "conspiracy" aimed partly at him. He referred to a White House meeting held last January --said that President Eisenhower issued what he called "a blackout order" which kept those who took part in the meeting from testifying as to what went on.

The House passed a bill today which will allow a Congressional investigating committee, by majority vote, to seek a court order to require a balky witness to appear and produce evidence.

One of the standard procudures of government in this country is for the President each year to make a report to Congress on economic conditions. Then subsequestly a Joint Congressional Committee makes a report on this report. The unanimous report of such a joint committee of fourteen was published yesterday. Because it was about economics, and not particularly dramatic reading, it did not attract a lot of attention, but it deserves more than it got.

For one thing, it incluced a bi-partisan diagnosis of the nation's economic health, which in days when stock market prices have been taking a beating, is timely. All fourteen congressmen agreed that we had a recession last year. They called it that, but they agreed that conditions have improved since late 1954. They found that employment and production has regained about half the ground lost, and unemployment had gone down about one third. The present recovery, they stated, is sparked by automobile and steel production, home building and inventory reversal. But they called the advance uneven and

stated that certain regions continue to be "in very serious economic strains." That is frank language. So is the discription of farm income. The fourteen agree that the decline in it is expected to continue, though more slowly.

Whether this situation justified the boom in the stock market late last year, or justifies the recent slump in prices, is not for this reporter to say. But the joint committee, after noting that we have not recovered all the lost ground, agreed that more must be done than recover lost ground. "Because" of our growing population and technological development, it is not enough" the report said, "just to maintain present levels of employment and production." The seven Democrats on the committee issued a separate statement in which they criticized the President's report for creating a more highly favorable impression of conditions that facts justify. They also cautioned that the major fields - automobile and home construction - on which the President based confident expectations, may not be sustained during the year. But they emphasized that they were not forecasting a depression or recession.

This separate Democratic comment also played up differences over tax and farm policies with the Republicans. And that seems to give the report a formal partisan look. At first glance, this is politics as usual. But it is not. Inforeign policy we have something like bi-partisanship, and its achievment has been one of the milestones in the history of Congress.

Here is something that goes far toward being bi-partisanship in economic principles. There are disagreements, but they are chiefly over details, like methods and timing. Anyone with a recollection of the bitter cleavage between New Dealers and anti-new Dealers in the early Roosevelt days, or remembering the story of the McKinley and Wilson eras, will know that basis economic differences provided the driving power of Party rivalry, as, indeed, they have throughout much of our history.

But now the two Parties agree that the nation is growing, and that if it is to be healthy has to go on expanding, and they agree on what in the past had divided them most bitterly, on the desirability of a public works program, not one to stave off disaster, but to assure expansion. They want a public works program already in existence, that can be accelerated when private employment requires. They say that the needs of the nation have not been met because of war restrictions, and there should be construction now of schools, highways, hospitals and other community facilities, including slum clearance and public housing. And these, the report says, should go forward more rapidly during the years ahead In addidion, the committee notes that distressed conditions persist in certain industries and regions, even while the economy is expanding, and that much can be done to assist these communities through public works, and that this action is required now.

The report does express the failure to agree about tax adjustments at this time. But it is unanimous on basic tax policy. The object, it says, should be to balance at least the cash budget at maximum employment and production levels. It recommends postponement in the reduction of corporate and excise tax rates. And as to the distribution of the tax burden, it says that "we should continuously strive to improve the distribution of the tax burden in in interest of economic stability and rising living standards." In other words, the differences over the present tax adjustments are only as to when and how.

Of course it is no discovery of today that many Republicans and Democrats think alike on basic economic questions. This is so, despite the vocal high-tariff enthusiasts, the advocates of balancing the budget at any cost, and those for whom all public spending is anathema. But I suggest that there are about as many such individualists in the realm of foreign policy too. Bi-partisanship does not mean unanimity. But with bi-partisanship in both foreign and economic

policy, the biggest guns of Party rivalry are silenced. No doubt it is a good thing, but will amke a big difference to Party politics.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We have been talking of the American economy. And two things would seem apparent: our wealth is considerable and the temptation to get some of it in a quick and easy way has not lessened. For the unsuccessful in this regard, J.B. Priestly once counseled:"It's not really worth much being rich. Too many money seems to take the taste and color out of things. It oughtn't to, but it does."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday March 16, 1955 (1)

This is the news:

The State Department, which earlier this week opposed a general release of the Yalta Papers of 1945, has changed its mind. And at nine o'clock tonight, Washington time, two volumes consisting of a half million words, will be made public. The State Department made known its decision after it learned that a copy of the documents was already in the hands of a newspaper. (At ten fifteen tonite, ~~minutes~~ eastern time, CBS Radio's Washington staff will discuss some of the significant details of the record of the meetings of the late President Roosevelt, Sir Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin at Yalta.) #

Senator Mc Carthy immediately told newsmen that the full story of Yalta will not be given because, says McCarthy, he's been advised the papers have already been censored.

Earlier in the day, McCarthy again called on the President to repudiate the Yalta agreements. He said the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, has strongly influenced White House policy in this connection.

The President, for his part, said at a news conference today that he agrees with Secretary of State Dulles' statement yesterday to the effect that small atomic weapons will be used in the next major wartime operation we undertake. Mr. Eisenhower said that when such weapons are used against strictly military targets, they fall in the same category as ordinary bullets. The real problem, the President said, is drawing the line between strictly military and non-military areas.

On another issue - American politics - the President predicted that if the Republican Party can carry out the right programs, it will be strong enough to win next year's election with any worthy candidate.

[redacted]

J. A. Livingston, a Philadelphia financial writer, told the Senate Banking committee that he thinks its investigation is doing a lot of good. But he said he does see a danger of a "boom to doom" cycle in the surge of Wall Street optimism.

The Senate has finally confirmed New York Judge John Marshall Harlan to be a Justice of the Supreme Court. Harlan was nominated last November to fill the chair left vacant by the death of Justice Robert Jackson.

The President sent another nomination to Congress---that of Allen Whitfield, an Iowa attorney---to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. Whitifield would fill out the term of Joseph Campbell who resigned.

In London today, Laborite members of Parliament, by a vote of 141-112 expelled Aneurin Bevan from the Party because he challenged its leadership. I'll have more to ~~say~~ report about this later.

~~Br[redacted]~~

~~Le[redacted]~~

There was further testimony in the new Senate hearing on the case of former Army Major Irving Peress. Another ex-Major, Curtis Kirkland of Jacksonville, Florida, told the investigating committee that he once recommended to First Army Intelligence that commissions be denied to would-be officers who refused to answer loyalty questions. He said he was told that if a man hadn't been declared a "cut and dried Communist" it might be wiser to take him into the service "and know where he was".

As for Peress, Kirkland said he would take part of the blame for the "administrative error" which allowed Peress' request for promotion go through. But he said that he initiated action which resulted in the discharge of five other medical officers who took refuge in the fifth amendment in their loyalty oath forms.

The Defense Department revealed that there are now about 200-men on active military duty who have refused to answer loyalty questions. It pointed out that persons taking refuge under the fifth amendment are not automatically barred from service. Only Communists are turned down cold.

A federal judge in El Paso, Texas sentenced turnabout witness Harvey

Matusow to three years in federal prison for criminal contempt of court. The action grew out [redacted] Matusow's effort to [redacted] gain a new trial for New Mexico labor leader Clinton Jencks---convicted last year of lying in a non-Communist affadavit filed under the Taft-Hartley [redacted] labor law.

There were two new turns in the case of the Aruba---that Finnish tanker which was bound for Communist China with 13-thousand tons of jet fuel. First, the crew of the Aruba rebelled and said they would strike rather than risk involvement in any war action. This because the Chinese Nationalists had sworn to intercept the ship rather than let it get through. The fuel would have been enough to supply Communist jets for five thousand missions against the Nationalists. After the announcement by the crew, the Finnish owners of the Aruba announced that the tanker would not be sent into "dangerous waters", and that they were negotiating "in various directions" about the fate of the oil cargo. Th[redacted]

Edward R. Murrow: March 16, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Relations between the United States and Great Britain are so intertwined that the expulsion of a Labor M.P. can mean something measurable to this country. It certainly does if the M.P. is Aneurin Bevan. The point is not that Mr. Bevan, as the most articulate anti-American in the Labor Party, now will be less effective as a critic. In fact, the vote against him was so small that his prestige in the Party has never been higher. And now he is out of party harness he is free to sharpen his tones even more stridently.

What makes Mr. Bevan's expulsion important to the United States is that it seems destined to split the Labor Party. If that happens, the Conservatives will have another five years of power after the next election. (And they may choose to hold that election this year rather than next.) To the Conservatives, the American alliance is the first and over-riding consideration of British policy. Right Wing Labor also puts it first, but because of Left Wing pressure Labour cannot be insistent about it. If Sir Anthony Eden is the next Prime Minister, Anglo-American co-operation will be closer - and happier - than with any Labor Party man.

My London colleague, Howard K. Smith, reports the London concensus to be that Bevan was never stronger in his Party than after today's expulsion

vote. Clement Attlee threatened to resign unless the motion was carried to exclude Bevan from the Parliamentary Party. But he failed to enlist the support of an absolute majority. The Parliamentary group numbers 293, and a majority is 147. The vote against Bevan was only 141. So the Labor Party is more divided than ever before.

The vote was so small that it will be difficult for Mr. Attlee to press the Labor Party Executive next Wednesday to oust Bevan from the party itself. For then it would appear that Mr. Attlee was the one trying to make the split irreparable. But if he doesn't carry through on the discipline, it will count as weakness, and Mr. Bevan will gain accordingly.

The basis for Mr. Bevan's expulsion was his conduct during the debate on the government's White Paper on Defense, which included the announcement that Britain was making the hydrogen bomb. The Labor party drafted a motion of censure that implied approval of the H-bomb, but Mr. Bevan refused to support it, and sixty-one Labor members went along with him in abstaining, (most of them pacifists.) During the debate Mr. Bevan taunted his party's leaders to explain what their motion really meant. This defiance of party discipline came a short time after Mr. Bevan's revolt against his party's

stand for German re-armament.

One can never tell what will happen to expelled Labor M.P.'s, for the party exit and entry are a kind of revolving door, and in the past many of those who went out came back in. Bevan himself has done it. He was with Cripps, Trevelyan and Strauss in breaking from the party over the United Front issue. They were expelled from the party as well as the parliamentary group. All but Trevelyan were back within a year. Last year seven members were expelled for breaking discipline over German re-armament. All seven have been reinstated.

But the break with Bevan appears to be beyond repair. He himself has proclaimed that he will not seek reinstatement. And feelings are so high it is difficult to foresee a reconciliation. In previous rifts, the rebels had not so openly followed a strategy that most likely would end in party defeat at the polls. Bevan knows as well as Churchill that a divided Labor Party cannot win the next election. He knew this might be the result when he held to his course. He was not daring the party leadership to try to expel him. He expected it. But if Mr. Attlee's support was less than a majority, Bevan would not be in a bad position even if the election should be lost. He could blame Attlee for being timid, orthodox, a lackey of the

United States, a man incapable of introducing socialism in Britain, and a leader frightened of holding peace talks with Soviet leaders. Last week Mr. Attlee introduced a surprise resolution putting the party on record for top level talks with the Kremlin before ratification of the Paris accords. He seemed to be already trying to cut the ground from under Bevan's future grass-roots campaign. Bevan is sure to argue that the resolution came too late. All of the Bevan contentions are good rabble-rousing material, but they are more, they will appeal to many British intellectuals.

Bevan is not young - he is 57 - but still he can afford to wait. After the next election comes another election. No doubt he feels he has been snubbed and even persecuted. He has repeatedly curbed his tongue and his impatience for the sake of the party, but he did not win advancement for it. His greatest bitterness was on being passed over for both the Foreign Office and the Exchequer after the death of Ernest Bevin and the retirement of Cripps. He could defer to Morrison, at the Foreign Office, but not to the little-known Gaitskell at the Treasury. Now he is going after the Number One position in the only way he sees open.

His future in the years ahead depends on the trade ~~MMX~~ unions. They are the power that rules the Labor Party. Bevan has made marked gains in

some of the lesser unions. So far the big ones do not trust him. Now he is gambling everything on winning them over.

Aneurin Bevan has always regarded himself and his actions as those of a true independent. In politics, this is a considerable achievment. Perhaps he was ~~only~~ trying to follow~~ing out~~ advice once given by Andre Gide (2nd) when he wrote:"What another would have done as well as you, do not do it. What another would have said as well as you, do not say it. Be faithful to that which exists nowhere but in yourself."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1955
7:45--9:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The State Depatement, which earlier this week opposed a general release of the Yalta Papers of 1945, has chanced its mind. And at nine o'clock tonight, Washington time, two volumes, consisting of a half million words, will be made public. The State Department made known its decision after it learned that a copy of the cocuments was already in the hands of a newspaper. (At ten fifteen tonight, eastern time, CBS Radio's Washington staff will discuss some of the significant details of the record of the meetings of the late President Roosevelt, Sir Winston Churchill and Josepf Stalin at Yalta.)

Senator McCarthy immediately told newsmen that the full story of Yalta will not be given because, says McCarthy, he's been advised the papers have already been censored.

Earlier in the day, McCarthy again called on the President to repudiate the Yalta agreements. He said the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, has strongly influenced White House policy in this connection.

The President, for his part, said at a news conference today that he agrees with Secretary of State Dulles's statement yeaterday to the effect that small atomic weapons will be used in the next major wartime operation we undertake. Mr. Eisenhower said that when such weapons are used against strictly military targets, they fall in the same category as ordinary bullets. The real problem, the President said, is drawing the line between strictly military and non-military areas.

An another issue - American politics - the President predicted that if the Republican Party can carry out the right programs, it will be strong enough to win next year's election with any worthy candidate.

J.A. Livingston, a Philadelphia writer, told the Senate Banking Committee that he thinks its investigation is doing a lot of good. But he said he does see a danger of a "boom to doom" cycle in the surge of Wall Street optimism.

The Senate has finally confirmed New York Judge John Marahall Harlan to be a justice of the Supreme Court. Harlan was nominated last November to fill the chair left vacant by the death of Justice Robert Jackson.

The President sent another nomination to Congress -- that Allen Whitfield, an Iowa attorney -- to be another nomination to Congress ---that of Allen Whitfield, an Iowa attorney -- to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. Whitfield would fill out the term of Joseph Campbell who resigned.

In London today, Laborite members of Parliament, by a vote of 141-112 expelled Aneurin Bevan from the Party because he challenged its leadership. I'll have more to report about this later.

There was further testimony in the new Senate hearing on the case of former Major Irving Peress. Another ex-Major, Curtis Kirkland of Jacksonville, Florida, told the investigating committee that he once recommended to First Army Intelligence that commissions be denied to would-be officers who refused to answer loyalty questions. He said he was told that if a man hadn't been declared a "cut and dried Communist" it might be wiser to take him into the service " and know where he was."

As for Peress, Kirkland said he would take part of the blame for the "administrative error" which allowed Preess' request for promotion to go through. But he said that he initiated action which resulted in the discharge of five other medical officers who took refuge in the fifth amendemnt in their loyalty oath forms.

The Defense Department revealed that there are no about 200-men on active military duty who have refused to answer loyalty questions. It pointed out that persons taking refuge inder the fifth amendment are not automatically barred from service. Only Communists are turned down cold.

A federal judge in El Paso, Texas sentenced turnabout witness Harvey Matusow to three years in federal prison for criminal contempt of court. The action grew out Matusow's effort to gain a new trial for New Mexico labor leader Cointon Jencks ---convicted last year of lying in a non-Communist affadavit filed unter the Taft -Hartley labor law.

There were two new turns in the case of the Aruba --that Finnish tanker which was bound for Communist China with 13-thousand tons of jet fuel. First, the crew of the Aruba rebelled and said they would strike rather than risk involvement in any war action. This because of the Chinese Nationalists.had sworn to intercept the ship rather than let it get through. The fuel would have been enough to supply Communist jets for five thousand missions against the Nationalists. After the announcement by the crew, the Finnish owners of the Aruba announced that the tanker would not be sent into "dangerous waters" and that they were negotiating "in various directions" about the fate of the oil cargo.

Relations between the United States and Great Britain are so intertwined that the expulsion of a Labor M.P. can mean something measurable to this country. It certainly does if the M.P. is Aneurin Bevan. The point is not that Mr. Bevan, as the most articulate anti-American in the Labor Party, now will be less effective as a critic. In fact, the vote against him was so small that his prestige in the Party has never been higher. And now he is out of the party harness he is free to sharpen his tones even more stridently.

What makes Mr. Bevan's expulsion important to the United States is that it seems destined to split the Labor Party. If that happens, the Conservetives will have another five years of power after the next election. And they may choose to hold that election this year rather than next. To the Conservatives, the American alliance is the first and over-riding consider - .. ation of British policy. Right Wing Labor also puts it first, but because

Left Wing pressure labour cannot be insistent about it. If Sir Anthony Eden is the next Prime Minister, Anglo-American co-operation will be closer - and happier - than with any Labor Party man.

My London colleague, Howard K. Smith, reports the London consensus to be that Bevan was never stronger in his Party than after today's expulsion vote. Clement Attlee threatened to resign unless the motion was carried to exclude Bevan from the Parliamentary Party. But he failed to enlist the support of an absolute majority. The Parliamentary group numbers 293, and a majority is 147. The vote against Bevan was only 141. So the Labor Party is more divided than ever before.

The vote was so small that it will be difficult for Mr. Attlee to press the Labor Party Executive next Wednesday to oust Bevan from the party itself. For then it would appear that Mr. Attlee was the one trying to make the split irreporable, but if he doesn't carry through on the discipline, it will count as weakness, and Mr. Bevan will gain accordingly.

The basis for Mr. Bevan's expulsion was his conduct during the debate on the government's White Paper on Defense, which included the announcement that Britain was mining the hydrogen bomb. The Labor Party drafted a motion of censure that implied approval of the H-bomb, bur Mr. Bevan refused to support it, and sixty-one Labor members went along with him in abstaining, most of them pacifists. During the debate Mr. Bevan taunted his party's leaders to explain that their motion really meant. This defiance of party discipline came a short time after Mr. Bevan's revolt against his party's stand for German re-armament.

One can never tell what will happen to expelled Labor M.P.'s, for the party exit and entry are a kind of revolving door, and in the past many of

those who went out came back in. Bevan himself has done it. He was with Cripps, Trevelyan and Strauss in breaking from the party over the United Front issue. They were expelled from the party as well as the parliamentary group. All but Trevelyan were back within a year. Last year seven members were expelled for breaking discipline over German re-armament. All seven have been reinstated.

But the break with Bevan appears to be beyond repair. He himself has proclaimed that he will not seek reinstatement. And feelings are so high it it is difficult to forsee a reconsiliation. In previous rifts, the rebels had not so openly followed a strategy that most likely would end in party defeat at the polls. Bevan knows as well as Churchill that a divided Labor Party cannot win the next election. He knew this might be the result when he held to his course. He was not daring the party leadership to try to expell him. He expected it. But if Mr. Attlee's support was less than a majority. Bevan would not be in a bad position even if the election should be lost. He could blame Attlee for being timid, orthodox, a lackey of the United States, a man incapable of introducing socialim in Britain, and a leader frightened of holding peace talks with Soviet leaders. Last week Mr.Attlee introduced a surprise resolution putting the party on record for top level talks with the Kremlin before ratification of the Paris accords. He seemed to be already trying to cut the ground from under Bevan's future grass-roots campaign. Bevan is sure to argue that the resolution came too late. All of the Bevan contentions are good rablle-rousing material, but they are more, they will appeal to many British intellectuals.

Bevan is not young - he is 57 - but still he can affort to wait. After the next election comes another election. No doubt he feels he has been snubbed and even persecuted. He was repeatedly curbed his tongue and his impatience for the sake of the party, but he did not win advancement for it.

His greatest bitterness was on being passed over for both the Foreign office and the Exchequer after the death of Ernest Bevin and rhe retirement of Cripps. He would defer to Morrison, at the Foreign Office, but not to the little-known Gaitskell at the Treasury. Now he is going after the Number one position in the only way he sees open.

His future in the years ahead depends on the trade unions. They are the power that rules the Labor Party. Bevan has made marked gains in some in the lesser unions. So far the big ones do not trust him. Now he is gambling everything on winning them over.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Aneurin Bevan has always regarded himself and his actions as those of a true independent. In politics, this is a considerable achievement. Perhaps he was trying to follow advice once given by Andre Gide when he wrote: "What another would have done as well as you, do not do it. What another would have said as well as you, do not say it. Be faithful to that which exists nowhere but in yourself."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday, March 17, 1955

This is the news:

It is now almost twenty-four hours since the release of the Yalta papers. Almost everyone has had some sort of comment, except the Russians. They have yet to be heard from. But Prime Minister Churchill showed no hesitency in expressing his dissatisfaction with our decision to make the Yalta report public at this time.

In Chicago, Vice President Nixon said it would take weeks and months of study before anyone could comment intelligibly on the papers. But this much cam be said now, he added: "Without a doubt, the concessions made at Yalta were deterimental to us and the free world. But, he said, this was a fault, not of the heart, but of the head." Mr. Nixon said he was convinced that there was no deliberate attempt at Yalta to "sell out" to the Communists.

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON, while in Chicago, SAID TODAY THAT

N[redacted] our forces in the Pacific are now equipped with atomic explosives which they can and will use, with precision and effectiveness in case of war. He said the conventional Korean and World War-2 types of explosives are obsolete and that our forces could not fight an effective war with them if they wanted to. The Vice President said too, that this country has made it "crystal clear" to the Communists that the responsibility for war rests squarely with them. He said he cannot give assurances that there will be no war because you can't count on what "dictatorial leaders of revolutionary movements" will do.

Foreign Aid Administrator Stassen has disclosed that the President will ask Congress for more than 2-billion dollars in new military and economic aid for Asia in the next fiscal year. This sum, he said, is two-thirds of all new foreign aid requests. And its aim is to atleast match the pace of industrialization in Communist China and other Communist-ruled areas. He said that, barring war, this aid program should be the first step in lifting the economy of free Asia by 30-percent in the next 8-years.

The Senate Banking Committee, investigating stock market conditions heard the views of New York investment banker Ferdinand Eberstadt, and CIO labor official James Carey. Eberstadt said he sees no need for drastic

new legislation to deal with what he called "undesirable practices and tendencies" in the securities markets. For the most part, he said, they can be dealt with by vigorous enforcement of anti-fraud regulations.

Carey called for curbs on the market to prevent dangerous speculation. And he attacked what he called the "trickle down" policies of the administration. He said these contributed to the sharp rise in the market since the middle of 1953.

The United States Chamber of Commerce and the President's Council of Economic Advisers both had optimistic words on the economy. The Chamber said business is expanding healthily and is in no peril of a stock market crash despite some "loose talk" growing out of the Senate investigation. The Economic Adviser's report pointed to rising factory employment last month, record-breaking weekly earnings and a longer work-week for factory employes, and continuance of an unbroken six-month rise in industrial production.

The new Peress investigation went through its third day with the Senate Investigating committee still trying to get [redacted] (MORE INFORMATION) on that controversial White House meeting last January. [redacted] Defense Dept. Counsel Wilber Brucker said a Presidential directive still forbids participants to say what

In Bonn, West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has again urged ratification of the Paris treaties on German rearmament by the Upper House. He said the "fate of Germany and of Europe" hinges on these treaties. Adenauer called on the legislators "not to create difficulties toward the goal of a German contribution to the joint defense of the free world."

what went on. But, at Senator McClellan's request, he agreed to ask again about it. At any rate, he said, it had nothing to do with the Peress case.

An intelligence officer from Camp Kilmer, where Peress was stationed, testified that he had recommended against the promotion of Peress, but that the Pentagon ordered him promoted anyway. He said he had Peress carefully watched, and put in "non-sensitive" work.

At the United Nations, Russia's delegate Arkady Sobolev, put the blame on Israel, for the recent Gaza incident in which 39-Egyptians and 8-Israelis were killed. The UN Palestine truce chief, General Burns, also blamed Israel for the trouble, but said that Egyptian infiltration across the border is undoubtedly one of the main causes of tensions in the area.

Edward R. Murrow: March 17, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

It would be impossible to sum up the Yalta documents in the few minutes of a radio broadcast. They amount to nearly half-a-million words, and the version used in the New York Times covers more than thirty pages. What stands out most convincingly from the disclosures is that they disclose nothing that changes in a major way, the Yalta story as already known. It is there in greater detail. Conversations are reproduced that were both highly personal and highly undiplomatic. But little of great importance can be called new.

Reading some of the indiscreet talk, one can see why the record had not been released before. But there is no explanation why it was released now. It will not silence those who have made it a kind of profession to denounce the Yalta agreements. There is enough in these almost endless pages to permit almost endless altercation. There is plenty of ammunition for both sides.

Even now the documents are hard to appraise, because one needs both memory and imagination to get back into the state of mind of 1944, and so evaluate either the statesmanship of that year, or the lack of it. The decisions of Yalta have been long known, as have the consequences. The new documentation will not modify verdicts already reached. The only

beneficiaries, so far as this reporter can see, are the historians. This is their dish.

One remark can be made: The publication of the documents has not helped the United States in any way, to judge from the world comment. / Not even in Washington, where the word Yalta has come to have for some a sinister meaning, was anyone pointing to concrete good, to be expected from the publication. The first response abroad, has been to find fault with the State Department's disregard for Sir Winston Churchill's objections to it; also, for publishing it just now, when Western unity needs strength, rather than more strain and agitation; also, for doing it when another high-level conference must be held before long. / But even these criticisms are in a minor key. / So while it may prove true, that the publication has not done the United States any good, it is not bound to have done us any great or lasting harm.

The worst that has come over the cables, is the angry reaction of rank and file Britons. And they are worked up, not so much over the discourtesy to Sir Winston, as over the discovery that President Roosevelt wanted Hong Kong to be internationalized, or given to China, and wanted the British kept out of a trusteeship he proposed for Korea.

Judging from the first reactions from West Germany, the Germans are less incensed than the British, though they now learn that Roosevelt wanted Germany cut into seven states and spoke glibly to Stalin, about the execution of fifty thousand German officers. The first comment from Germany was that this had been wartime, when hatred for the enemy could be expected. And Dick Hottelet cables me from Bonn, that not even the socialists are going to exploit the discovery that De-Gaulle wanted the French frontier to be on the Rhine. Spokesmen for other German parties are being just as philosophical.

Sir Winston Churchill spoke for himself in question time in the House of Commons this afternoon. He did not hide his dislike of the publication, but he did say, that the Foreign Office, after having opposed the release, did give its consent, when pressed by the State Department. "This does not imply" Sir Winston said, "that we accept XXX responsibility for the accuracy of the American version." He pointed out that the American texts are not in any way, an agreed official record of the Powers concerned. "I have not seen anything but the extracts, which now are appearing in the Press" he declared, "and even these disclose some serious mistakes." Not till the full American version is studied, he said, will it be decided whether any

corrections will be issued.

He showed dismay over the action as a precedent. "If this became an established practise" he said, "it might hamper the free exchange of views at future conferences. In any case it would seem a good thing to consult together on the text of any publication, during the lifetime of the individuals concerned." In Washington it was said that Sir Winston's objections had led to two short deletions. They were in a context suggesting they had been remarks about France's post-war position. Other deletions were made as well. The Times says the State Department made them in the national interest, and to avoid offense to some groups and countries.

Though the French were not at Yalta, they frankly disapproved today of the publication of the documents. They believed it was done for motives of domestic politics, not for reasons of state. France has a law forbidding the publication of secret papers dealing with treaties, until twenty-five years have passed, with the exception of an emergency, when the high needs of the nation require the issue of a so-called white book. They see no such need for the Yalta revelations.

The Paris press, including papers normally pro-American and anti-Soviet, regards the publication as premature, and asks why it was done just now.

It is worried about the effect on Anglo-American intimacy, since this indirectly affects them. Only two days ago the French Premier promised the Senate, that a Big Four conference would be held, as soon as the Paris accords are ratified. "Why" some Frenchmen are asking, "endanger these future chances for peace by raking up all the muck of the past?"

Not having been either at Yalta or Potsdam, the French are sensitive about the past. They want the skeletons left in the closet. My colleague David Schoenbrun cables me that recently the French have been concerned to strengthen Western unity. They did not make an issue involving ratification out of Dr. Adenauer's challenge over the Saar. They played down the fact that both Churchill and Attlee last week said in Parliament, they did not consider France to be one of the Great Powers. "Now" he cables, "they sincerely regret that American statesmen chose this moment to rock the boat."

Whatever the reason for the publication, the White House today made it clear that President Eisenhower had no part in it. It was authoritatively stated, that he has never studied the Yalta papers (which in itself is a little surprising). And he had nothing whatever to do with the decision to publish them.

If [redacted] else, most of us must be in agreement that the Yalta papers offer a field day for historians. And if they follow Cicero's advice, all will be well. "The first law, said Cicero, is that the historian shall never dare to set down what is false; the second, that he shall never dare to conceal the truth; the third, that there shall be no suspicion in his work of either favoritism or prejudice."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

It is now almost twenty-four hours since the r lease of the Yalta papers. Almost everyone has had some sort of comment except the Russians. They have yet to be heard from. But Prime Minister Churchill showed no hesitancy in expressing his dissatisfaction with our decision to make the Yalta report public at this time.

In Chicago, Vice President Nixon said it would take weeks and months of study before anyone cauld comment intelligibly on the papers. But this much can be said now, he added: "without a doubt, the concessions made at Yalta were deterimental to us and the free world. But, he said "this was a fault, not of the heart, but of the head." Mr. Nixon said he was convinced that there was no deliberate attempt at Yalta to "sell out" to the Communists.

Vice President Nixon, while in Chicago, said today that our forces in the Pacific are now equipped with atomic explosives which they can and will use with precision and effectiveness in case of war. He said the conventional Korean and World War -2 types of explosives are obsolete and that our forces could not fight an effective war with them if theywanted to. The Vice President said too that this country has made it "crystal clear" to the Communists that the responsibility for war rests squarely with them. He said he cannot give assurances that there will be no warbecause you can't count on what "dictorial leaders of revolutionary movements" will do.

Foreign Aid Administrator Stassen has disclosed that the President will ask Congress for more than 2-billion dollars in new military and economic aid for Asia in the next fiscal year. This sum, he said, is two-thirds of all new

foreign aid requests. And its aim is to at least match the pace of industrialization in Communist China and other Communist - ruled areas. He said that, barring war, this aid program should be the first step in lifting the economy of free Asia by 30-percent in the next 8-years.

The Senate Banking committee, investigatin stock market conditions heard the views of New York investment banker Ferdinand Eberstadt and CIO labor official James Carey. Eberstadt said he sees no need for drastic new legislation to deal with what he called "undesirable practices and tendencies" in the securities markets. For the most part, he said, they can be dealt with by vigorous enforcement of anti-fraud regulations.

Carey called for curbs on th market to prevent dangerous speculation. And he attacked what he called the "trickle down" policies of the administration. He said these contributed to the sharp rise in the market since the middle of 1953.

The United States Chamber of Commerce and the Presidnet's Council of Economic Advisers both had optimistic words on the economy. The Chamber said bsuiness is expanding healthily and is in no peril of a stock market crash. despite some "lose talk" growing out of the Senate investigation. The Economic Advisers report pointed to rising factory employment last month, record-breaking weekly earnings and a longer work-week for factory employees, and continuance of an unbroken six-month rise in industrial production.

The new Beress investigation went through its third day with the Senate Investigating committee still trying to get more information on that controversial White House meeting last January. Defense Department Counsel Wilber Brucker said a Presidential directive still forbids participants to say what went on. But, at Senator McClellan's request, he agreed to ask again about it. At any rate, he said, it had nothing to do with the Presss case.

An intelligence officer from Camp Kilmer, where Peress was stationed, testified that he had recommended against the promotion of Peress, but that the Pentagon ordered him promoted anyway. He said he had Peress carefully watched, and put in "non-sensitive" work.

At the United Nations, Russia's delegate Arkady Sovolev, put the blame on Israel, for the recent Gaza incident in which 39 Egyptians and 8 Israelis were killed. the UN Palestine truce chief, General Burns, also blamed Israel for the trouble, but said that Egyptian infiltration across the border is undoubtedly one of the main causes of tensions in the area.

In Bonn, West German Chancellor Konrad Adneauer has again urged ratification of the Paris treaties on German rearmament by the Upper House . He said the "fate of Germany and of Europe" hinges on these treaties. Adenauer called on the legislators "not to create difficulties toward the goal of a German contribution to the joint defense of the free world.

It would be impossible to sum up the Yalta documents in a few minutes of radio broadcast. They amount to nearly half-a-million words, and the version used in the New York Times covers more than thirty pages.

What stands out most convincingly from the disclosures is that they disclose nothing that changes in a major way, the Yalta story as already known It is there in greater detail. Conversations are reproduced that were both highly personal and highly undiplomatic. But little of great importance can be called new.

Reading some of the indiscreet talk, one can see why the record had not been released before. But there is no explanation why it was released now. It will not silence those who have made it a kind of profession to denounce the Yalta agreements. There is enough in these almost endless pages to permit almost endless altercation. There is plenty of ammunition for both sides.

Even now the documents are hard to appraise, because one needs both memory and imagination to go back into the state of mind of 1944, and so evaluate either the statesmanship of that year, or the lack of it. The decisions of Yalta have been known long, as have the consequences. The new documentation will not modify verdicts already reached. The only beneficiaries, so far as this reporter can see, are the historians. This is their dish.

One remark can be made: The publication of the documents has not helped the United States in any way, to judge from the world comment. Now even in Washington, where the word Yalta has come to have for some a sinister meaning, was anyone pointing to concrete good, to be expected from the publication. The first response abroad had been to find fault with the State Department's disregard for Sir Winston Churchill's objections to it; also, for publishing it just now, when Western unity needs strength, rahtherthan more strain and agitation; also, for doing it when another high-level conference must be held before long. But even these criticisms are in a minor key. So while it may prove true, that the publication has not done the United States any good, it is not bound to have done us any great ar lasting harm.

The worst that has come over the cables, is the angry reaction of rank and file Britons. And theyare worked up, not so much over the discourtesy to Sir Winston, as over the discovery that President Roosevelt wanted Hong Kong to be internationalized, or given to China, and wanted the British kept out of a trusteeship he proposed for Korea.

Judging from the first reactions from West Germany, the Germans are less incensed than the British though they now learn that Roosevelt wanted Germany cut into seven states and spoke glibly to Stalin, about the execution of fifty thousand German officers. The first comment from Germany was that this had been wartime, when hatred for the enemy could be expected. And Dick Mottlett cables me from Bonn, that not even the socialists are going to

exploit the discovery that De-Gaulle wanted the French frontier to be on the Rhine. Spokesmen for the other German parties were just as philosophical.

Sir Winston Churchill spoke for himself in question time in the House of Commons this afternoon. He did not hide his dislike of the publication, but he did say, that the Foreign Office, after having opposed the release, did give its consent, when pressed by the State Department. "This does not imply" Sir Winston said, "that we accept responsibility for the accuracy of the American version." He pointed out that the American texts are not in any way, an agreed official record of the Powers concerned. "I have not seen anything but extracts, which now are appearing in the Press" he declared, and even these disclose some serious mistakes." Not till the full American version is studied, he said, will it be decided whether any corrections will be issued.

He showed dismay over the action as a precedent. "If this became an established practice" he said, "it might hamper the free exchange of views at future conferences. In any case it would seem a good thing to consult together on the text of any publication, during the lifetime of the individuals concerned." In Washington it was said that Sir Winston's objections had led to two short deletions. They were in a context suggesting thay had been remarks about France's post war position. Other deletions were made as well. The Times says the State Department made them in the national interest, and to avoid offence to some groups and countries.

Though the French were not at Yalta, they frankly disapproved today the publication of the documents. They believed it was done for motives of domestic politics, not for reasons of state. France has a law forbidding the publication of secret papers dealing with treaties, until twenty-five years have passed, with the exception of an emergency, when the high needs of the nation require the issue of a so-called white book. They see no such need for the Yalta revelations.

The Paris press, including papers normally pro-American and anti-Soviet, regards the publication as premature, and asks why it was done just now. It is worried about the effect on Anglo-American intimacy, since this indirectly affects them. Only two days ago the French Premier promised the Senate, that a Big Four conference would be held, as soon as the Paris accords are ratified. "Why" some Frenchmen are asking, "endanger these future chances for peace by raking up all the muck of the past?"

Not having been either at Yalta or Potsdam, the French are sensitive about the past. Theywant the skeletons left in the closet. My colleague, David Schoenbrun cables me that recently the French have been concerned to strengthen Western unity. They did not make an issue involving ratification out of Dr. Adenauer's challenge over the Saar. They layed down the fact that both Churchill and Attlee last weeksaid in Parliament, they did not consider France to be one of the Great Powers. "Now" he cables,"they sincerely regret that American statesmen chose this moment to rock the boat."

Whatever the reason for the publication, the White House today made it clear that President Eisenhower had no part in it. It was authoritatively stated, that he was never studied the yalta papers (which in itself is a little surprising). And he had nothing whatever to do with the decision to publish them.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Most of us must be in agreement that the Yalta papers offer a field day for historians. And if they follow Cicero's advice, all will be well. "The first law", said Cicero, "is that the historian shall never dare to set down what is false; the second, that he shall never dare to conceal the truth; the third, that there shall be no suspicion in his work of either favoritism or prejudice." .....Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday March 18, 1955

This is the news:

There is still a considerable difference of opinion tonight...(48 hours after the release of the Yalta papers)...as to what effect, if any, this decision will ultimately have on international affairs. Secretary of State Dulles, visiting in Ottawa, said he doesn't see how release of the papers can harm relations among the free nations because most of the facts were already known. But Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas...the Majority Leader...disagrees. He says Mr. Dulles' action raises some "disturbing thoughts." He indicated he and others in the Democratic Party feel that domestic politics entered the decision to release the record of the Yalta talks. He said he doubted the report was issued for "the sake of disposing of surplus State Department papers."

Mr. Dulles, however, told Canadian newsmen that Sir Winston Churchill and two former American cabinet members - James Byrnes and Edward Stettinius - had published books which contained almost all of the essential facts made known officially and publically two nights ago. Mr. Dulles added each nation must feel free to publish diplomatic notes in the interests of public knowledge and historical accuracy. The

Secretary said he knew of no intention by this country to denounce the Yalta treaty. As for West Germany's ratification of the Paris treaties, Mr. Dulles said this was a significant step in the direction of our most urgent objective: acheiving a climate of peace between France and Germany. (I'll have more to say about this in a few minutes.)

An editor and a former Senator [redacted] in two seperate speeches today called for changes in the government's security program. J. Russell Wiggins, Vice President of the Washington Post and Times Herald warned against the dangers of "too much" secrecy---said that while the need for secrecy is greater in today's world "the dangers of secrecy therefore are also greater than ever before." He said that, through excessive secrecy about government affirs, the country may lose the very liberties it is striving to defend against Communism.

Former Senator Harry Cain of Washington called for a non-partisan commission to work out uniform standards and procedures and to annul what he termed "the marriage between security and politics." And he criticized those who use the term "fifth amendment Communist" [redacted] to describe persons who invoke that privilege---said persons who use that term are "as guilty of disrespect for the Constitution as any Communist would be." "One who refuses to testify against himself may be a Communist", he said, "but there are solid and proper reasons why he may not be."

Senators investigating the case of former Army Major Irving Peress were told that if Peress' advancement to Major technically was a promotion, it was Congress who promoted him. Colonel [redacted] Ruluff Leverich, Chief Dental Surgeon at Camp Kilmer, said Peress had been called to service as a Captain. He

became a Major under a law passed by Congress six months later. That law provides for advancement in such cases to a grade commensurate with experience and training.

The Stock Market investigation erupted into a partisan row between Democratic Senator Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, and the ranking Republican on the committee, Senator Capehart. Capehart accused Fulbright of trying "to harass the administration and the nation's business" rather than to investigate the stock market. Fulbright told Capehart to save his criticism of him for executive sessions.

The trouble came up after Fulbright questioned General Motors' President Harlow Curtice about the prices GM fixes for its cars. Curtice insisted that GM's prices are competitive---told the committee, "you don't have to worry about monopoly as far as we are concerned." [redacted]

The House Appropriations committee called for an all-out attack on

"the great and growing problem" of mentally retarded children. It recommended a 750-thousand dollar allotment to launch a research program in this field, and told the Office of Education to present "a real program" next year. The committee included the funds in an appropriation bill for the Labor Department, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies for the next fiscal year. On the bill as a whole, the Committee shaved off almost four-percent of the original request.

A Civil Defense official, Ralph Spear, told the Government Operations subcommittee that our doctors "are not prepared" to treat victims of atomic radiation. But he did say that the medical profession is in better shape to deal with Civil Defense problems it would encounter than are "many other services."

The Agriculture Department released an illustrated pamphlet showing that Americans are getting more and better foods today than they did 30-years ago for the same percentage of take-home pay. And it says that improvements now under way give promise of "more and better foods from tomorrow's pay check."

THERE'S BEEN Another change in plans for that Finnish tanker, carrying jet fuel to Communist China. Its owners now say that it will continue on [redacted] course unless the crew rebels. In that case, the ship would stop in international waters. And there are reports that she would transfer her cargo to another tanker

Edward R. Murrow: March 18, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The Upper House of the German Parliament today approved the Paris treaties. The vote was 29 to 9. This opens the way for the creation of a half-million man German army tied to the West - (at least for the time being.) The agreement with France to europeanize the Saar was also approved. So the fate of the re-armament treaties is now pretty much up to the French. The French Senate begins debate on Wednesday of next week, and is scheduled to vote on Friday.

There could still be some delay in connection with the German action, for the Socialists announced today that they are filing a suit in the constitutional court, claiming that the Saar agreement with France violates the constitution. This legal maneuver need not be taken too seriously, since even the Socialists say it's little more than a demonstration. Dick Hottelet cables me from Bonn that the best opinion there is that the Court will hear the appeal and then dismiss it. Unless the Court decides otherwise, the treaties will go to West German President Heuss for his signature. He may well decide not to sign for a while, not to make the action official until the French Senate completes ratification of the treaties.

There appears to be an agreement between Paris and Bonn that both nations will deposit the instruments of ratification at the same time. The

trust between the two nations is still so limited that they apparently want to put the papers in the same box at the same time.

This action by the German Parliament marks merely the beginning of a long, difficult and delicate process of translating the treaty into action. For once all the partners have ratified the treaties - and there are six nations who haven't done so - the Germans must then start drafting specific laws. Legislation covering the period of military service, pay, pensions, buildings - all the laws that are necessary to create and control a military establishment. This will be a lengthy business, although Chancellor Adenauer's government hopes to have the essential laws passed by mid-summer. If that happens, the first training courses can begin by October. The timetable then provides for gradual expansion until the full German force of half-a-million men is trained and armed by the late fall of 1958.

There are two major difficulties standing in the way of this timetable. The Social Democrats in Parliament must be persuaded to be more co-operative than they have been in the past; and considerably more money must be appropriated than has so far been earmarked for re-armament.

An addition of a half-million men by the autumn of 1958 would be a

welcome addition to the strength of the West in the heart of Europe. But so far it exists only on paper. After today's vote, Chancellor Adenauer declared: "This does away with Yalta." It was Yalta where the decision was made to carve Germany up into separate zones, and to control its heavy industry. Now, ten years after that decision was taken, West Germany will become a sovereign state, with a modern defense force of a half-million men, and will join the North Atlantic Alliance. The Germans, never reluctant to use power, made it clear in a resolution today that they expect to be treated as equals. They demanded that they be allowed to sit in on any East-West conferences on the future of Germany. And they called on the United States, Britain and France to meet with the Russians to talk about free, nation-wide elections as the first step toward restoring a united Germany.

Another resolution urged the removal of "occupation discriminations." This means the Germans want to try to get back millions of dollars of German assets seized by the Allies during the late war.

Even if all the nations involved ratify the Paris treaties; even if the German army is created according to schedule, it will still be necessary to remember that one word "unification" in all dealings with Germany. No

politician of any party can be elected without advocating the re-unification of Germany. History, sentiment, geography and economics combine to produce this urge to re-unite. The Russians, who did everything they could short of war to prevent West Germany joining the West, still hold the key to unification. They may never permit it. If they do, they will exact a high price. They can always hold out the prospect, however dim or dishonest, or re-uniting the German nation. And that will continue to have great appeal, not perhaps to this German government, but possibly to its successor.

This was a day of very considerable personal victory for the 79-year-old German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. He has fought for this legislation tying the German Republic to the West, for almost five years. However, the Chancellor is mortal, and there is no successor in sight. To a large extent the problem of Europe for fifty years has been the problem of Germany. It looks as though it will continue to be one of the major problems for many years to come.

What Matthew Arnold had to say just about a hundred years ago, still applies today, particularly where France and Germany are concerned. Arnold said:"Peace...peace is what I seek and public calm; endless extinction of unhappy hates." Unfortunately, the problem is more easily stated than the solution, though perhaps Thomas Kempis came close when he wrote:"We should have much peace if we would not busy ourselves with sayings and doings of others."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

There is still a considerable difference of opinion tonight...48 hours after the release of the Yalta papers...as to what effect, if any, this decision will ultimately have on international affairs. Secretary of State Dulles, visiting Ottowa, said he doesn't see how release of the papers can harm relations among the free nations because most of the facts were already known. But Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas,.the Majority Leader..disagrees. He sayd Mr. Dulles's action raises some "disturbing thoughts." He indicated he and others in the Democratic Party feel that domestic politics entered the decision to release the record of the Yalta talks. He said he doubted the report was issued for "the sake of disposing of surplus State Department papers."

Mr. Dulles, however, told Canadian newsmen that Sir Winston Churchill and two former American cabinet members - James Byrnes and Edward Stettinius had published books which contained almost all of the essential facts and made known officially and publically two nights ago. Mr. Dulles added each nation must feel free to publish diplomatic notes in the interests of public knowledge and historical accuracy. The Secretary said he knew of no intention by this country to denounce the Yalta treaty. As for West Germany's ratification of the Paris treaties, Mr. Dulles said this was a significant step in the direction of our most urgent objective: achieving a climate of peace between France and Germany. I'll have more to say about this in a few minutes.

An editor and a former Senator in two separate speeches today called for changes in the government's security program. J. Russell Wiggins, Vice President of the Washington Post and Times Herald warned against the dangers of "too much" secrecy -- said that while the need for secrecy is greater in today's world "the dangers of secrecy therefore are also greater than ever before." He said that, through excessive secrecy about government affairs, the country may lose the very liberties it is striving to defend against Communism.

Former Senator Harry Cain of Washington called for a non-aartisan commission to work out uniform standards and prodecures and to annul what he termed "the marraige between security and politics." And he criticized those who use the term "fifth amendment Communist" to describe persons who invoke that priviledge--said ersons who use that term are "as guilty of disrespect to the Constitition as any Communist would be." "One who refuses to testify against himself may be a Communist", he said, "but there are solid and proper reasons why he may not be."

Senators investigating the case of former Army Major Irving Peress were told that if Peress' advancement to Major technically was a promotion, it was Congress who promoted him. Colonel Ruluff Leverich, Chief Dental Surgeon at Camp Kilmer, said Preess had been called into service as a captain. He became a Major under a law passed by Congress six months later. That law provides for advancement in such cases to a grade commensurate with experience and training.

The Stock Market investigation erupted into a partisan row between Democratic Senator Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, and the ranking Republican on the committee, Senator Capehart. Capehart accused Fulbright of trying "to harass the administration and the nation's business" rather than to investigate the stock market. Fulbright told Capehart to

save his criticism of him for executive sessions.

The trouble came up after Fulbright questioned General Motor's President Horlow Curtice about the prices GM fixes for its cars. Curtice insisted that GM's prices are competitive --told the committee, "you don't have to worry about monopoly as far as we are concerned."

The House Appropriations committee called for an all-out attack on "the great and growing problem" of mentally retarded children. It recommended a 75--thousand dollar allotment to launch a research program in this field, and told the Office of Education to present " a real program" next year. The committee included the funds in an appropriation bill for the Labor Department, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies for the next fiscal year. On the bill as a whole, the Committee shaved off almost four-percent of the original request.

A Civil Defense official, Ralph Spear, told the Government Operations subcommittee that our doctors "are not prepared" to treat victims of atomic radiation. But he did say that the medical profession is in better shape to deal with Civil Defense problems it would encounter than are "many other services."

The Agriculture Department released an illustrated pamphlet showing that Americans are getting more and better foods today than they did 30-years ago for the same percentage of take-home pay. And it says that improvements now under way give the promise of "more and better foods from tomorrow's pay check."

There's been another change in plans for that Finnish tanker, carrying jet fuel to Communist China. Its owners now say that it will continue on course unless the crew rebels. In that case, the ship would stop in international waters. And there are reports that she woudd transfer her cargo to another tanker.

The Upper House of the German Parliament today approved the Paris treaties. The vote was 29 to 9. This opens the way for the creation of a half-million man German army tied to the west - at least for the time being. The agreement with France to Europeanize the Saar was also approved. So the fate of the re-armament treaties is now pretty much up to the French. The French Senate begins debate on Wednesday of next week, and is scheduled to vote on Friday.

There could still be some delay in connection with the German action, for the Socialists announced today that they are filing a suit in the constitutional court, claiming that the Saar agreement with France violates the constitutional court, claiming that the Saar agreement with France violates the constitution. This legal maneuver need not be taken too seriously, since even the Socialists say it's little more then a demonstration. Dick Hottelet cables me from Bonn that the best opinion there is that the Court will hear the appeal and then dismiss it. Unless the court decides otherwise, the treaties will go to West German President Heuss for his signature. He may well decide not to sign for a while, not to make the action official until the French Senate completes ratification of the treaties.

There appears to be an agreement between Paris and Bonn that both nations will deposit the instruments of ratification it the same time. The trust between the two nations is still so limited that they apparently want to put the papers in the same box at the same time.

This action by the German Parliament marks merely the beginning of a long, difficult and delicate process of translating the treaty into action. For once all the partners have ratified the treaties - and there are six nations who haven't done so - the Germans must then start drafting specific laws. Legislation covering the period of military serivce,pay, pensions, buildings -- all the laws that are necessary to create and control a military

establishment. This will be a lengthy business, although ChancellorAdenauer government hopes to have the essential laws passed by mid-summer. If that happens, the first training courses can begin by October. The timetable then provides for gradual expansion until the full German force of half-a-million men is trained and armed by the late fall of 1958.

There are two major difficulties standing in the way of this timetable. The Social Democrats in Parliament must be persuaded to be more co-operative than they have been in the past; and considerably more money must be appropriated that has so far been earmakked for re-armament.

An addition of a half-million men by the autumn of 1958 would be a welcome addition to the strength of the West in the heart of Europe. But so far it exists only on paper. After today's vote, Chancellor Adenauer declared: "This does away with Yalta." It was Yalta where the decision was made to carve up Germany into separate zones, and to control its heavy industry. Now ten years after that decision was taken, West Germany will become a soverign state, with a modern defense force of a half-million men, and will join the North Atlantic Alliance. The Germans never reluctant to use power, made it clear in a resolution today that they expect to be treated as equals, They demanded that they be allowed to sit in on any East-West conferences on the future of Germany. And they called on the United States, Britain and France to meet with the Russians to talk about free, nation-wide elections as the first step toward restoring a united Germany.

Another resolution urged the removal of "occupational discriminations." This means that Germans want to try to get back millions of dollars of German assets seived by the Allies during the late war.

Even if all the nations involved ratify the Paris treaties;even if the German army is created according to schedule, it will still be necessary to remember that one word "unification" inaall dealings with Germany. No

politician of any part can be elected without advocating the re-unification of Germany. History, sentiment, geography and economics combine to produce this urge to re-unite. The Russians, who did everything they could short of war to prevent West Germany joining the West, still hold the key to unification. They may never permit it. If they do, they will exact a high price. They can always hold out the prospect, however dim or dishonest, or re-uniting the German nation. And that will continue to have great appeal, not perhaps to this German government, but possible to its successor.

This was a day of very considerable personal victory for the 79-year-old German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. He was fought for this legislation tying the German Republic to the West, for almost five year.. However, the Chancellor is mortal, and there is no successor in sight. To a large extent the problem of Europe for fifty years has been the problem of Germany. It looks as though it will continue to be one of the major problems for many years to come.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: What Matther Arnold had to say just about a hundred years ago, still applies today, particularly where France and Germany are concerned. Arnold said: "Peace...peace ws what I seek and public calm; endless extinction of unhappy hates." Unfortunately, the problem is more esaily stated than the solution, though perhaps Thomas a Kempis came close when he wrote: "We should have much peace if we would not busy ourselves with the sayings and doings of others."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday, March 21, 1955

This is the news:

Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee wants a Big Power conference..without conditions. The Senator told reporters such a meeting should be initiated by the President who should personally participate in it. He doesn't know the President's views on this. But Senator George feels we should not "superimpose any conditions" or "Rake up any old matters." He wants us to go into such a conference with eyes wide open..expecting the Russians to bring up matters we don't want to discuss.

Secretary of State Dulles holds that before there is any such meeting the Paris agreements re-arming West Germany should be in force. And the State Department says Mr. Dulles wants evidence that "there will be a basis for agreement, especially on the German and Austrian questions." Senator George agrees that the meeting should be called after the Paris agreement is ratified.

Here in New York today, Mr. Dulles said that the tactics of Communist China's leaders "may prove more dangerous and provocative of war than those of the Russians Soviets." He told the Advertising Club that

Red China's leaders are "dizzy with success"..they entertain a very exaggerated sense of their own power and "gravely underestimate the power and resolution of the non-Communist world."

Russia announced today that she and her satellites have decided to set up a unified military command after the western powers ratify the Paris agreements. The Soviet Foreign Ministry says that Moscow and her European allies have agreed on a treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual aid.

Premier Bulganin today fired the Soviet Minister of CULTURE. Georgi Alexandrov. This was the 12th major change in the Soviet government within a month. Alexandrov is accused of "failing to ensure the leadership" of his ministry..specifically by not publishing good books on corn planting and livestock breeding.

And Pravda has accused our State Department of trying to smear the Yalta conference by publishing what it calls "by no means authentic documents" of the meeting in the Crimea in 1945.

The British House of Commons was informed today that the Communists had built up military forces of about 95-thousand men in East Germany...before there was any talk of re-arming West Germany. Foreign

office Undersecratry, Lord John Hope, says there has been no information since then on any great increase in the Communists's military forces... although their naval strength is believed to have been increased by 50 per cent.

A British government spokesman said today that it is possible to carry out nuclear experiments (WITH) "little or no" tell-tale radioactivity.

And after 13 members of Congress spent 20-hours cruising on our new atomic powered submarine the Nautilus, the Atomic Energy Committee of the Congress said this marks the beginning of a new approach to naval warfare. The Nautiuls is said to be capable of circling the globe at full speed, submerged. Democratic Senator Pastore of Rhode Island said the Congressmen who made the trip were impressed with the submarine's performance to the point of "excitement."

Senators studying the Stock Market today heard Benjamin Fairless, chairman of the board of United States Steel, say that he believes we are on the threshold of "one of the greatest periods of prosperity this country has ever seen." And Republican Senator Capehart of Indiana demanded that Harvard Professor John K. Galbraith be recalled for questioning.

[redacted]

Capeheart charged that Galbraith, who testified recently, was an economic adviser to Adlai Stevenson in the last campaign... and dislikes the Eisenhower administration and the American economic system. Capeahart says he's "shocked" at a 1949 pamphlet in which Galbreath said the achivements of Communism were considerable. Galbraith said Capeheart was quoting passages out of context. Capehart wants to know why the Harvard ECONOMIST was called as a witness.

The House today voted down an attempt to jam through a bill that would give postal workers a seven and a half per cent average pay increase. A majority of members objected to a motion that would have prohibited any amendments. Some Representatives think this leaves the way open for a more liberal raise later on. Others suggest this may mean no pay increase for postal workers this year.

The Defense department revealed today that the White House decision last year to raise tariffs on imported watches was taken after the Defense Department said the domestic watch industry needed no special treatment..from the standpoint of defense needs.

Spokesman for (INDEPENDENT) [redacted] oil producers told a Senate committee today that if "excessive" oil imports continue, consumers will become (INCREASINGLY) [redacted] dependent on a "handful of international companies." Russell B. Brown of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, says these large firms work hand in hand developing big foreign oil reserves.

Edward R. Murrow: March 21, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Since 1944 there have been rumors and assertions that Winston Churchill, full of years and honors, would lay down the heavy burdens of office. Up to now they have all proved wrong. IN 1945 He was turned out to pasture by the British electorate; made one attempt to come back and failed by a narrow margin; and then, about four years ago, returned as Prime Minister. He is now 80, and has been heard to say in the hearing of some impatient younger members of his Party, that Mr. Gladstone formed his last government at the "not inconsiderable age of 83." It is also said in London clubs that Sir Winston has been heard to remark that he is concerned about the future, because "Anthony cannot go on for ever." He was referring, of course, to Sir Anthony Eden, his heir-apparent, who is 58.

But it now appears clear that this mighty man who has made and written so much history, is in fact going to resign as Prime Minister - probably before Easter. Reports of his impending resignation have appeared in every British publication. There is reason to believe that he communicated his decision to the British Cabinet last Monday. The Yorkshire Post, owned by Sir Anthony Eden's family, broke the story last Thursday; and since then every newspaper in Britain has chimed in. Even if the Prime Minister should

change his mind, the tide is running, and only the precise time can be in doubt. If he resigns as Prime Minister, Sir Winston will remain a member of the House of Commons. He regards himself as a child of that house; he will be listened to whenever his voice is raised in it. He has sat there as an exile, shunned by the members of his own Party; and he has also dominated it by the force of his brilliance, rhetoric and fortitude. XXX

It is said in London that one reason for Mr. Churchill's departure is his belief that high level talks with the Russians are not now in the cards. The Russians are hotting up the cold war. The disarmament talks in London are getting nowhere. The Russians are cancelling many millions of dollars' worth of contracts for consumer goods given to British industry during the last year.

If Sir Winston resigns, Sir Anthony Eden will become the next Prime Minister. He and his Cabinet will then decide when to hold a General Election. Under the British system the life of a government is five years, unless it loses a vote of confidence. However, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet can call for a national election whenever they want to. The five-year span will end for this government next year. The temptation to

hold an early election, perhaps in May, will be very strong. The opposition Labor Party is split; Sir Anthony Eden is widely and favorably known; and he and his Party must reckon their chances good of securing a mandate for another five years. If the election is not called in the Spring, it will come in the Autumn - probably October - because the British have an old-fashioned habit of not permitting politics to interfere with vacations. In any event, the decision will be up to Sir Anthony Eden, if Sir Winston resigns.

There is in the news tonight, the release of another document which indicates that as of last January Churchill had lost none of his powers of exposition. It was a personal letter from the British Prime Minister to Mendes-France, who was then Premier of France. Mendes-France suggested immediate moves for a Big Four conference - that is the United States, Britain, France and Russia. Sir Winston refused this proposal in language that was clear and clean. He said he was: "firmly resolved that there be neither meeting nor an invitation under any foreseeable circumstances among the four powers, either at the Foreign Ministers' level, or at the level of the heads of government, until the London and Paris agreements have been ratified by all the signatories." (This was a reference to the agreements

re-arming West Germany). And Churchill added that he had the full agreement of the United States on this point. His letter went on to say that if the French failed to approve the treaties, he would support what he called "an empty chair policy" towards France. He believed that American and British troops would not be withdrawn from the Continent, and that even if the French failed to agree to German re-armament, the United States - with its immense superiority in nuclear arms, and acting in association with Great Britain, the Commonwealth and the German Republic - would be strong enough to guarantee a certain and real security for Europe, founded on the physical and moral capacity of reprisals."

This personal letter from Churchill to Mendes-France was written on January 12th. It was released today, with Sir Winston's consent, in an obvious effort to influence the vote on the treaties which is due in the French Senate on Friday. In an earlier and gentler time this would have been called power politics. And Sir Winston Churchill, who can measure power in terms of divisions, hydrogen bombs and words, probably would not object to the old-fashioned phrase, "power politics," being applied to this particular letter.

Two hundred years ago, Samuel Johnson remarked:"Don't think of retiring from the world until the world will be sorry that you retire." I hate a fellow whom pride or cowardice,or laziness drive into a corner, and who does nothing when he is there but sit and growl. Let him come out as I do and bark." Surely, where Sir Winston is concerned who can deny that he can bark with the best and that his retirement will be felt.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW & THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee wants a Big Power conference...without conditions. The Senator told reporters such a meeting should be initiated by the President who should personally perticipate in it. He doesn't know the President's views on this. But Senator George feels we should not "superimpose any conditions" or "rake up any old matters." He wants us to go into such a conference with eyes wide open..expecting the Russians to bring up matters we don't want to discuss.

Secretary of State Dulles holds that before there is any such meeting, the Paris agreements re-arming West Germany should be in force. And the State Department says Mr. Dulles wants evidence that "there will be a basis for agreement, especially on the German and Austrian questions." Senator George agrees that the meeting should be called after the Paris agreement is ratified.

Here in New York today, Mr. Dulles said that the tactics of Communist China's leaders "may prove more dangerous and provocative of war than those of the Russian Soviets." He told the Advertising Club that Red China's leaders are "dizzy with success"...they entertain a very exaggerated sense of their won power and "gravely underestimate the power and resolution of the non-Communist world."

Russia announced today that she and her satellites have decided to set up a unified military command after the western powers ratify the Paris agreements. The Soviet Foreign Ministry says that Moscow and her European allies have agreed on a treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual aid.

Premier Bulganin today fired the Soviet Minister of culture Georgi Alexandrov. This was the 12th major change in the Soviet government within a month. Alexandrov is accused of "failing to ensure the leadership" of his ministry...specifically by not publishing good books an corn planting and livestock breeding.

And Pravda has accused our State Department of trying to smear the Yalta conference by publishing what it calls "by no means authentic documents" of the meeting in the Crimea in 1945.

The British House of Commons was informed today that the Communists had built up military forces of about 95-thousand men in East Germany... before there was any talk of re-arming West Germany. Foreign Office Undersecretary, Lord John Hope, says there has been no information since then, on any great increase in the Communist's military forces...although their naval strength is believed to have been increased by 50 per cent.

A British government spokesman said today that it is possible to carry out nuclear experiments with "little or no" tell-tale radioactivity.

And 13 members of Congress spend 20-hours cruising on our new atomic powered submarine the Nautilus, the Atomic Energy Committee of the Congress said this marks the beginning of a new approach to naval warfare. The Nautilus is said to be capable of circling the globe at full speed, submerged. Democratic Senator Pastore of Rhode Island said the Congressmen who made the trip were impressed with the submarine's performance to the point of "excitement."

Senators studying the Stock Market today heard Benjamin Fairless, chairman of the board of United States Steel, say that he believes we are on the threshold of "one of the greatest periods of prosperity this country has ever seen." And Republican Senator Capehart of Indiana demanded that Harvard Professor John K Galbraith be recalled for questioning. Capehart charged that

Galbraith, who testified recently, was an economic adviser to Adlai Stevenson in the last campaign..and dislikes the Eisenhower administration and the American economic system. Capehart says he's "shocked" at a 1949 pamphlte in which Galbreath said the achievements of Communism were considerable. Galbreath said Capeheart was quoting passages out of contest. Capehart wants to know why the Harvard economist was called as a witness.

The House today voted down an attempt to jam through a bill that could give postal workers a seven and a half per cent average pay increase. A majority of members objected to a motion that would have prohibited any amendments. Some Representatives think this leaves the way open for a more liberal raise later on. Others suggest this may mean no pay increase for postal workers this year.

The Defense department revealed today that the White House decision last year to raise tariffs on imported watches was taken after the Defense Department said the domestic watch industry needed no special treatment... from the standpoint of defense needs.

Spokesman for independent oil producers told a Senate committee today that if "excessive" oil imports continue, consumers will become increasingly dependent on a "handful of international companies." Russell B. Brown of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, says these large firm work hand in hand developing big foreign oil reserves.

Since 1944 there have been rumors and assertions that Winston Churchill full of years and honors, would lay down the heavy burdens of office. Up to now they have all proved wrong. In 1945 he was turned out to pasture by the British electorate; made one attempt to come back and failed by a narrow margin; and then,about four years ago, returned as Prime Minister. He is now 80, and has been heard to say in the hearing of some impatient younger

members of his Party, that Mr. Gladstone formed his last government at the "not inconsiderable age of 83." It is also said in London clubs that Sir Winston has been heard to remark that he is concerned about the future, because "Anthony cannot go on for ever." He was referring, of course, to Sir Anthony Eden, his heir-apparent, who is 58.

But it now appears clear that his mighty man who has made and written so much history, is in fact going to resign as Prime Minister - probably before Easter. Reports of his impending resignation have appeared in every British publication. There is reason to believe that he communicated his decision to the British Cabinet last Monday. The Yorkshire Post, owned by Sir Anthony Eden's family, broke the story last Thursday; and since then every newspaper in Britain has chimed in. Even if the Prime Minister should change his mind, the tide is running, and only the precise time can be in doubt. If he resigns as Prime Minister, Sir Winston will remain a member of the House of Commons. He regards himself as a child of that house; he will be listened to whenever his voice is raised in it. He has sat there as an exile, shunned by the members of his own Party; and he has also dominated it by the force of his brilliance, rhetoric and fortitude.

It is said in London that one reason for Mr. Chruchill's departure is his belief that high level talks with the Russians are not now in the cards. The Russians are hotting up the cold war. The disarmement talks in London are getting nowhere. The Russians are handelling many millions of dollar's worth of contracts for consumer goods given to British industry during the last year.

If Sir Winston resigns, Sir Anthony Eden will become the next Prime Minister. He and his Cabinet will then decide when to hold a General Election. Under the British system the life of a government is five years,

unless it loses a vote of confidence. However, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet can call for a national election whenever they want to. The five-year plan will end for this government next year. The temptation to hold an early election, perhaps in May, will be very strong. The opposition Labor Party is split; Sir Anthony Eden is widely and favorably known; and he and his Party must reckon their chances good of securing a mandate for another five years. If the election is not called in the Spring, it will come in the Autumn - probably October - because the British have an old-fashioned habit of not permitting politics to interfere with vacations. In any event, the decision will be up to Sir Anthony Eden, if Sir Winston resigns.

There is in the news tonight, the release of another document which indicates that as of last January, Churchill had most none of his powers of exposition. It was a personal letter from the British Prime Minister to Mendes-France, who was them Premier of France. Mendes-France suggested immediate moves for a Big Four conference - that is the United States, Britain France and Russia. Sir Winston refused this proposal in language that was clear and clean. He said he was:"firmly resolved that there be neither meeting nor an invitation under any foreseeable circumstances among the four powers, either at the Foreign Minister's level, or at the level of the heads of government, until the London and Paris agreements have been ratified by all the signatories." (This was a reference to the agreements re-arming West Germany. And Churchill added that he had the full agreement of the United States on this point. His letter went on to say that if the French failed to approve the treaties, he would support what he called "an empty chair policy" towards France. He believed that American and British troops would bot be withdrawn from the Continent, and that even if the French failed to agree to German re-armament, the United States - with its immense

superiority in nuclear arms, and acting in association with Great Britain, the Commonwealth and the German Republic " would be strong enough to guarantee a certain and real security for Europe, founded on the physical and moral capacity of reprisals."

This personal letter from Chruchill to Mendes-France was written on January 12th. It was released today, with Sir Winston's consent, in an obvious effort to influence the vote on the treaties which is due in the French Senate on Friday. In an earlier and gentler time this would have been called power politics. And Sir Wisnton Churchill, who can measure power in terms of divisions, hydrogen bombs and words, porbably would not object to the old - fashioned phrase, "power politics," being applied to this particular letter.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here's a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Two hundred years ago, Samuel Johnson remarked: "Don't think of retiring from the world until the world will be sorry that you retire. I hate a fellow whom pride or cowardice, or laziness drive into a corner and does nothing when he is there but sit and growl. Let him come out as I do and bark." Surely, where Sir Winston is concerned, who can deny that he can bark with the best and that his retirement will be felt.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday March 22, 1955

This is the news:

Republican Senator Knowland said today the White House opposes a Big Power meeting..including the Russians. White House News Secretary Hagerty later told reporters that this was the President's position. [redacted] But the State Department says Secretary of State Dulles' views are in harmony with those of Democratic Senator George who proposed the Big Power meeting. (I'd like to examine this problem in a few minutes.)

Democratic Senator Johnson of Texas told his colleagues today that the publication of the Yalta papers seemed to have been officially engineered as a manuver against the Democrats. Johnson, the majority leader, told the Senate: a week ago Secretary Dulles said publication of the papers "would adversely affect our security and our relations with our allies." But two days later the papers were in the hands of one newspaper under [redacted] circumstances..said Johnson.."strongly (suggesting) [redacted] official collusion." Johnson said he believes the papers were culled for ammunition to be used against Democrats rather than the Communists. His speech came after Senator Knowland said [redacted] criticism of the publication of the papers as [redacted] hasty or ill-advised could not be substantiated

by the facts.

And in London, Prime Minister Churchill said he doesn't remember making remarks attributed to him in the papers..specifically that; "I do not care much about the Poles myself." Sir Winston said if he did make any such remarks they must have been taken completely out of context.

And when some members of the House of Commons noted today that every major newspaper has predicted that Sir Winston is getting ready to retire, Churchill told them "not to be led away by all the chatter in the press."~~Britain's big National Union of Railwaymen, which has a strong voice in the Labor party, today came out against the expulsion of left-winger Aneurin Bevan. Right-wing Laborites are expected to press for Bevan's expulsion.~~

Secretary of State Dulles said toay that the Big Power disarmament talks in London will continue "as long as there is the slightest advantage to be gained" in the search for a workable plan.

And the President, in Washington, told the Advertising Council, that we will lose the ideological conflict against Communism "unless we make it possible through enlightened methods for the free

world to trade more freely."

Treasury Secretary Humphrey told a Senate committee he would not object to raising the 2-cents a gallon federal gasoline tax to put the Administration's plan for a big highway program on a pay-as-you-gO basis.

And the House Ways and Means Committee today voted unanimously to plug a "loophole" in the 1954 tax law that Democrats estimate might cost the government up to 5-billion dollars.

The House has approved the Administration's plan to sell the government's synthetic rubber factories. Twenty-four of them will be sold for 285½-Million dollars to the nation's biggest oil, chemical and rubber concerns. Democrats charge this will lead to monopoly.

Two members of the Securities Exchange Commission..Chairman Demmler and Commissioner Rowen..testified today that they do not believe that the rigging of market prices or other illegal practises have been a factor in the Stock Market boom.

The Federal Power Commission has asked Congress to take away it power to set the price for natural gas sold by producers to interstate pipelines.

Chairman McClellan of the Senate (INVESTIGATING) committee says that someone on the Army Personnel Board that handled the Peress case was "derelict in his duty."

The Supreme Court says that on April 11 it will start hearing arguments in the school segregation cases. The arguments will be on how to put into effect the court's ruling that race segregation in public schools is (UNCONSTITUTIONAL.) A full court will hear the delayed arguments--now that Justice John Marshal Harlan has taken his seat on the bench.

The Atomic Energy Commission today set-off the sixth blast in its current atomic tests in Nevada. And an atomic cloud sprinkled light radioactive particles on Las Vegas. Authorities say there is no danger to civilians.

In Hawaii, a naval transport plane crashed into a mountain top and exploded. All 66 persons aboard were killed...one of the worst accidents in aviation records.

The Russians today selected Vassily Kuznetsov to replace the late Andrei Vishinsky as first deputy foreign minister. He was former (HEAD OF) the trade unions in the Soviet Union.

And in Greece, Athens newspapers say police have arrested a man described as a "Communist party committeeman" in the killing of CBS Correspondent George Polk almost seven years ago. The newspaper says this man was one of three in a rowboat from which George Polk's body was thrown into Salonika harbor.

Edward R. Murrow: March 22, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

When Senator George last Sunday proposed a top-level three-power conference, the State Department spoke up to say, there wasn't much difference between its views on the matter and the Senator's. Senator George was a friend of Secretary Dulles, as well as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, so it looked as though he might be acting as spokesman of a bi-partisan foreign policy to announce that a notable step was about to be taken.

But today President Eisenhower was put on record as being opposed to a top-level conference, without previous evidence of Soviet good faith. Senator George had said that he favored a conference without necessarily requiring such evidence. This put a fairly visible gap between the President and the Senator from Georgia.

The President's view was made known by Senator Knowland after the President's weekly conference with Republican congressional leaders. The State Department spoke up again, to say that it had always taken the line that proof of good faith by the Soviet government was necessary, before a top-level conference be held. And Senators Knowland, Bridges and Smith came out in opposition to the George proposal.

It has been suggested that the Administration at first welcomed the George proposal, because it came right after the State Department's release of the Yalta documents. This action had been represented abroad as showing that Washington was against any big power conference as such. Senator George helped turn the current of foreign thinking along this line.

Even so, it soon was plain that there had been a shift in Washington. Ever since President Eisenhower cracked down on proposals for a blockade of Communist China, he has stood at a considerable distance from those who were pressing for a more aggressive course in the Formosa crisis. The President loomed up before the public, in this country and abroad, as the man of peace and moderation. And nobody of stature stood to the left of him advocating anything still more moderate. Now Senator George has taken a more moderate position than the President is ready to adopt at this moment.

The fact that someone is willing to be even more moderate doesn't pin the President down to his present stand. It may make it easier for him to move in the same direction. For Senator George commands respect, and nobody would dream of calling him a radical, or someone given to impetuous outbursts. The President has said in the past that he would confer with anyone, wherever there was a chance of success. He may wish to say it again.

But it must count as a fact, that public opinion about a top-level conference in Britain, France and the German Republic, is much closer to the George proposal than to the view of President Eisenhower as expounded today by Senator Knowland. Americans may not realize the extent to which all three of the Allied governments are unconditionally committed to talks with the Kremlin soon after the Paris accords are ratified. Chancellor Adenauer might not have put the Paris Accords through Parliament so successfully if he had not pledged such a conference right after ratification. Premier Faure has had to stress the identical promise to the French Assembly to assure ratification. And talk about a top-level conference has been loudest of all in London. Sir Winston Churchill, who was ready to confer with the Kremlin long before ratification of the accords, would hardly agree to put off a conference till long after ratification. (Neither would Sir Anthony Eden, if Churchill resigns.) So all of our major allies are set for an early conference if they can get it. They are not demanding prior evidence of the Kremlin's good faith. On the contrary, the British today were expressing worry that the Soviet Union might not agree even to attend a conference till next year.

It can be pointed out that once the Paris accords are ratified,

negotiations with the Kremlin can proceed from a position of greater strength, certainly greater than existed before ratification. The Kremlin has worked tooth and nail to keep the Paris accords from being ratified. It now knows it is beaten. And it can be expected to work tooth and nail to prevent the actual re-armament of Germany. And to do that, it must offer bigger concessions than any so far mentioned. Since London, Paris and Bonn are willing to hold a conference without advance concessions, Moscow cannot be expected to offer concessions before a conference is held.

That, presumably, makes Senator George's proposal appear realistic to the Europeans, even to the French, whom he suggested leaving out. When Sir Winston Churchill tried to get a meeting with the Russians last year he wanted, he told Parliament last week, "a friendly meeting with no agenda, no objective, but of living side by side in growing confidence, easement and prosperity." Now Senator George has made it seem more likely that the United States would go to an intimate, informal kind of meeting.

In Washington, the question to answer would seem to be, whether it is safer to hold no conference at all, by insisting on conditions that aren't going to be met; or to risk a conference that fails, and leaves dire disillusionment in its train; or to run the risk of that failure in the

hope that a conference might actually accomplish something in the direction of peace. It is no easy choice.

Joseph Conrad once remarked: "What all men are really after is some form...or perhaps only some formula...for peace." That would most certainly seem to be be the case today. But even that goal is difficult to attain. For as my colleague, Elmer Davis has concluded: "We can go forward hopefully only if we build on the solid recognition that things are as they are and not as we should like to have them."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Republican Senator Knowland said today the White House opposes a Big Power, meeting...including the Russians. White House News Secretary Hagerty later told reporters that this was the President's position. But the State Department says Secretary of State Dulles's views are in harmony with those of Democratic Senator George who proposed the Big Power Meeting. I'd like to examine this problem in a few minutes.

Democratic Senator Johnson of Texas told his colleagues today that the publication of the Yalta papers seemed to have been officially engineered as a maneuver against the Democrats. Johnson, the majority leader, told the Senate: a week ago Secretary Dulles said publication of the papers "would adversely affect our security and our relations with our allies." But two days later the papers were in the hands of one newspaper under circumstances... said Johnson..."strongly suggesting official collusion." Johnson said he believes the papers were culled for ammunition to be used against Democrats rather than the Communists. His speech came after Senator Knowland said criticism of the publication of the papers as hasty or ill-advised could not be sustained by the facts.

And in London, Prime Minister Churchill said he doesn't remember making remarks attributed to him in the papers...specifically that:"I do not care much about the Poles myself." Sir Winston said if he did make any such remarks they must have been taken completely out of context.

And when some members of the House of Commons noted today that every major newspaper has predicted that Sir Winston is getting ready to retire, Churchill told them "not to be led away by all the chatter in the press."

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the Big Power disarmament talks in London will continue "as long as there is the slightest advantage to be gained" in the search for a workable plan.

And the President, in Washington, told the Advertising Council, that we will lose the ideological conflict against Communism "unless we make it possible through enlightened methods for the free world to trade more freely."

Treasury Secretary Humphrey told a Senate committee he would not object to raising the 2-cents a gallon federal gasoline tax to put the Administrations plan for the big highway program on a pay-as-you to basis.

And the House Ways and Means Committee today voted unanimously to plug a "loophole" in the 1954 tax law that Democrats estimate might cost the government up to 5 billion dollars.

The House has approved the Administration's plan to sell the government's synthetic rubber factories. Twenty-four of them will be sold for 285½ million dollars to the nation's biggest oil, chemical and rubber concerns. Democrats charge this will lead to monopoly.

Two members of the Securities Exchange Commission..Chairman Demmler and Commissioner Rowen...testified today that they do not believe that the rigging of market prices or other illegal practices have been a factor in the Stock Market boom.

The federal Power Commission has asked Congress to take away its power to set the price for natural gas sold by producers to interstate pipelines.

Chairman McClellan of the Senate investigating Committee says that someone on the Army personnel Board that handled the Peress case was "derelict in his duty."

The Supreme Court says that on April 11 it will start hearing arguments in the school segregation cases. The arguments will be on how to put into effect the court's ruling that race segregation in public schools is uncon-

stitutional. A full court will hear the delayed arguments --now that Justice John Marshl Harland has taken his seat on the bench.

The Atomic Energy Commission today set-off the sixth blast in its current atomic tests in Nevada. And an atomic cloud sprinkled light radioactive particles on Las Vegas. Authorities say there is no danger to civilians.

In Hawaii, a naval transport plane crashed into a mountain top and exploded. All 66 persons aboard were killed...one of the worst accidents in aviation redords.

The Russians today selected Vassily Kuznetsov to replace the late Andrei Vishinsky as first deputy foreign minister. He was former head of the trade unions of the Soviet Union.

And in Greece, Athens newspapers say police have arrested a man described as a Communist committeeman" in the killing of CBS Correspondent George Polk almost seven years ago. The newspaper says this man was one of three in a rowboat from which George Polk's body was thrown into Salonika harbor.

When Senator George last Sunday proposed a top-level three-power conference, the State Department spoke up to say, there wasn't much difference between its views on the matter and the Senator's. Senator George was a friend of Secretary Dulles, as well as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, so it looks as though he might be acting as spokesman of a bipartisan foreign policy to announce that a notable step was about to be taken.

But today President Eisenhower was put on record as being opposed to a top-level conference, without previous evidence of Soviet good faith. Senator George had said that he favored a conference without necessarily requiring such evidence. This put a fairly visible gap between the President and the

Senator from Georgia.

The President's view was made known by Senator Knowland after the President's weekly conference with Republican congressional leaders. The State Department spoke up again, to say that it had always taken the line that proof of good faith by the Soviet government was necessary, before a top-level conference was held. And Senators Knowland, Bridges and Smith came out in opposition to the George proposal.

It had been suggested that the Administration at first welcomed the George proposal, because it came right after the State Department's release of the Yalta documents. This action had been represented abroad as showing that Washington was against any big power conference as such. Senator George helped tourn the current of Foreign thinking along this line.

Even so, it soon was plain that there had been a shift in Washington. Ever since President Eisenhower cracked down on proposals for a blockade of Communist China, he has stood at a considerable distance from those who were pressing for a more aggressive course in the Formosa crisis. The President loomed up before the public in this country and abroad, as the man of peace and moderation. And nobody of stature stood to the left of him adovcating anything still more moderate. Now Senator George has taken a more moderate position than the President is ready to adopt at this moment.

The fact that someone is willing to be even more moderate doesn't pin the President down to his present stand. It may make it easier for him to move in the same direction. For Senator George commands respect, and nobody would dream of calling him a radical, or someone given to impetous outbursts. The President has said in the past that he would confer with anyone, wherever there was a chance for success. He may wish to say that again.

But it must count as a fact, that public opinion about a top-level conference in Britain, France and the German Republic, is much closer to the George proposal than to the view of President Eisnehower as expounded today by Senator Knowland. Americans may not realize the extent of which all three of the Allied governments are uncondiotonally committed to talks with the Kremlin soon after the Paris accords are ratified. Chancellor Adenauer might not have put the Paris Accords through Parliament so successfully if he had not have put the Paris Accords through Parliament to successfully if he had not pledged such a conference right after ratification. Premier Faure has had to stress the identical promise to the French Assembly to assure ratification. And talk about a top-level conference has been loudest of all in London. Sir Winston Churchill, who was ready to confer with the Kremlin long before ratification of the accords, would hardly agree to put off a conference if they can get it. They are not demanding prior evidence of the Kremlin's good faith. On the contrary, the British today were expressing worry that the Soviet Union might not agree even to attend a conference till next year.

It can be pointed out that once the Paris accords are ratified, negotiations with the Kremlin can proceed from a position of negotiations with the Kremlin can proceed from a position of greater strength, certainly greater than existed before ratification. The Kremlin has worked tooth and nail to keep the Paris accords from being ratified. It now knows it is beaten. And it can be expected to work tooth and nail to prevent the actual re-armament of Germany. And to do that it must offer bigger concessions than any so far mentioned. Sance London, Paris and Bonn are willing to hold a conference without advance concessions, Moscow carnot be expected to offer concessions before a conference is held.

That, presumably, makes Senator George's proposal appear realistic to the Europeans, even to the French whom he suggested leaving out. When Sir Wisston Churchill tried to get a meeting with the Russians last year he wanted, he told Parliament last week, "a friendly meeting with no agenda, no objective but of living side by side in growing confidence, easement and prosperity." Now Senator George has made it seem more likely that the United States would go to an inimmate, informal kind of meeting.

In Washington, the question to answer would seem to be whether it is safer to hold no conference at all, by insisting on conditions that aren't going to be met; or to risk a conference that fails, leaves dire disillusionment in its train; or to run the risk of that failure in the hope that a conference might actually accomplish something in the direction of peace. It is no easy choice.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Joseph Conrad once remarked:"What all men are really after is some form...or perhaps formula..for peace." That would meet certainly seem to be the case today. But even that goal is difficult to attain. For as my colleague, Elmer Davis has concluded:"We can go forward hopefully only if we build on the solid recognition that things are as they are and not as we should like to have them."

Good Night and Good Luck.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, March 23, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

ANNC'R: (C O M M E R C I A L)

And now, here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: THIS IS THE NEWS:

President Eisenhower at his news conference today said he was hopeful that last week's release of the Yalta papers by the State Department would have no permanent adverse effects. Mr. Eisenhower said, too, that he could see no useful purpose in trying to pinpoint possible mistakes made ten years ago. Much of the President's talk with newsmen dealt with foreign affairs - and in a moment we'll hear some of his more pertinent comments.

Shortly after the news conference ended, General MacArthur issued a statement saying he had not been consulted about the Yalta conference, but if he had, the general said, he would have strongly recommended against bringing Russia into the war in the Pacific at such a late date. MacArthur said, in his opinion, it was fantastic to make such vital concessions to Russia for joining the war when she did. MacArthur added: "The collapse of Japan was clearly apparent several months before the Yalta meetings began."

But to get back to the President's news conference, portions of which we recorded.

(MORE)

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, March 23, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... But to get back to the President's news conference, portions of which we recorded. One of the first questions Mr. Eisenhower was asked was how he felt about Senator George's proposal that after the Paris agreements are ratified we take the initiative in setting up a Big-Four conference at a chiefs-of-state level. The President said:

EISENHOWER: Of course, you open up a subject that is really involved. However, I have said time and again there's no place on this earth to which I would not travel, there is no chore I would not undertake if I had any faintest hope that, by so doing, I would promote the general cause of world peace.

Now, international meetings have a number of purposes, and one of them, let us not forget, is just sheer propaganda. Nevertheless, we must never abandon the hope that in some new conference some constructive step will be taken and start this weary world at last on a path that could lead hopefully and definitely toward a better agreement.

Now, I have, I believe, noted, and I think the State Department has, that at this time, while the Paris agreements are still unratified in certain countries, that it is best not to muddy the water, not to introduce any new subject. However, once that is done - and I'm not going to speak about the matter of initiative, I don't believe that that in itself is particularly important - but I do believe there's got to be new exploratory talks. I think they would be taken up at first on a different level from the chiefs of state. You must remember that in this country the Chief of State has a different constitutional and other types of duties than have chiefs of states in most other countries. The head of a government abroad is spared many of the duties and responsibilities that here fall upon the head of the state. So this meeting at the summit, which we so often hear about, is not so simple for us as it might be for some other countries.

So I believe that that out of the way, now from a position

of strength, that is, moral and spiritual strength, very greatly enhanced thru this exhibition of unity, it is time to begin the kind of exploratory talks, probably would be, that might lead to something constructive.

Now, I have used as examples in the past the kind of thing I would regard as deeds that would show the good faith of Russia. I have never meant and never intimated that those deeds would be limited to the examples I gave. In a dozen different ways this might be done. And I repeat that this Government, as long as I'm the head of it, is never going to be backward in seizing upon any kind of opportunity that will apparently advance this cause.

BARKER: Clifton Barker (?) of the Washington Post.

Mr. President, to go back to the high-level conference, Senator George's position, as I understand it, is this - that he would not require the Russians to meet any particular conditions; that is, he would not require that they show their earnestness with deeds rather than words. Now, I don't understand that to be your position, Mr. President, and I'm trying to find whether there is a real difference.

EISENHOWER: Well, there may be. I don't deny that every individual that approaches these problems has his own detailed solution for them. I merely want to say that I am seeking an honorable peace and trying to create confidence among the peoples of the free world, and not just bouncing around to do nothing.

Now, there is this one thing, the argument on the other side: there have been at least two changes within the last couple of years in the personnel of the ruling group in the Kremlin. And, consequently, you have at least the element of, let's say, faint hope that new individuals may be different from the old ones, that may make some exploratory talks very valuable. And as long as we are differentiating between a final big so-called meeting at the summit and exploratory talks, well, exploratory talks, I could make a lot of concessions to have that carried out.

RIDDER: Mr. President, Walter Ridder of the Ridder Magazines.

Do you believe, sir, that the release of the Yalta documents might cramp styles in future conferences?

EISENHOWER: Well, I would hope not. Among allies, gentlemen -- I want to call your attention to this one fact -- good faith is involved. So that, while I earnestly believe that all documents should be published, and not attempting to pin or assess blame for success and failure, but I believe when the good faith with an ally is involved, we want to be exceedingly careful. And, moreover, I think such documents should be confined in general to those things that are of political and military significance. Casual conversation, I think, should not be included. I would hope that our country would never be legitimately charged with bad faith, and in that particular case I think it wasn't. They had been, I believe, in communication with our allies for a long time about it. However, there was some difference of opinion.

Now, in this matter -- let me repeat -- there's nothing, as I can see, to be gained by going back ten years and showing that, in the light of after-events, that someone may have been wrong or someone may have been right. People that are so sure that we could do this, forget one thing: You can never recapture the atmosphere of war. You have the great advantage of events. If we believe these people acted for what they thought was the best good of the cause for which they were fighting, of their country, well, then let us take and lay the thing out dispassionately, so that we, in our turn, may profit from their mistakes. But don't let's try to just damage reputations by such means.

MURROW: Turning to domestic matters, the President said that he regards his program to lower tariffs and encourage more foreign trade as one of the most critical issues before the American people today ...

(More)

~~-30-~~

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

... before the American people today. He added, he intends to do all he can to push it thru the Senate, despite some obvious opposition. The legislation has already passed the House.

As for reports that we or the British are attempting to negotiate a cease-fire on Formosa, the President said he knows nothing of this. But Roy Howard, President of the New York World Telegram, in an interview with Generalissimo Chiang says the leader of the Chinese Nationalists told him, whether we help or not, he will order the defense of the Quemoy and Matsu Islands. Howard says Chiang told him the die is cast; Nationalist China will stake her future on all-out defense of these islands.

The French Senate today began its debate on ratification of the Paris treaties, the effect of which would bring Germany into the Western defense alliance. This represents the last obstacle to the rearming of Germany. And, despite some rather heated words, a favorable vote is now expected before the week end.

In Britain the head of the Labor party, Clement Attlee, indicated that he would not press an earlier decision to throw Aneurin Bevan out of the Socialist party for defying his leadership but only if Bevan promises to say in line in the future. Mr. Bevan has yet to be heard from.

The Senate committee looking once again into the promotion of Army dentist Major Peress had reenacted a familiar scene. Senator McCarthy, who had blamed Peress' commanding officer, General Zwicker, for the move at the previous investigation, again shouted that Zwicker was unfit to wear his uniform. This came after General Zwicker said he didn't regard the Senator's first comment about his uniform as funny.

Bernard Baruch, who in another era made a fortune in Wall Street, told the Senate Banking Committee no one knows if stock market prices are too high today. Mr. Baruch said, "Given an effective shield of defense, we can build an economy which can continue to support the freedoms we cherish. By replacing the fear of inflation with the confidence of stability, we can

stand guard as long as may be needed, even while preserving for our children and their children the opportunity to better themselves thru their own strivings."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported no change in the cost of living in February as compared with the previous month. It did note, however, that buying power in February reached a record high.

At Yucca Flat, Nevada, we set off today an underground atomic explosion, the first such test in this country since 1951. Today's shot was the seventh of the current series and the second in the past two days.

Italian Premier Scelba, about to set off for a visit to this country, received a significant vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies today. His coalition government was given permission to negotiate Italian oil concessions for more American economic aid. This, over strong Communist and Socialist protests.

A Senate and House conference committee met for an hour today but could reach no agreement on what to do about that twenty-dollar-a-person tax cut voted by the House and later turned down by the Senate. And the Senate has agreed to the sale to private industry of 24 Government-owned synthetic rubber plants built during World War II.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the WORD FOR TODAY. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: (C O M M E R C I A L)

That's my word for today - and here's Mr. Murrow with his WORD FOR TODAY.

MURROW: What President Eisenhower had to say about going back into history reminded me of something that Scotsman John Buchan once said: "I have small patience with the antiquarian habit which magnifies the past and belittles (sic) the president. Change is inevitable - at once a penalty and a privilege."

Good Night and Good Luck! (C O M M E R C I A L)

ANNC'R: This is the CBS RADIO NETWORK.

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower at his news conference today said he was hopeful that last week's release of the Yalta papers by the State Department would have no permanent adverse effects. Mr. Eisenhower said, too, that he could see no useful purpose in trying to pinpoint possible mistakes made ten years ago. Much of the President's talk with newsmen dealt with foreign affairs - and in a moment we'll hear some of his more pertinent comments.

Shortly after the news conference ended, General MacArthur issued a statement saying he had not been consulted about the Yalta conference, but if he had, the general said, he woudd have strongly recommended against bringing Russia into the war in the Pacific at such a late date. MacArthur said, in his opinion, it was fantastic to make such vital concessions to Russia for joining the war when she did. Mac Arthur added: "The collapse of Japan was clearly apparent several months before the Yalta meetings began."

But to get back to the President's news conference, portions of which we recorded. One of the first questions Mr. Eisenhower was asked was how he felt about Senator George's proposal that after the Paris agreements are ratified we take the initiative an setting up a Big-Four Conference at a chiefs of state level. The President said.

EISENHOWER: Of course, you open up a subject that is really involved. However, I have said time and again there's no place in this earth to which I would not travel, there is no chore I would not undertake if I had any faintest hope that, by so doing, I would promote the general cause of world peace. Now, international meetings have a number of purposes, and one of them, let us not forget, is just sheer propaganda. Nevertheless, we must never abandon the

hope that in some new conference some constructive step will be taken and start this weary world at least on a path that could lead hopefully and definitely toward a better agreement.

Now, I have, I believe, noted, and I think the State Department has, that at this time, while the Paris agreements are still unratified in certain countries, that it is best not to muddy the water, not to introduce any new subject. However, once that is done - and I'm not going to speak about the matter of initiative, I don't believe that that in itself is particularly important - but I do believe there's got to be new exploratory talks. I think they would be taken up at first on a different level from the chiefs of state. You must remember that in this country the Chief of State has different constitutional and other types of duties than have chiefs of states in other countries. The head of a government abroad is spared many of the duties and responsibilities that here fall upon the head of state. So this meeting at the summit, which we so often hear about, is not so simple for us as it might be for some other countries.

So I believe that with that out of the way, now from a position of strength, that is, moral and spiritual strength, very greatly enhanced through this exhibition of unity, it is time to begin the kind of exploratory talks, propably would be, that might lead to something co structive.

Now, I have used as examples in the past the kind of thing I would regard as deeds that would show the good faith of Russia. I have never meant and never intimated that those deeds would be limited to the examples I gave. In a dozen different ways this might be done. And I repeat that this overnment, as long as I'm the head of it, is never going to be backward in seizing upon any kind of opportunity that will apparently advance this cause.

BARKER: Clifton Barker of the Washington Post. Mr. President, to go back to the high level conference, Senator George's position, as I understand it, is this - that he would not require the Russians to meet any particular conditions; that is, he would not require that they show their earnestness with deeds rather than words. Now, I don't understand that to be your position, Mr. President, and I'm trying to find whether there is a real difference.

EISENHOWER: Well, there may be. I don't deny that every individull that approaches these problems has his own detailed solution for them. I merely want to say that I am seeking an honorable peace and trying to create condidence among the peoples of the free world, and not just bouncing around to do nothing.

Now, there is this one thing, the argument on the other side: there have been at least two changes within the last couple of years in the personnel of the ruling group in the Kremlin. And, consequently, you have at least the element of, let's say, faint hope that new individuals may be different from the old ones, that may make some exploratory talks very valuable. And as long as we are differentiating between a final big so-called meeting at the summit and exploratory talks, well, exploratory talks, I could make a lot of concessions to have that carried out.

RIDER: Mr. President, Walter Ridder of the Ridder Magazines. Do you believe, Sir, that the release of the Yalta documents might cramp styles in future conferences?

EISENHOWER: Well, I would hope not. Among allies, gentlemen -- I want to call your attehtion to this one fact -- good faith is involved. So that, while I earnestly believe that all documents should be published, and not attempting to pin or assess blame for success and failure, but I believe when the good faith with any ally is involved, we want to be exceedingly careful.

And, moreover, I think such documents should be confined in general to those things that are of political and military significance. Casual conversation, I think, should not be included. I would hope that our country would never be legitimately charged with bad faith, and in that particular case I think it wasn't. They had been, I believe, in communication with our allies for a long time about it. However, there was some difference of opinion.

Now, this matter -- let me repeat -- there's nothing, as I can see, to be gained by going back ten years and showing that, in the light of after-events that someone may have been wrong or someone may have been right. People that are so sure that we could do this, forget one thing: You can never recapture the atmosphere of war. You have the great advantage of events. If we believe these people acted for what they thought was the best good of the cause for which they were fighting, of their coungry, well, then let us take and lay the thing out dispassionately, so that we, in our turn, may profit from their mistakes. But don't let's try to just damage reputations by such means.

MURROW: Turning to domestic matters, the President said that he regards his program to lower tariffs and encourage more foreign trade as one of the most critical issues before the American people today. He added, he intends to do all he can to push it through the Senate, despite some obvious opposition. The legislation has already passed the House.

As for reports that we or the British are attempting to negotiate a cease-fire on Formosa, the President said he knows nothing of this. But Roy Howard, President of the New York World Telegram, in an interview with Generalissimo Chiang says the leader of the Chinese Nationalists told him, whether we help or not, he will order the defense of the Quemoy and Matsu Islands. Howard says Chiang told him the die is cast; Nationalist Chian will stake her future on all-out defense of these islands.

The French Senate today began its debate on ratification of the Paris Treaties, the effect of which would bring Germany into the Western defense alliance. This represents the last obstacle to the rearming of Germany . And, despite some other heated words, a favorable vote is now expected before the week end.

In Britain the head of the Labor party, Clement Attlee, indicated that he would not press an earlier decision to throw Aneruin Bevan out of the Socialist party for defying his leadership but only if Bevan promises to stay in line in the future. Mr. Bevan has yet to be heard from.

The Senate committee looking once again into the promotion of Army dentist Major Peress had reenacted a familiar scene. Senator McCarthy, who had blamed Peress' commanding officer, General Zwicker, for the move at the previous investigation, again shouted that Zwicker was unfit to wear his uniform. This came after General Zwicker said he didn't regard the Senator's first comment about his uniform as funny.

Bernard Baruch, who in another era made a fortune in Wall Street, told the Senate Banking Committee no one knows if stock market prices are too high today. Mr. Baruch said, "Given an effective shield of defense, we can build an economy which can continue to support the freedom we cherish. By replacing the fear of inflation with the confidence of stability, we can stand guard as long as may be needed, even while preserving for our childrenand their children the opportunity to better themselves through their own strivings."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported no change in the cost of living in February as compared with the previous month. It did note, however, that buying power in power in February reached a record high.

At Yucca Flat, Nevada, we set off today an underground atomic explosion the first such test in this country since 1951. Today's shot was the seventh of the current series and the second in the past two days.

Italian Premier Scelba, about to set off for a visit to this country, received a significant vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies today. His coalition government was given permission to negotiate Italian oil concessions for more American economic aid. This, over a strong Communist and Socialist protests.

A Senate and House conference committee met for an hour today but could reach no agreement on what to do about that twenty-dollar-a-person tax cut voted by the House and later turned down by the Senate. And the Senate has agreed to the sale to private industry of 24 Government owned synthetic rubber plants built during World War II.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: What President Eisenhower had to say about going back into history reminded me of something that Scotsman John Buchnan once said: "I have small patiencewith the antiquarian habit which magnifies the past and belittles the present. Change is inevitable - at once a penalty and a privilege."

Good Night and Good Luck.

[redacted]

Due to operator cliff there has been an (interruption) on the interstate 9 m. Mr. till we are able to resume the control will pass the word a-

FILL

This is the news: Thursday March 24 1955

The Republican Senate leader - William Knowland - today indicated that on two major issues, he does not agree with the President. Mr. Eisenhower, at his news conference yesterday, said he saw no useful purpose in rehashing the past. Nonetheless, in the Senate today, Knowland put into the Record a list of International Agreements he said the Russians had broken. Some dated as far back as 1920. Knowland said he was doing this to suggest that "deeds, not words" are important in international diplomacy - particularly in weighing the advantages of a possible Big Four Meeting. (Yesterday, the President said that under certain circumstances such a future meeting might be worthwhile.) But today, Knowland said that a Big Four conference might actually lessen "the chance for peace." He reasoned unless there is a reasonable "meeting of minds in advance", major disagreements might break out. And Russia would then be able to "play one free nation off against

another." Senator George, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee said that he interperts the President's remarks yesterday as meaning that he favors a Big Four meeting if there is "reasonable hope of getting [illegible] done." I'd like to discuss this division of opinion at greater length in a few minutes.

In London, as an aftermath to the release of the Yalta papers eight days ago, Sir Winsten Churchill told the House of Commons: any suggestion in the Yalta release that Britain might ever give up the Crown Colony of Hong Kong is absurd. The House cheered.

General Gruenther, the commander of the Nato Armies, said in Washington today that the buildup of anti-communist military forces in Western Europe has made "tremendous progress". But that even with ratification of the Paris agreements it will probably be three or four years before West Germany is effectively armed. Gruenther said: the cold war may be a long one.

The Senate Investigations sub-committee, looking into the case once more of Army Dentist Irving Peress who was given an honorable discharge though classified as a "security risk", heard some "interesting" testimony. Army Secretary Stevens said: the honorable discharge should not have been granted...he once started looking into the possibility of reveking that discharge...and the Army should have given more consideration to Senator McCarthy's demand that Peress, instead of being honorably discharged, be court-martialed. The Counsaler to the Army, John Johnson Adams, told the Committee: had he known all the facts in the Peress case at the time of the discharge, Peress "undoubtedly would have been court-martialed"... he - Adams - "had the last clear chance to close the door on Peress and didn't"...he doesn't feel he should bear the "full responsibility" for what happened...and denied Senator McCarthy's contention that Adams and White House aides conspired to block McCarthy's investigation of Peress. With this testimony in, Sub-Committee Chairman McClellan said he would reopen the possibility of withdrawing Peress' honorable discharge and then starting court-martial proceedings against him.

In New York today, Paul V. McNutt, our former envoy to the Phillipines, and Director of Defense during World War Two, died at the age of 64. He had been ill for the past six months. McNutt, in addition to his wartime government activities, is a former commander of the American Legion and at one time -- in 1940 -- was a Democratic candidate for the Presidential nomination.

John W. Davis, another Democrat who WAS nominated for the Presidency back in 1924, also died today in Charleston, South Carolina. He was 81 years old. Davis, who was defeated by Coolidge in the national election, was one of the country's outstanding constitutional lawyers.

The Director of Civilian Defense - Val Petersen - said today that in the event this Country should be bombed, we could not at present completely evacuate our big cities because of "inadequate highways." Petersen said one quarter of our population is centered in and around 12 cities.

Edward R. Murrow, March 24, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

This what Mr. Murrow said in cable to us tonite:

I think it fair to say that President Eisenhower in his press conference yesterday did some verbal swaying and bending in dealing with the question of a Four Power conference. He wasn't dodging questions. But he was finding his way between words previously used on this question, so as to come out saying something different without appearing to be reversing policy. This occasionally has to be done, and it is never an easy feat.

The "something different" was in the evidence of good faith to be required of the Russians before such a conference could be held. Senator Knowland reported on Tuesday that the President did not favor a top level conference without evidence of good faith and recalled an earlier statement made by Mr. Eisenhower that good deeds were needed, like an Austrian treaty, free elections in Germany or unification of Korea. He as much as said that this was still the President's view.

It was this list of evidences of good faith which President Eisenhower amended and re-interpreted. He called them "just examples". He added another example, Soviet acceptance of his atoms for peace proposal. He said there "could be a dozen such examples." Now, the difference between

a dozen examples and three very stiff conditions can be very great. And it is this difference that changes the Administration's position. The President moved closer to Senator George and some distance away from Senator Knowland. He didn't accept Senator George's thesis intact, for the Senator wanted a meeting of three heads of state without any conditions. The President said he wanted first a four power exploratory meeting at a lower level. The chiefs of state, he said, could be brought in if it was desirable to add solemnity or the promise of success. He also said that he himself would make a lot of concessions to have the exploratory talks succeed. He also repeated that he would go anywhere, and any chores whatever, if he had the faintest hope that, by so doing, he would promote the general cause of world peace. One sentence had the true Eisenhower flavor: "I merely want to say that I am seeking an honorable peace" he said, "and trying to create confidence among the peoples of the free world, and not just bouncing around to do nothing." He also said: "I am as sincerely bi-partisan and non-partisan (in this matter) as I know how to be." And that remark also moved him closer to Senator George.

One reason for the greater distance between the President and Senator Knowland lay with the Senator himself. He rejected Mr. Eisenhower's advice

not to discuss the Yalta conference. There was nothing, he could see the President had said, to be gained by going back ten years and showing that in the light of after-events somebody may have been wrong or right. Senator Knowland is quoted as retorting that the President was expressing "his personal opinion." He added that he did not agree with him, and intended to discuss Yalta whenever he believed it was pertinent. This remark raises an unusual question. Can a President have a personal opinion, one which Senator Knowland can recognize as such and so disregard? And if it is true that the President's opinions ever can be personal, can they be other than official if stated in an official press conference? What Senator Knowland may have had in mind is that the Republican platform of '52 took a different line on Yalta from the President's. But it would be a novelty to suggest that whatever a president said that went beyond his party's three-year-old platform became personal and was not official.

It is not beside the point to recall a somewhat similar debate in England over past performances. A violent attack against Neville Chamberlain's appeasement policy broke out in Parliament soon after Mr. Churchill came to power. Mr. Churchill himself had been Chamberlain's most ardent critic. But he put a stop to the debate. He did it with a

sentence that might be said to have universal application. "If we debate too much the past" he said, "we may lose the future."

Talk about a Big Four conference has been nebulous so far in Washington. Now the United Nations comes up with something specific. It is the possibility of a Big Four meeting, on a foreign minister level, at San Francisco in June, when the U.N. celebrates its tenth birthday. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold is inviting the sixty members to be represented by their foreign ministers. Secretary Dulles will be there, so will be the British and French foreign ministers. If Mr. Molotov attends, then the Big Four can sit down under U.N. auspices, even if they meet behind the scenes. This would reduce the difficulty about inviting the Chinese Communists, or of enlarging the conference by inviting the West Germans. The U.N. correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor says that India is behind the plan, and at first hoped for an informal meeting at San Francisco of heads of state or prime ministers. It found the United States wanted an exploratory conference first. Mr. Krishna Menon, Indian delegate to the U.N. is reported to have raised the possibility of exploratory talks at San Francisco with President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles, and to have found the response favorable.

President Eisenhower had as a White House visitor, Bernard M. Baruch. And he told Mr. Baurch to answer to his question: "Where's the squirrel ?" he - the President - had nothing to do with last week's White House program to rid the grounds of squirrels. There had been printed xxxxxxx stories that the squirrels were eating up the President's golf putting greens. But Mr. Eisenhower said he knew nothing of this till he read it in the papers.

The Atomic Energy C ommission has granted to two private companies xxx permission to explore the possibility of producing an atomic engine for railroad locomotives.

And the Russians today invited Austria's chancellor to come to Moscow to discuss details of an independence treaty for Austria.

WORD TO COME...PLS PHONE WHEN YOU GET THIS

aaron

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, March 24, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

ANNOUNCER: ..... And here's Mr. Murrow with his WORD FOR TODAY.

MURROW: A few minutes ago we were discussing the matter of Presidents having personal opinions, but perhaps of more importance is something Oliver Wendell Holmes once noted: "With effervescing opinions, as with the not-yet-forgotten champagne, the quickest way to let them get flat is to let them get exposed to the air."

Goodnight and good luck!

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Republican Senate leader - William Knowland - today indicated that on two major issues, he does not agree with the President, Mr. Eisenhower, at his news conference yesterday, said he saw no useful purpose in rehashing the past. Nonetheless, in the Senate today, Knowland put into the Record a list of International Agreements he said the Russians had broken. Some dated back as far as 1920. Knowland said he was doing this to suggest that "deeds, not words" are important in international diplomacy - particularly in weighing the advantages of a possible Big Four Meeting. (Yesterday, the President said that under certain circumstances sucy a future meeting might be worthwhile. But today, Knowland said that a Big Four conference might actually lessen "the chance for peace". He reasoned unless there is a reasonable "meeting of minds in advance", major disagreements might break out. And Russia would then be able to "play one free nation off against another." I'd like to discuss this division of opinion at greathr length in a few moments.

In London, as an aftermath to the release of the Yalta papers eight days ago, Sir Winston Churchill told the House of Commons: any suggestion in the Yalta releast that Britain might ever give up the Crown Colony of Hong Kong is absurd. The House cheered General Grunther, the commander of the Nato Armies, said in Washington today that the buildup of anto-Communist military forces in Western Europe has made "tremendous progress." But that even with ratification of the Paris agreements it will probably be three or four years before West Germany is effectively armed. Grunther said: the cold war may be a long one.

The Senate Investigating sub-committee, looking into the case once more of Army Dentist Irving Peress who was given an honorable discharge though classified as a "security risk", heard some "interesting" testimony. Army Secretary Stevens said: the honorable discharge should not have been granted...he once started looking into the possibility of revoking that discharge... and the Army should have given more consideration to Senator McCarthy's demand that Peress, instead of being honorably discharged, be court -martialed. The Counsellor to the Army, John Adams, told the Committee: had he known all the facts in the Peress case at the time of the discharge, Peress "undoubtedly would have been court-martialed",..he- Adams - "had the last clear chance to close the door on Presss and didn't",..he doesn't feel he should bear the "full responsibility" for what happened..and denied Senator McCarthy's contention that Adams and White House aides conspired to block McCarthy's investigation of Peress. With this testimony in, Sub-Committee Chairman McClellan said he would reopen the possibility of withdrawing Peress' honorable discharge and then starting court-martial proceedings against him.

In New York today, Paul V. McNutt, our former envoy to the Phillipines, and Director of Defense during World War Two, died at the age of 64. He had been ill for the past six months. McNutt, inaddition to his wartime government activities, is a former commander of the American Legion and at one time-- in 1940 -- was a Democratic candidate for the Presidential nomination.

John W. Davis, another Democrat who was nominated for the Presidency back in 1924, also died today in Charleston, South Carolina. He was 81 years old. Davis, who was defeated by Coolidge in the national election, was one of the country's outstanding consiitutional lawyers.

The Director of Cifilian Defense - Val Petersen - said today that in the event this country should be bombed, we could not at present completely evacuate our big cities becuuse of "inadequate highways." Petersen said one

quarter of our population is centered in and around 12 cities.

I think it fair to say that President Eisenhower in his press conference yesterday did some verbal swaying and bending in dealing with the question of a Four Power conference. He wasn't dodging questions. But he was finding his way between words previously used on this question, so as to come out saying something different without appearing to be reversing policy. This occasionally has to be done, and it is never an easy feat.

The "something different" was in the evidence of good faith to be required of the Russians before such a conference could be held. Senator Knowland reported on Tuesday that the President did not favor a top level conference without evidence of good faith and recalled an earlier statement made by Mr. Eisenhower that good deeds were needed, line an Austrian treaty, free elections in Germany or unification of Korea. He as much as said that this was still the President's view.

It was this list of evidences of good faith which President Eisenhower amended and re-interpreted. He called them "just examples." He added another example, Soviet acceptance of his atoms for peace proposal. He said there "could be a dozen such examples." Now, the difference between a dozen examples and three very stiff conditions can be very great. And it is this difference that changes the Administration's position. The President moved closer to Senator George and some distance away from Senator Knowland. He didn't accept Senator George's thesis in tact , for the Senator wanted a meeting of three heads of state without any conditions. The President said he wanted first a four power exploratory meeting at a lower level. The chiefs of state, he said, could be brought in if it was desireable to add somemnity or the promise of success. He also said that he himself would make a lot of concessions to have the exploratory talks succeed. He also repeated that he would go anywhere, and any Chores whatever, if he had the faintest hope that

by so doing, he would promote the general cause of world peace. One sentence had the true Eisenhower flavor: "I merely want to say that I am seeking an honorable peace" he said, "and trying to create confidence among the peoples of the free world, and not just bouncing around to do nothing." He also said: "I am as sincerely bi-partisan and non-partisan (in this matter) as I know how to be." And that remark also moved him closer to Senator George.

One reason for the greater distance between the President and Senator Knowland lay with the Senator himself. Hr rejected Mr. Eisenhower's advice not to discuss the Yalta conference. There was nothing, he could see the President had said, to be gained by going back ten years and showing that in the light of after-events somebody may have been wrong or right. Senator Knowland is quoted as retorting that the Preside t was expressing "his personal opinion." He added that he did not agree with him, and intended to discuss Yalta whenever he believed it was pertinent. This remark raises an unusual question. Can a President have a personal opinion, one which Senator Knowland can recognize as such and so disregard? And if it is true that the President's opinions ever can pe personal, can they be other than official if stated in an official press conference? What Senator Knowland may have had in mind is that the Republican platform of '52 took a different line on Yalta from the President's. But it would be a novelty to suggest that whatever a president said that went beyond his party's three-year-old platform became personal and was not official.

It is not beside the point to recall a somewhat similar debate in England over past performances. A violent attack against Neville Chamberlain's appeasement policy broke out in Parliament soon after Mr. Churchill came to power. Mr. Churchill himself had been Chamberalin's most ardent critic. But he put a stop to the debate. He did it with a sentence that might be said to have universal application. " If we debate too much from the past" he asid, "we may lose the future."

Talk about a Big Four conference has been nebulous so far in Washington. Now the United Nations comes up with something specific. It is the possibility of a Big Four Meeting, on a foreign minister level, at San Francisco in June, when the U.N. celebrates its tenth birthday. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold is inviting the sixty members to be represented by their foreign ministers. Secretary Dulles will be there, so will the British and French foreign ministers. If Mr. Molotov attends, then the Big Four can sit down under U.N. auspices, even if they meet behind the scenes. This would reduce the difficulty about inviting the Chinese Communists, or of enlarging the conference by inviting the West Germans. The U.N. correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor says that India is behind the plan and at first hoped for an informal meeting at San Francisco of heads of state or prime ministers. It found the United States wanted an exploratory conference first. Mr. Krishna Menon, Indian delegate to the U.N. is reported to have raised the possibility of exploratory talks at San Francisco with President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles, and to have found the response favorable.

President Eisenhower had as a White House visitor, Bernard M. Baruch. And he told Mr. Baruch to answer to his question:"Where's the squirrel?" he-the President - had nothing to do with last week's White House program to rid the grounds of squirrels. There had been printed stories that the squirrels were eating pp the President's golf putting greens. But Mr. Eisenhower said he knew nothing of this till he read it in the papers.

The Atomic Energy Commission has granted to two private companies permission to explore the possibility of producing an atomic engine for railroad locomotives.

And the Russians today invited Austria's chancellor to come to Moscow to discuss details of an independence treaty for Austria.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: A few minutes ago we were discussing the matter of President's having personal opinions, but perhaps of more importance is something Oliver Wendell Holmes once noted: "With effervescing opinions, as with the not-yet-forgotten champagne, the quickest way to let them go flat is to let them get exposed to the air."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

Friday, March 25, 1955

This is the news.

On the heels of the latest Russian proposal on disarmament, the Western powers took Andrei Gromyko to task today for leaking details of the disarmament conference to the Russian press. They accused him of grossly distorting THE details. I'll have more to say (ABOUT THIS) later.

In Paris, the French Senate is getting close to a vote on the treaties to rearm West Germany. Debate on the matter is about over and the vote is expected tomorrow.

Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay spoke out strongly for ratification of the treaties---told members of the Senate "don't be behind in the diplomatic times." He warned that the treaties must be ratified to save the Atlantic Alliance and the honor of France---that failure to do so would be falling into the Russian trap. The Russians, he said, have made German re-armament their implement for dislocating the Western solidarity.

Further precautionary measures have been taken in Belgium, where Roman Catholics have threatened large-scale demonstrations for tomorrow. They are protesting the government's cut in subsidies for Catholic schools. The Catholics claim that the move is designed to freeze out church schools, but the government says it is (merely) trying to correct alleged abuses by the previous

administration on the matter of subsidies.

At the United Nations, Israel has filed a vigorous complaint, charging that a band of armed Egyptians attacked an Israeli wedding party last night, killing one and wounding eighteen. Israel claims that the attack looked like a well-planned military operation. The UN's truce supervisory commission is investigating.

There are conflicting reports on the meaning of the Atomic Energy Commission's latest test explosion at the Nevada testing grounds today. The Commission announced that it was a non-atomic charge, and that the test involves military studies by the Army and Air Force.

There is some speculation that it was meant to test the ability of TNT to break up the mushroom cloud of an A-bomb. Other observers think it was an air-to-air guided missile that could be set off among high-flying bomber squadrons which would be destroyed by nuclear blasts covering more than two-miles of sky with a fireball.

The Defense Department is inviting 30-senior military officers of North Atlantic Treaty nations to observe the public atomic weapons test in Nevada next month. It will be the first time since the 1946 experiments at Bikini that foreign observers have been invited to attend. The Russians were

present at the Bikini tests.

Congressional action today centered around the tax bill and federal pay. On the tax bill, House Democrats gave up in their efforts to push through a personal income tax cut for next year. They gave up in the Senate-House conference committee, and the committee approved the administration bill to continue present corporation income and excise tax rates for one more year. The Senate then passed the bill and sent it to the House for final action.

The administration didn't fare so well on the postal pay bill. The Senate, ignoring the possibility of a Presidential veto, voted to give 500-thousand postal workers and a million other Civil Service workers a ten-percent pay raise. President Eisenhower has voiced strong opposition to a pay increase of that size. He favors a six-percent raise for the Civil Service and 7½-percent for the Postal workers.

But the Senate rejected that 7½-percent proposal in favor of the 10-percent figure.

A Presidential board has recommended an overhaul of the wage rate structure on the nation's railroads. It says there are inequities and out-of-date features, and calls for a commission to modernize the pay structure of the men who run the trains. The recommendation deals specifically with such

operating employes as engineers, conductors and trainmen.

President Eisenhower had created the board in order to head off a threatened strike over demands of conductors and brakemen.

The Senate investigating subcommittee HAS voted to end its latest hearing on the case of former Major Peress, but the issue is not closed. The Senators voted to turn over THE testimony to the Justice Department to find out whether anybody should be prosecuted for perjury. They also recommended that the Department "further pursue" the question of whether Peress violated the law.

However, Chairman McClellan has agreed to Senator McCarthy's request that two of his former aides be called next week to testify on a purported phone conversation between General Zwicker and one of the aides, George Anastos. Last September, Anastos testified that General Zwicker told him in a telephone conversation in January, 1954, that Peress was or had been a Communist. That testimony was inserted into the hearing record this week and Zwicker denied, under oath, that he had given Anastos such information. Now the subcommittee will hear from Anastos and from Mary Morrill---another former McCarthy aide---who is said to have listened in on that Zwicker-Anastos conversation.

Edward R. Murrow: March 25, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

A new Soviet proposal has been introduced in the secret disarmament talks in London, and then leaked to the world by Moscow. At the same time the Kremlin has invited Chancellor Raab of Austria to visit Moscow, to discuss matters affecting the long-delayed Austrian treaty. These two moves conceivably can be coupled together. At any rate they are moves on the chessboard of world rivalry, and they are not of pawns. Anyone who wanted to shut his eyes and hope hard, might find in them indications that the Soviet government wants a four power conference, and is trying to meet President Eisenhower's terms for holding it.

These moves on examination turn out to be maneuvers first of all, and then offer no concessions of any great substance. They do show some slight shifts in the Soviet position in the direction of an understanding, and an analysis of them does not eliminate all hope for a more conciliatory Soviet attitude. The Kremlin, at any rate, is trying to create a more favorable impression.

The disarmament proposal was made in the U.N. sub-committee talks, and it is another application of the Kremlin's art, of turning friendliness off and on at will. Last year the Soviet delegation kept the disarmament

talks deadlocked for months by insisting on the outlawry of atomic weapons, before discussing the limitation of other arms. Then all of a sudden, the Soviet government made a swift about-face, and accepted a Franco-British proposal, as a basis for further discussion. This was one that permitted nuclear weapons to be retained, if used only to resist aggression. The Soviet delegation then introduced a plan calling for international atomic inspection which however turned out to be little more than control by the Security Council, with the veto in force. But the Kremlin backed the resolution calling for continuation of the disarmament talks, and ended the year putting up a more friendly appearance to the world.

But when the talks were resumed in London in February, Mr. Gromyko snapped back to the original Soviet stand, and insisted that atomic weapons had to be banned and destroyed, before a cut in other armaments was completed. That produced a spell of unfriendliness. The proposal this week is another about-face, and put the Russians back in about the same position they occupied at the end of last year. Only one slight advance is reported, the Russians are willing that international inspectors should be stationed permanently in the countries involved. This was never conceded before. But control would remain with the Security Council,

subject to the veto.

It is, of course, an old Soviet trick to make everybody mad by balky conduct, and then make everybody feel better by behaving better. That is what the new disarmament gesture amounts to. Even so, the Kremlin wants people to feel better, and that may be something. But it cannot be very much, for there is a catch in the new proposal that gives the game away, if it can be called a game. The Soviet insists that there can be no agreement on control of nuclear weapons, and on other arms limitations, if Germany is re-armed. The quota of armed strength assigned to each nation, from which reductions are to be made, is to be based on the strength as of last year, before Germany was armed.

By leaking the proposal, the Kremlin violated the secrecy of the negotiation, and the agreement that the talks were not to be exploited for purposes of propaganda. Now some of the western members of the committee are considering publication of reports of things said in secret which will counteract the Kremlin's propaganda.

Now for a look at the invitation to the Austrian chancellor. That too shows little tangible change in Soviet policy. What change there is is mostly in an appearance of greater friendliness. The Soviet position

has been that no Austrian treaty can be completed until a settlement of the German issue has been reached. A German settlement still is not in sight, yet the Kremlin is talking with Austria, and that may or may not mean a change in Soviet timing. It should be noted that Mr. Molotov in his high policy speech of February 8th said that an Austrian treaty must wait till after a German settlement.

A slight change in Soviet policy may be seen in the Kremlin note to Vienna saying that a date should be set for withdrawing all foreign troops from Austria. Until now the Kremlin has wanted to keep its troops there indefinitely. The note discloses that Mr. Raab will be asked to announce that Austria will not join any military alliance with the West or permit Austrian soil to be used for foreign bases. Austria has said this already, but not forcibly enough to suit the Kremlin. It is not in the treaty draft, and the Western Powers have refused to put it in. Presumably they will continue to refuse.

One Soviet demand mentioned in the note will be easy to meet. It is a guarantee against another German Anschluss. That already is in the draft of the treaty. But it is not for Mr. Raab and Mr. Molotov to clinch the treaty. It still has to be agreed to by a four-power conference.

Even so, the invitation to Austria, like the disarmament proposal, brings a little better weather, even if no more can be said for it.

Russia's friendly gestures toward Austria would seem to suggest that the Soviet Union still regards Germany as a threat to world peace. In this, Russia is not alone. For, as Publilius Syrus once remarked: "He must fear many whom many fear." But it was James Hall who pointed out something more significant: "The thing that numbs the heart, he said, is that men cannot devise some scheme of life to banish fear."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

On the heels of the latest Russian proposal on disarmament, the Western powers took Andrei Gromyko to task today for leaking details of the disarmament conference to the Russian press. They accused him of grossly distorting the details. I'll have more to say about this later.

In Paris, the French Senate is getting close to a vote on the treaties to rearm West Germany. Debate on the matter is about over and the vote is espected tomorrow.

Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay spoke out strongly for ratification of the treaties ---told members of the Senate:"don't be behind in the diplomatic times." He warned that the treaties must be ratified to save the Atlantic Alliance and hte honor of France --that failure to do so would be falling into the Russian trap. Rhe Russians, he said, have made German re-armament their implement for dislocating the Western solidarity.

Further precuationary measures have been taken in Belgium, where Roman Catholics have threatened large-scale demonstrations for tomorrow. They are protesting the government's cut in subsidies for Catholic schools. The Catholics claim that the move is designed to freeze out church schools, but the government says it is merely trying to correct alleged abuses by the previous administration on the matter of subsidies.

At the United Nations, Israel has filed a vigorous complaint, charging that a band of armed Egyptians attacked an Israeli wedding party last night killing one and wounding eithteen. Israel claims that the attack looked like a well-llanned military operation, The UN's truce supervisory commission is investigating.

There are conflicting reports on the meaning of the Atomic Energy Commission's latest test explosion at the Nevada testing grounds today. The Commission announced that it was a non-atomic charge and that the test involves military studies by the Army and Air Force.

There is some speculation that it was meant to test the ability of TNT to break up the mushroom cloud of an A-bomb. Other observers think it was an air-to-air guided missile that could be set off among high-flying bomber squadrons which would be destroyed by nuclear blasts covering more than two miles of sky with a fireball.

The Defense Department is inviting 30-senior military officers of the North Atlantic Treaty nations to observe the public atomic weapons test in Nevada next month. It will be the first time since the 1946 experiments at Bikini that foreign observers have been invited to attend. The Russians were present at the Bikini tests.

Congressional action today centered around the tax bill and federal pay. On the tax bill, House Democrats have up in their efforts to push through a personal income tax cut for next year. They gave up in the Senate-House conference committee, and the committee approved the administration bill to continue present corporation income and excise tax rates for one more year. The Senate then passed the bill and sent it to the House for final action.

The administration didn'f fare so well on the postal pay bill. The Senate, ignoring the possibility of a Presidential veto, voted to give 500-thousand postal workers and a million other Civil Service workers a ten- per cent pay raise. President Eisenhower had voiced strong opposition to a pay increase of that size. He favors a six-per-cent raise for the Civil Service and 7½ percent for the Postal workers.

But the Senate rejected that 7½ percent proposal in favor of the 10 percent figure.

A Presidential board has recommended an overhaul of the wage rate structure on the nation's railroads. It says there are inequiites and out-of-date features, and calls for a commission to modernize the pay structure of the men who run the trains. The recommendation deals specifically with such operating employees as engineers, conductors and trainmen.

President Eisenhower had created the board in order to head off a threatened strike over demands of conductors and brakemen.

The Senate investigating subcommittee has voted to end its latest hearing on the case of former Major Peress, but the issue is not closed. The Senators voted to turn over the testimony to the Justice Department to find out whether anybody should be prosecuted for perjury. They also recommended that the Department "further pursue the question of whether Prress violated the law.

However, Chairman McClellan has agreed to Senator McCarthy's request that two of his former aides be called next week to testify on a purported phone conversation between General Zwicker and one of the aides, George Anastos. Last September, Anastos testified that General Zwicker told him in a telephone conversation in January, 1954, that Peress was, or had been, a Communist. That testimony was inserted into the hearing record this week and Zwicker denied and under oath, that he had given Anastos such information. Now the subcommittee will hear from Anastos and from Mary Morrill --another former McCarthy aide -- who is said to have listened in on that Zwicker -Anastos conversation.

A new Soviet propsal has been introduced in the secret disarmement talks in London, and then leaked to the world by Moscow. At the same time the Kremlin has invited Chancellor Raab of Austria to visit Moscow, to discuss matters affecting the long-delayed Austrian treaty. There two moves

conceivably can be coupled together. At any rate they are moves on the chess-board or world rivalry, and they are not of pawns. Anyone who wanted to shut his eyes and hope hard, might find in them indications that the Soviet government wants a four power conference, and is trying to meet President Eisenhower's terms for holding it.

These moves on examination turn out to be maneuvers first of all, and then offer no concessions of any great substance. They do show some slight shifts in the Soviet position in the direction of an understanding, and an analysis of them does not eiliminate all hope for a more conciliatory Soviet attitude. The Kremlin, at any rate, is trying to create a more favorable impression.

The disarmement proposal was made in the U.N. sub-committee talks, and it is another application of the Kremlin's art, of turning friendliness off and on at will. Last year the Soviet delegation kept the disarmament talks deadlocked for months by insisting on the outlawry of atomic weapons, before discussing the limitation of other arms. Then all of a sudden, the Soviet government made a swift about-face, and accepted a Franco-British proposal, as a basis for further discussion. This was one that permitted nuclear weapons to be retained, if used only to resist aggression. The Soviet delegation then introduced a plan calling for international atomic inspection which however turned out to be little more than control by the Security Council, with a veto in force. But the Kremlin backed the resolution calling for continuation of the disarmament talks, and ended the year putting up a more friendly appearance to the world.

But when the talks were resumed in London in February, Mr. Gromyko snapped back to the original Soviet stand, and insisted that atomic weapons had to be banned and destroyed, before a cut in other armaments was completed. That produced a spell of unfriendliness.

The proposal this week is another about-face, and put the Russians back in about the same position they occupied at the end of last year. Only one slight advance is reported, the Russians are willing that international inspectors should be stationed permanently in the countries involved. This was never conceded before. But control would remain with the Security Council, subject to the veto.

It is, of course, an old Soviet trick to make everybody mad by balky conduct, and then make everybody feel better by behaving better. That is what the new disarmament gesture amounts to. Even so, the Kremlin wants people to feel better, and that may be something. But it cannot be very much, for there is a catch in the new proposal that gives the game away, if it can be called a game. The Soviet insists that there can be no agreement on control of nuclear weapons, and on other arms limitations, if Germany is re-armed. The quota of armed strength assigned to each nation, from which reductions are to be made, is to be based on the strength as of last year, before Germany was armed.

By leaking the proposal, the Kremlin violated the secrecy of the negotiation, and the agreement that the talks were not to be exploited for purposes of propaganda. Now some of the western members of the committee are considering publication of reports of things said in secret which will counteract the Kremlin's propaganda.

Now for a look at the invitation to the Austrian chancellor. That too shows little tangible change in Soviet policy. What change there is is mostly in an appearance of greater friendliness. The Soviet position has been that no Austrian treaty can be completed until a settlement of the German issue has been reached. A German settlement still is not in sight, yet the Kremlin is talking with Austria, and that may or may not mean a change in Soviet timing. It should be noted that Mr. Molotov in his high policy speech

of February 8th said that an Austrian treaty must wait till after a German settlement.

A slight change in Soviet policy may be seen in the Kremlin note to Vienna saying that a date should be set for withdrawing all foreign troops from Austria. Until now the Kremlin has wanted to keep its troops there indefinitely. The note discloses that Mr. Raab will be asked to announce that Austria will not join any military alliance with the west or permit Austrian soil to be used for foreign bases. Austria has said this already, but not forcibly enough to suit the Kremlin. It is not in the treaty draft, and the Westenn Powers have refused to put it in. Presumably they will continue to refuse.

One Soviet demand mentioned in the note will be easy to meet. It is a guarantee against another German Anschuuss. That already is in the draft of the treaty. But it is not for Mr. Raab and Mr. Molotov to clinch the treaty. It still has to be agreee to by a four-power conference. Even so, the invitation to Austria, like the disarmament proposal, brings a little better weather, even if no more can be said for it.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a Moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Russia's friendly gesture toward Austria could seem to suggest that the Soviet Union still regards Germany as a threat to world peace. In this, Russia is not alone. For as Publius Syrus once remarked: "He must fear many whom many fear." But it was James Hall who pointed out something more significant: "The thing that numbs the heart," he said, "is that men cannot devise some scheme of life to banish fear."

Good Night and Good Luck."

Monday, March 28, 1955

This is the news:

Chiang Kai Shek today again predicted that "in the near future" the Chinese Nationalist flag will fly over the Chinese mainland. And "qualified quarters" on Formosa say they know of nothing to indicate that a big Communist attack on the Matsu islands is near. These sources..who cannot be named...insist that the Communists need much more time to build up for an attack on the islands 100 miles northwest of Formosa.

(I'd like to discuss the Chinese situation in a few minutes.)

The State Department announced today that we are now engaged with the British and French in "quite active consultations" on the question of a Big Four meeting with the Russians. In Washington, London and Paris "top level discussions" are going on through regular diplomatic channels. Obviously this is the result of both the French ratification of agreements to re-arm western Germany and Soviet Premier Bulganin's "positive attitude" toward Prsident Eisenhower's stand on a big power meeting.

In the Senate today, Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas told his colleagues that the Democrats "don't want a war party to emerge in the United States any more than they want an appeasement party." Repub lican

Leader Knowland answered: "There is no war party and no war faction." But he said this country should not give way before the Chinese Communist effort to seize Formosa. He said: "The road to appeasement is not the road to peace." Yesterday, Knowland urged that we risk a world war if necessary to defend the Nationalist islands of Quemoy and Matsu. Today, Senator Johnson said that he is optomistic that a positive program on international affairs can be worked out at White House meetings with members of Congress later this week.

British Foreign Secretary Eden CONFIRMED in the House of Commons, the fact that discussions are going on with the United States and France. He indicated that the British are looking for a foreign ministers meeting to discuss: the future of Germany AND Austria...a program for world disarmament and an East-West security system to banish fears of another world war.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer said today that the re-armament of his country will "change the world political situation and cause Soviet leaders to review their present policy."

And the three big western powers--the United States, Great Britain and France--today called on the United Nations to condemn Isreal...

for causing the Gaza incident in which 38 Egyptians and 8 Isrealis were killed last month.

In Washington, the President met today with Italian Premier Scleba. They say they reviewed "the general problems of East-West relations as they affect the peace and security of the world."

John Marshal Harlan today took an oath to "administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich." With that--he became the 9th member of the Supreme Court. Then the court, by [redacted] unanimous vote [redacted], upheld the right of states to ban the advertising of eyeglasses in any manner.

A House committee, after ten weeks of hearings and study, today approved a major part of the Prsident's military reserve program. The committee approved the creation of a volunteer force of between 100-thousand and 250-thousand young men who would take six months of actuve training and then serve an additional seven and a half years in the reserves.

The C.I.O. auto workers, meeting in Cleveland, have started consideration of a plan to triple the dues of its members...from $2.50 to $7.50 a month...to raise 25-million dollars for a strike fund.

And the auto workers heard Democratic Senator Neely of West Virginia attack President Eisenhower as one who "just doesn't know what its all about." Neely said the country needs a President "who won't spend more than half his time playing golf and fishing." He said: "This is not the time for a President who can keep his eye on a golf ball, but for one who can keep the country from behind the eight ball." Neely said the President "may be the first in war, he also has been first in confusion." White House News Secretary Hagerty told reporters the President has not yet seen Neely's attack. But Hagerty said "I don't think anybody in the United States believes it." He called the attention of reporters an an old adage: "What Peter says about Paul, tells more about Peter than it does Paul."

The White House says that Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd will lead a new expedition to the Antarctic next November. Admiral Byrd was the officer-in-charge on the last full-fledged Navy antarctic expedition in 1946.

The House today for the third straight year voted to give the Department of Agriculture more money for farm programs that the President requested: 100-million dollars more.

Edward R. Murrow: March 28, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The Formosa crisis has reached a state where decisions of exceptional gravity are to be made in Washington, probably this week. From high Pentagon sources comes word that the build-up opposite the Quemoy and Matsu Islands, is proceeding at a rate that makes a Communist assault probable by the middle of April. The information is stated to be based on intelligence reports. But it also should be recorded, that Carl Rankin, United States Ambassador to Nationalist China, today authorized Bob Pierpoint, CBS correspondent, to say: "I am not aware of any fundamental change in the local situation in recent weeks. The reports of military build-ups by the Communists have, perhaps, been exaggerated, since they relate to a gradual build-up which started over a year ago."

So it is not clear whether the crisis as seen in Washington, and the big decisions now being reached, are developments to be expected from a year-old danger, or are due to unexpected actions by the Communists. The newsmen in Washington write as though unexpected action has made this a black week in the capital. Yet nothing unexpected has come to the notice of Ambassador Rankin.

Let me hasten to say that either kind of crisis is grave. But one kind points to war with Communist China in about three weeks. The other

points to a danger that is only somewhat nearer than it has been for months. Obviously, if any time remains, the hope for peace has not yet been extinguished.

If the United States goes to war with Communist China, and attacks the mainland, as we have virtually promised to do, the Soviet Union may become involved, since the communist countries are bound by an alliance that calls for mutual assistance. One of the striking features of the situation in Washington, is the complete confidence with which men like Senators Knowland and Bridges assure the public that the Soviet Union will not, or almost surely will not, fight on the side of Communist China. That is no assurance to be given lightly, for if world war results from an American defense of Quemoy and Matsu, the death of vast populations is at stake, in our own country included. These Senators cannot guarantee how the Kremlin will act. They have no intelligence agents inside the Kremlin, and are not recipients of the most confidential information that Soviet leaders possess. And since that is so, they are not speaking from knowledge, they are guessing. Some such guessing has to be done in the Pentagon and State Departments, since careful estimates are essential even if they remain guesses. But if we could know for certain that the Soviet

Union would not fulfil its treaty obligations, it might influence our course toward China. But if we don't know for certain, our lack of information also should influence our course. Yet the Senators, and those of like mind, advise us to act as though we know something we do not know, and urge us to accept risks, the gravity of which has never been surpassed in history.

Let me repeat, the crisis is grave enough however it is looked at. If the decision is, that the United States will defend Quemoy and Matsu (and, of course, use tactical nuclear weapons) we shall receive no help whatever from any Western Ally, not a gun, plane or warship. Even Canada has served notice on us that it would not help. And we forfeit the goodwill of most of our Allies and most Asians as well. The Western Alliance might even be shattered. But if, on the other hand, we do not lift a finger to defend the islands, we stand to lose what faith remains in us, first in Formosa, then among all overseas Chinese, perhaps ultimately in Japan and Southeast Asia, with fateful consequences. This is a ghastly choice, and one that foresight could have saved us from. We did not have the foresight.

And now we confront a cruel dilema.

But in weighing the consequences, in the train of either alternative, something has to be considered that is on a par with the military and

political factors. It is the state of mind of most Americans. If we are going into a major war, perhaps a world war, the American people, if they are going to endure a hard fight, must know what issue carried them into the war, and approve of the decision to fight.

A Gallup poll published yesterday shows that the ignorance of Americans over Quemoy and Matsu is no less than appalling. Of the 77 percent who had even heard of the islands, only 10 percent knew who held them, and only 14 percent knew that they were 30 miles or less from the China mainland. Of the 10 percent who knew who held them, 5 percent favored giving Chiang Kai-shek a guarantee to help defend them, 4 percent were against it, and one percent had no opinion. And of this 10 percent, 7 approved our having advised the evacuation of the Tachens, 2 were against, and one had no opinion. This is not the way a national conviction would look.

A war for Quemoy and Matsu would express the conviction of a tiny fragment of the American public. And President Eisenhower's great hold on the American people, rests ~~first of all~~ to a considerable extent, on the belief that he is a man of peace. These factors surely cannot be the least cogent of those that are to be weighed in Washington this week.

Something Sir Winston Churchill said six years ago - ~~almost to the day~~ - would seem quite appropriate in discussing the Formosan situation: "No technical knowledge, he said, can outweigh knowledge of the humanities. Our inheritance of well-founded slowly-conceived codes of honor, morals and manners are far more precious than anything which scientific discoveries could bestow."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Chiang Kai Shek today again predicted that "in the near future" the Chinese Nationalist flag will fly over the Chinese mainland. And "qualified quarters" on Formosa say they know of nothing to indicate that a big Communist attack on the Matsu islands is near. These sources..who cannot be named.. insist that the Communists need much more time to build up for an attack on the islands 100 miles nowthwest of Formosa. I'd like to discuss the Chinese situation in a few minutes.

The State Department announced today that we are now engaged with the British and French in "quite active consultations" on the question of a Big Four meeting with the Russians. In Washington, London and Paris "top level discussions" are going on through regular diplomatic channel . Obviously this is the result of both the French ratification of agreements to re-arm western Germany and the Soviet Premier Bulganin's "positive"attitude" toward President Eisenhower's stand on a big power meeting.

In the Senate today, Democratic Leader Johsnson of Texas told his colleagues that the Democrats "don't want a war party to emerge in the United States any more than they want an appeasement party." Republican Leader Knowland answered: "There is no war party and no war faction." But he said this country should not give way before the Chinese Communist effort to seize Formosa. He said: "The road to appeasement is not the road to peace." Yesterday, Knowland urged that we risk a world war if necessary to defend the Nationalist islands of Quemoy and Matsu. Today, Senator Johnson said that he is optimistic that a positive program on international affairs can be worked out at White House meetings with membersof Congress later this week.

British Froeign Secretary Eden confirmed in the House of Commons, the fact that discussions are going on with the United States and France. He indicated that the British are looking for a foreign ministers meeting to discuss: the future of Germany and Austria...a program for world disarmament and an East-West security system "to banish fears of another world war."

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer said today that the re-armament of his country will "change the world political situation and cause Soviet leaders to review their present policy."

And the three big western powers -- the United States, Great Britain and France -- today called on the United Nations to condemn Israel...for causing the Gaza incident in which 38 Egyptians and 8 Israelis were killed last month.

In Washington, the President met today with Italian Premier Scelba. They say they reviewed "the general problems of East-West relations as they affect the peace and security of the world."

John Marshal Harlan today took an oath to "administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich." With that -- he became the 9th member of the Supreme Court. Then the court, by unanimous vote, upheld the right of states to ban the advertising of eyeglasses in any manner.

A House committee, after ten weeks of hearings and study, today approved a major part of the President's military reserve program. The committee approved the creation of a volunteer force of between 100-thousand and 250-thousand young men who would take six months of active training and then serve an additional seven and a half years in the reserves.

The C.I.O. auto workers, meeting in Cleveland, have started consideration of a plan to triple the dues of its members from $2.50 to $7.50 a month...

to raise 25-million dollars for a strike fund.

And auto workers heard Democratic Senator Neely of West Virginia attack President Eisenhower as one who "just doesn't know what it is all about." Neely said the country needs a President "who don't spend more than half his time playing golf and fishing." He said: "This is not the time for a President who can keep his eye on a golf ball; but for one who can keep the country from behind the eight ball." Neely said the President "may be the first in war, he also ahs been first in confusion." White House News Secretary Hagerty told reporters the President has not yet seen Neely's attack. But Hagerty said "I don't think anybody in the United States believes it." He called the attention of reporters to an old adage:"What Peter says about Paul, tells more about Peter than it does about Paul."

The White House says that Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd will lead a new expedition to the Antarctic next November. Admiral Byrd was the officer- in-charge on the last full-fledged Navy Antarctic expedition in 1946.

The House today for the third straight year voted to give the Department of Agriculture more money for farm programs than the President requested: 100-million dollars more.

The Formosa crisis has reached a state where decisions of exceptional gravity are to be made in Washington, probably this week. From high Pentagon sources comes word that the build-up opposite the Quemoy and Matsu Islands, is proceeding at a rate that makes a Communist assault probable by the middle of April. The information is stated to be based on intelligence reports. But it also should be recorded, that Carl Rankin, United States Ambassador to Nationalist China, today authorized Bob Pierpoint, CBS correspondent, to say: "I am not aware of any fundamental change in the local situation in recent weeks. The reports of military build-ups by the Communists have, perhaps,

been exaggerated, since they relate to a gradual build-up which started over a year ago.

So it is not clear whether the crisis as seen in Washington, and the big decisions now being reached, are developments to be expected from a year-old danger, or are due to unexpected actions by the Communists. The newsmen in Washington write as though unexpected action has made this a black week in the capital. Yet nothing unexpected has come to the notice of Ambassador Rankin.

Let me hasten to say that either kind of crisis is grave. But one kind points to war with Communist China in about three weeks. The other points to a danger that is only soemwhat nearer than it has been for months. Obviously, if any time remains, the hope for peace has not yet been extinguished.

If the United States goes to war with Communist China, and attacks the mainland, as we have virtually promised to do, the Soviet Union may become involved, since the Communist countries are bound by an alliance that calls for mutual assistance. One of the striking features of the situation in Washington, is the complete confidence with which men like Senators Knowland and Bridges assure the public that the Soviet Union will not, or almost surely not, fight on the side of Communist China.

That is no assurance to be given lightly, for if World War results from an American defense of Quemoy and Matsu, the death of vast populations is at stake, in our own country included These Senators cannot guarantee how the Kremlin will act. They have no intelligence agents inside the Kremlin, and are not recipients of the most confidential information that Soviet leaders possess. And since that is so, they are not speaking from knowledge, they are guessing. Some such guessing has to be done in the Pentagon and State Departments, since careful estimates are essential even if they remain guesses. But if we could know for certain that the Soviet Union would not fulfill its

treaty obligations, it might influence our course toward China. But if we don't know for certain, our lack of information also should influence our course. Yet the Senators, and those of like mind, advise us to act as though we know something we do not know, and urge us to accept the risks, the gravity of which has never been surpassed in history.

Let me repeat, the crisis is grave enough however it is looked at. If the decision is, that the United States will defend Quemoy and Matsu,(and of course, use tactical nuclear weapons) we shall receive no help whatever from any Western Ally, not a gun, plane or warship. Even Canada has served notice on us that it would not help. And we forfeit the goodwill of most of our Allies and most Asians as well. The Western Alliance might even be shattered. But if, on the other hand, we do not lift a finger to defend the islands, we stand to lose what faith remains in us, first in Formosa, then among all overseas Chinese, perhaps ultimately in Japan and Southeast Asia, with fateful consequences. This is a ghastly choice, and one that foresight could have saved us from. We did not have the foresight. And now we confront a cruel dilemma.

But in weighing the consequences, in the train of either alternative, something has to be considered that is on a par with the military and political factors. It is the state of mind of most Americans. If we are going into a major war, perhaps a world war, the American people, if they are going to endure a hard fight, must know what issue carried them into the war, and approve of the decision to fight.

A Gallup poll published yesterday shows that the ignorance of Americans over Quemoy and Matsu is no less than appalling. Of the 77 percent who had even heard of the islands, only 10 percent knew who held them, and only 14 percent knew that they were 30 miles or less from the China mainland. Of the 10 percent who knew hwo held them, 5 percent favored giving Chiang Kai-shek

a guarantee to help defend them, 4 percent were against it, and one percent had no opinion. And of this 10 percent, 7 approved our having advised the evacuation of the Tachens, 2 were against it, and one had no opinion. This is not the way a national conviction would look.

A war for Quemoy and Matsu would express the conviction of a tiny fragment of the American public. And President Eisenhower's great hold on the American people, rests to a considerable extent, on the belief that he is a man of peace. These factors surely cannot be the least cogent of those that are to be weighed in Washington this week.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a monent with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Something Sir Winston Churchill said six years ago almost to the day would seem quite appropriate in discussing the Formosan situation: "No technical knowledge, he said, can outweigh knowledge of the humanities. Our inheritance of well-founded, slowly conceived codes ho honor, morals and manners are far more precious than anything which scientific discoveries could bestow.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday, March 29, 1955

This is the news:

The White House has made it known that the President does not believe Red China is preparing an attack in the Formosa Straits in the weeks just ahead of us. The White House says the President rejects the week-end suggestion that the Communists will attack the Nationalist-held islands of [redacted] Matsu by April 15th. In a few minutes I'd like to examine [redacted] the original story and the President's denial [redacted]

Today, Republican Senate Leader Knowland says he thinks the viewpoint atttributed to the President [redacted] is "perfectly sound". He doesn't think its possible for anyone to predict when an attack will come.

House Speaker Rayburn, who will accompany Democrats who confer with Mister Eisenhower tomorrow and Thursday, told reporters: "I see by the papers that Admiral Carney, the chief of naval operations, says he looks for fighting to start in the Far East in a few weeks. But today the President is quoted as saying he doesn't anticipate any such thing." Rayburn says this is pretty sharp conflict..needs clarification.

Democratic Senator Fulbright of Arkansas thinks "too many Senators are sounding off" about the Far Eastern situation. He feels

the approach by Senator Knowland may lead to war. [redacted] Republican Senator Bridges of New Hampshire accuses the Democrats of running out on an Administration [redacted] Far Eastern policy which they had endorsed... by approving the President's request for power to take action to defend Formosa.

And Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee says he thinks the American people woll support whatever decision the President is compelled to make between war and peace in the Pacific.

Secretary of State Dulles told Senators today that western unity is now what he called "an irreversible reality." And this, he said, marks "the greatest failure in Soviet diplomacy that has yet occurred." Mr. Dulles believes the time is approaching when "useful" discussions can be held between the free world and Russia. But he makes no prediction on the time.

Italy's Premier Scelba said in Washington today that the 15 North Atlantic states must join in political, social and economic arrangements to strengthen their military defenses against the Communists. And the Italian foreign minister, also visiting Washington, told reporters

today that Secretary Dulles is "interested" in his proposal for a meeting of nine western nations in Paris in May..to lay the groundwork for a disarmament confeence with Russia.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that prospects for a four power meeting seem to have brightened lately. He added that he still favors a conference at the summit, "but, so far heads of government have not agreed to this method."Sir Winston said the international situation "certainly seems to have taken a friendly turn latelly."

The United Nations Security Council today voted unanimously to condemn Isreal for the Gaza incident in which 38 Egyptians and 8 Isrealis were killed. Before the vote, Ambassador Lodge said that "whatever the provocation might have been " there was no justification for THE Isreali military action at Gaza. He and other members counseled the Isreali and Arabs, to try to improve conditions along their border.

Reports from Saigon, in south Viet Nam, tell of heavy explosions in the city..with the premier's place under mortar fire. An attack was made on the palace soon after nine of the pro-American members

of the cabinet resigned. Eight of them are members of religious sects that have been feuding with the [redacted] Premier. They had threatened to use their private armies to bring down his government.

The National Assembly of Panama today convicted impeached President Jose Ramon Guizado as an accessory in the assassination of his predecessor President Jose Antonio Remon. Guizado has been sentenced to six years and eight months in prison.

In Washington, Welfare Secretary Hobby told a House committee that the latest surveys indicate the shortage of school rooms will be 176-thousand by 1960..instead of a previously estimated 407-thousand. And After Representative Powell of New York said he would insist that no federal funds for schools be used in districts which continue racial segregation, Chairman Barden of North Carolina said this would "endanger the objective we seek."

Attorney General Brownell said today that the Administration's proposed highway bond program is not "a financial monstrosity." He said anyone buying these bonds would be investing in America. The plan calls for [redacted] a new federal corporation to guarantee 21-billion-dollars worth of bonds for the highway program.

George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, today told the C.I.O. auto workers convention, that political action by unions is necessary to rid the country of what he called "anti-labor laws that strike at the very heart of our trade union movement."

Edward R. Murrow: March 29, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

During the last few days in Washington we have had an example of how a sensational news story can be "planted." This one had to do with a subject known as "war." It may have been designed to pressure or influence the President into making a decision for the all-out defense of Quemoy and Matsu Islands. This is not at all a complex story. The essence of it can be had by quoting the headlines in Saturday's papers and then again in todays. On Saturday the three-column headline in the New York Times read: "U.S. expects Chinese Reds to attack Isles in April - Weighs All-Out Defense: Policy Re-Studied - Eisenhower May State Get Tough Decision in Coming Talks". The Herald Tribune had an almost identical headline.

Now for a look at this mornings headlines: Three column line in the Times reading: "Eisenhower Sees No War Now Over Chinese Isles: Alarm Deplored - President Hears Reds Lack Build-Up Needed for Major Attack." So this much is clear - the first headlines were just not so. The United States did not, on Saturday expect a Red blow at the Matsus in April. No source was given for the Saturday story, but today's headlines came from the White House. And the Saturday story was utterly demolished. It was stated that the President has more military and political information than the source responsible for the scare headlines. He does not discount the danger, but

the Chinese Communists are not ready for a major attack on the Islands. He does not think they would launch an attack on the eve of the Asian-African Conference beginning April 18. He has the backing of the National Security Council and Secretary Dulles, in these conclusions. The President continues to decline to say flatly whether the United States will go to war over the Islands, under any and all circumstances. He knows the source of the stories, and regards them as parochial, representing the view of one man and one service. He realises that among his military advisors there are some who think the time has come for a showdown with the Chinese Communists; some think a naval blockade would be enough, but he disagrees. The President is determined to make his own military decisions. He is displeased that news stories spoke of Administration decisions, which were not in fact his decisions. He is disturbed that a false impression has been given the nation and the world. Some of our Allies inquired whether the story represented United States policy, and were told they did not. He was particularly displeased that one story said he was being urged, if necessary, to destroy Red China's industrial potential, and thus end its expansionist tendencies.

I have used newspaper headlines to illustrate this story, but by so doing,

do not imply that Radio and Television exercised any greater care in handling this "plant", in which the opinion of one man representing one military service suddenly became "Administration decisions."

It is not uncommon in Washington for men around the President to oppose his policy. Senator Knowland, the leader of the President's Party in the Senate, does so frequently - but openly. Yesterday Comptroller-General Joseph Campbell attacked the President's road-building program, but he did so publicly. Within any political Party there has to be latitude for differences of opinion. But this episode is utterly different. Here an official of the highest rank gave out information and arguments behind the scenes to chosen reporters. These were published without his identity being disclosed. This is not an uncommon practise, nor is it necessarily unhealthy. Reporters learn to weigh their sources and know from experience that an unimpeachable source may become "peachable", and that today's high level source may not be so high tomorrow. (That clearly happened in this case.) The thing that sets this one apart is that apparently the objective - one of them at least - was to drive the President into a decision he was not ready to make; and a decision which is being stoutly opposed by our Allies as being of the nature that would most likely lead to a major war.

Inspiring Washington correspondents to publish stories that will have a calculated political effect is nothing new. It is not often reprehensible, and on occasion can be useful. But when it amounts to the use of a privileged position to agitate anonymously for a course of action which might lead to war, either local or global, it is something else again. Surely the place for such arguments by those high officials who believe that we should strangle the growing menace of Red China once and for all is in the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the National Security Council and before the President, rather than in newspaper headlines and on the Radio. To contribute to the confusion of an enemy or potential enemy is a legitimate function of both military and civilian leaders. But to confuse and confound both Allies and fellow-citizens in pursuit of an argument over grand strategy cannot serve the Republic, particularly when false impressions are cloaked in anonymity.

We were speaking of news and the handling thereof. Voltaire once said: "In the case of news we should always wait for the Sacrament of confirmation." And those of us whose job it is to follow with some attention both domestic and foreign news despatches, may recently have remembered this from the Bible: "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The White House has made it known that the President does not believe Red China is preparing an attack in the Formosa Straits in the weeks just ahead of us. The White House says the President rejects the week-end suggestion that the Communists will attack the Nationalist-held island of Matsu by April 15th. In a few minutes I'd like to examine the original story and the President's denial.

Today Republican Senate Leader Knowland says he thinks the viewpoint attributed to the President is "perfectly sound". He doesn't think its possible for anyone to predict when an attack will come.

House Speaker Rayburn, who will accompany Democrats who confer with Mr. Eisenhower tomorrow and Thursday, told reporters: "I see by the papers that Admiral Carney, the chief of naval operations, says he looks for fighting to start in the Far East in a few weeks. But today the President is quoted as saying he doesn't anticipate any such thing." Rayburn says this is pretty sharp conflict...needs clarification.

Democratic Senator Fulbright of Arkansas thinks "too many Senators are sounding off" about the Far Eastern situation. He feels the approach by Senator Knowland may lead to war. Republican Senator Bridges of New Hampshire accuses the Democrats of running out on an Administration Far Eastern policy which they had endorsed...by approving the President's request for power to take action to defend Formosa.

And Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee says he thinks the American people will support whatever decision the President is compelled to make between war and peace in the Pacific.

Secretary of State Dulles told Senators today that western unity is now what he called "an irreversible reality." And this, he said, marks "the greatest failure in Soviet diplomacy that has yet occurred." Mr. Dulles believes the time is approaching when "useful" discussions can be held between the free world and Russia. But he makes no prediction on thd time.

Italy's Premier Scelbe said in Washington today that the 15 North Atlantic states must join in political, social and economic arrangements to strengthen their military defenses against the Communists. And the Italian foreign minister, also visiting Washington, told reporters today that Secretary Dulles isn "interested" in his proposal for a meeting of nine western nations in Paris in May..to lay the groundwork for a disarmament conference with Russia.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that prospects for a four power meeting seem to have brightened lately. He added that he still favors a conference at the summit, "but so far heads of government have not agreed to this method." Sir Winston said the international situation "certainly seems to have taken a friendly turn lately."

The United Nations Security Council today voted unanimously to condemn Israel for the Gaze incident in which 38 Egyptians and 8 Israelis were killed. Before the vote, Ambassador Lodge said that "whatever the provocation might have been" there was no justification for the Israeli military action at Gaza. He and other members counseled the Israeli and Arabs to try to improve conditions along their border.

Reports from Saigon, in South Viet Nam, tell of heavy explosions in the city..with the premier's place under mortar fire. An attack was made on the palace soon after nine of the pro-American members of the cabinet resigned. Eight of them are members of religious sects that have been feauding with the Premier. They had threatened to use their private armies to bring down his government.

The National Assembly of Panama today convicted impeached President Jose Ramon Guidazo as an accessory in the assassination of his predecessor President Jose Antonio Remon. Guizado been sentenced to six years and eight months in prison.

In Washington, Welfare Secretary Hobby told a House committee that the latest surveys indicate the shortage of school rooms will be 176-thousand by 1960...instead of a previously estimated 407 thousand. And after Representative Powell of New York said he would insist that no federal funds for schools be used in distracts which continue racial segregation, Chairman Barden of North Carolina said this would "endanger the objective we seek."

Attorney General Brownell said today that the Administration's proposed highway bond program is not "a financial monstrosity." He said anyone buying these bonds would be investing in America. The plan calls for a new federal corporation to guarantee 21-billion-dollars worth of bonds for the highway program.

George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, today told the C.I.O. auto workers convention, that political action by unions is necessary to rid the country of what he called "anti-labor laws that strike at the very heart of our trade union movement."

During the last few days in Washington we have had an example of how a senaational news story can be "planted". This one had to do with a subject known as "war". It may have been designed to pressure or influence the President into making a decision for the all-out defense of Quemoy and Matsu Islands. This is not at all a complete story. The essence of it can be had by quoting the headlines in Saturday's papers and then again in today's. On Saturday the three-column headline in the New York Times read: "U.S. expects Chinese Reds to attack Isles in April - Weighs all-Out Defense: Policy

Re-Studied - Eisenhower May State Get Tough Decision in Coming Talks." The Herald Tribune had an almost identical headline.

Now for a look at this mornings headlines: Three column lines in the Times reading:"Eisenhower Sees No War Now Over Chinese Isles: Alarm Deplored - President Hears Reds Lack Build-Up Needed for Major Attack." So this much is clear - the first headlines were just not so. The United States did not, on Saturday, expect a Red blow at the Matsus in April. No source was given for the Saturday story, but today's headlines came from the White House. And the Saturday story was utterly demolished. It was stated that the President has more military and political information than the source responsible for the scare headlines. He does not discount the danger, but the Chinese Co munists are not ready for a major attack on the Islands. He does not think they would launch an attack on the eve of the Asian - Africa Conference beginning April 18. He has the backing of the National Security Council and the Secretary Dulles, in these conclusions. The President continues to decline to say flatly whether the United States will go to war over the islands, under any and all circumstances. He knows the source of the stories and regards them as pawochial ochial, representing the view of one man and one service. He realises that among his military advisors there are some who think the time has come for a showdown with the Chinese Communists; some think t naval blockade would be enough, but his disa rees. The President is determined to make his won military decisions. He is displeased that news stories spoke of Administration ecisions, which were not in fact his decisions. He is disturbed that a false impression has been given the nation and the world. Some of our allies inquired whether the story represented United States policy and were told they did not. He was particularly displeased that one story said he was being urged, if necessary, to destroy Red China's industrial potential, and thus end its expansionist tendencies.

I have used newspaper headlines to illustrate this story, but by so diong, do not imply that Radio and Television exercised any greater care in handling this "plant", in which the opinion of one man representing one military service suddenly became "Administrative decisions."

It is not uncommon in Washington for men around the President to oppose his policy. Senator Knowland, the leader of the President's Party in the Senate, does so frequently - but openly. Yesterday Comptroller-General Joseph Campbell attacked the President's road-building progrmm, but he did so publicly. Within any political party, there has to be latidude for differences of opinion. But this episode is utterly different. Here an official of the highest rank gave out information and arguments behind the scenes to chosen reporters. These were published without his identity being disclosed. This is not an uncommon practice, nor is it necessarily unhealthy. Reporters learn to weigh their sources and know from experience that an unimpeachable source may become "peachable", and that today's high level source may not be so high tomorro . That clearly happened in this case. The think that sets this one apart is thatapparently the objective - one of them at least - was to drive the President into a decision he was not ready to make; and a decision which is being stoutly opposed by our Allies as being of the nature that would most likely lead to a major war.

Inspiring Washington correspondents to publish stories that will have a calculated political effect is nothing new. It is not often reprehensible, and on occasion can be useful. But when it amounts to the use of a priviledged position to agitate anonymously for a course of action which might lead to war, either local or global, it is something else again. Surely the place for such arguments by those high officials who believe that we should strangle the growing menace of Red China once and for all is in the Joint

Chiefs of Staff, the National Security Council and before the President, rather than in newspaper headlines and on the Radio..To contribute to the confusion of an enemy or potential enemy is a legitimate function of both military and civilian leaders. But to confuse and confound both Allies and fellow-citizens in pursuit of an argument over grand strategy cannot serve the Republic, particularly when false inpressions are cloaked in anonymity.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were speaking of news and the handling thereof. Voltaire once said: "In the case of news we should always wait for the Sacrament of confirmation." And those of us whose job it is to follow thth some attention both domestic and foreign news dispatches, may recently have remembered this from the Bible:"As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wed
March 30 '55

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

This is the news:

The President today discussed the world situation with Republican and Democratic congressmen. And Speaker Rayburn later told reporters: "I don't feel any better about things". And Minority Leader Martin summed up the meeting with the President and Secretary of State Dulles by describing the general situation as "not too bright, and not too gloomy, still tense"

This meeting took place after the President's weekly news conference at which he told reporters: too much speculation about war does not serve the peace of the world. Mr. ~~Eisenhower also explained~~ the dangers that would be involved in holding a big four conference without adequate preparations. In a few minutes we'll hear some excerpts from the President's remarks as he told reporters of his disagreement with Admiral Carney's recent suggestion that the Chinese Reds might attack Matsu and the Quemoy islands in the middle of April.

Democratic Senator Kefauver charged today that there are forces in the Administration "so powerful and apparently so eager for a war with China that they are becoming almost impossible to resist." Kefauver charges that persons in high places in the Administration are "plotting and

(more)

planning to get us into war over Quemoy and Matsu.

On Matsu islands, the Nationalist commander told reporters today:"It looks as though the Communists intend to come pretty soon." But he added:"Maybe tomorrow, maybe next week. Or it might be next year. You Can'T tell."

And on Formosa the Nationalists announced that they had attacked an enemy flotilla near the Matus..sinking one wooden craft and damaging seven other small ships.

In Saigon, the French say they have arranged a temporary truce between the Viet Nam National army and a political-religious sect that opposes the American-supported premier.

The Russians today denied that Andrie Gromyko has violated a secrecy pledge by revealing the Soviet position at the London disarmament talks.

In London, the high command of the British Labor Party has decided not to push a move to expel left-winger Aneuran Bevan. He has assured the Labor executives that he will follow the labor party line in the future.

(more)

At the United Nations, Ambassador Lodge has told both Israel and Egypt that if they do not co-operate in ending frontier violence we will question "their whole attitude towards the problems of border security.

Defense Secretary Wilson today ordered the armed forces to cut their publicity staffs by one third ot one-half..and to put civilians in charge. Wilson also ordered that any material written by military personnel for publication should be tested not alone for security but also for its "constructive contribution" to the Defense Department's mission.

Commander Wilkinson of the atomic submarine, Nautilus, told reporters today that the ship's performance in more than 3-thousand miles of tests has been "revolutionary and amazing."

The Senate ~~today~~ has voted unanimously to approve a bill calling for a 750-million dollar a year pay increase for some million and a half persons in the armed services. The bill now goes back to the White House, ~~for minor action.~~

Congress today completed action on a bill to extend for another year almost three billion dollars in wartime corporation income and excise taxes. The old law would have expired at midnight tomorrow. (more)

The State Department implied today that the recent release of the Yalta papers helped pile up a big vote for French and West German ratification of the German re-armament treaties. The Department says the Yalta papers "illuminates graphically" the dangers, as well as possible values, of Big power conferences.

Twnety-three senators proposed today that we take the lead in setting up an international reserve of food and raw materials..under the United Nations.

The New York World-Telegram and Sun reports that the Salk polio vaccine is 100 per cent effective. But Dr. Thomas Francis of the University of Michigan, who is gathering reports on the effectiveness of the vaccine, says he knowsnothing about the newspaper story. He says "The official report has not beenwritten."

Dr. Leo H. Barteimer of the American Medical Association told senators today that mental illness in this country has "reached the proportions in the nature of the greatest epidemic or plague" we have ever experienced.

(MORE)

At the White House today reporters ~~asked the President for~~

~~At the White House telephone conference~~ questioned the President about Admiral Carney's suggestion that the Communists might attack the Nationalist islands of Quemoy and Matsu in about a month. We've recorded for youexcerpts from the President's reply:

(tape runs approximately 4:30 ending with reply to Carney reprimanding :"Not by me.)

Ed says(and hope can pre-record) Then the President was asked to discuss some of thesubjects that could be discussed at a Big Four conference:

(Tape runs 1:10 ending.. "peace of the world."

5 40 whole

~~[illegible]~~

You have heard recorded excerpts from the President's news conference. Mr. Eisenhower also told reporters that in the event of a Big Power meeting with the Russians we do not know who would attend as the Soviet "top man." He said: at face value on the Soviet organization chart, Marshal Bulganin is at the top. But we don't know that he is the chief influence in the Soviet government.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a monet with the word for today. But first here is Bob Dixon.

~~[illegible]~~

Word for today:

The President suggested today that too much speculation about war does not serve the cause of peace.

The President used his news conference today to put ~~[illegible]~~ into perspecetive the speculative talk..however "off the record".. about war. Oliver Wendell Holmes once said:"Talking is like playing on the harp; there is much in laying the hands on the strings to stop their ~~a~~ vibration as in twnaging them to bring out their music." The President today placed his hands upon the strings.

Good night and good luck.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a monet with the word for today. But first here is Bob Dixon.

Word for today:

The President suggested today that too much speculation about war does not serve the cause of peace.

The President used his news conference today to put into perspecetive the speculative talk..however "off the record".. about war. Oliver Wendell Holmes once said:"Talking is like playing on the harp; there is much in laying the hands on the strings to stop their vibration as in twnaging them to bring out their music." The President today placed his hands upon the strings.

Good night and good luck.

5 40
25

51:10

51:10
5 40
56.50

57 10

Pa 3-681

51:10

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, March 30, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

ANNOUNCER: (Commercial)

And, now, here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is the news! The President today discussed the world situation with Republican and Democratic congressmen. Speaker Sam Rayburn later told reporters: "I don't feel any better about things," and Minority Leader Martin summed up the meeting with the President and Secretary of State Dulles by describing the general situation as "not too bright, and not too gloomy; still tense." This meeting took place after the President's weekly news conference at which he told reporters too much speculation about war does not serve the peace of the world. In a few minutes we'llhear some excerpts from the President's remarks as he told reporters of his disagreement with Admiral Carney's recent suggestion that the Chinese Reds might attack Matsu and the Quemoy Islands in the middle of April.

Democratic Senator Kefauver charged today that there are forces in the Administration so powerful and apparently so eager for war with China that they're becoming almost impossible to resist. Kefauver charges that persons in high places in the Administration are plotting and planning to get us into war over Quemoy and Matsu.

On Matsu Island, the Nationalist Commander told reporters today "it looks as though the Communists intend to come pretty soon," but he added "maybe tomorrow, maybe next week, or it might be next year. You can't tell."

And on Formosa the Nationalists announced that they had attacked an enemy flotilla near the Matsus, sinking one wooden craft and damaging seven other small ships.

In Saigon, the French say they have arranged a temporary truce between the Viet Nam National Army and political religious

sects that oppose the American-supported Premier.

The Russians today denied that Andrei Gromyko has violated a secrecypledge by revealing the Soviet position atthe London disarmament talks. In London, the high command of the British Labor Party has decided not to push a move to expel Left-Winger Aneurin Bevan. He has assured the Labor executives that he will follow the Labor Party line in the future.

At the United Nations, Ambassador Lodge has told both Israel and Egypt that if they do not cooperate in ending frontier violence we will question their whole attitude towards problems of border security.

Defense Secretary Wilson today ordered the armed forces to cut their publicity staffs by one-third to one-half and to put civilians in charge. Wilson also ordered that any material written by military personnel for publication should be tested,not alone for security but also for its constructive contribution to the Defense Department's mission.

Commander Wilkinson, of the atomic submarine Nautilus told reporters today that the ship's performance in more than three thousand miles of test has been revolutionary and amazing.

The Senate has voted unanimously to approve a bill calling for a seven-hundred-and-fifty-million-dollar-a-year pay increase for some million-and-a-half persons in the armed services. The bill now goes to the White House.

Congress today completed action on a bill to extend for another year almost three billion dollars in corporation, income, and excise taxes. The old law would have expired at midnight tomorrow. The President signed the bill tonight.

The State Department implied today that the recent release of the Yalta Papers helped pile up a big vote for French and West German ratification of the German rearmament treaties. The Department says the Yalta Papers illuminates graphically the dangers,as well as possible values, of big-power conferences.

Twenty-three Senators proposed today that we take the lead in setting up an international reserve of food and raw materials under the United Nations.

The "New York World-Telegram and Sun" reports that the Salk polio vaccine is 100% effective, but Dr. Thomas Francis, of the University of Michigan, who is gathering reports on the effectiveness of the vaccine, says he knows nothing about the newspaper story. He says the official report has not yet been written.

Dr. Leo H. Bartheimer (?), of the American Medical Association, told Senators today that mental illness in this country has reached proportions in the nature of the greatest epidemic of plague we have ever experienced.

At the White House today reporters questioned the President about Admiral Carney's suggestion that the Communists might attack the Nationalist Islands of Quemoy and Matsu in about a month. We've recorded for you excerpts from the President's reply.

PRES.EISENHOWER: Ladies and gentlemen, I've tried to say many times none of us possesses a crystal ball. We cannot pretend to the efficacy of the ancient prophets when we talk about the future. Now, I have heard the possibility of war discussed many times during my governmental career and I've seen it occur on two or three occasions, but to prophesy when a war is going to break out is to pretend ... is to assume that we have an accuracy of information that I think has never yet been attained by a country that was to be attacked. What I have tried to say is this. In this torn (?) and distressed world, the danger, the risk, of war is always with us and we have got to be vigilant. We have got to be careful. And while we're doing it we've got to be as fair and as large-minded as we know how to accommodate and to understand the fears and the ambitions of others that might lead them into a risky venture and such a tragic thing as this, the same time so conducting ourselves that the world knows we arestrong, strong in our principles and our faith, also strong militarily and economically, and I don't believe there is

any possible way as of this time of describing the situation any better. And if I can make a comment, itis this. I do not believe that the peace of the world, the tranquility of the world,is being served at this moment by talking too much in terms of speculation about such things. I think that's all I have to say about this.
(?)
(?-barely audible)

SPEAKER: Mr. President, could you assess the present possibilities for a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait?

PRES. EISENHOWER: No, I can't! And, if you'll pardon me, I think we've talked enough about Formosa. I don't believe I have anything more to say about it.

SPEAKER: Do you disagree with the prospects that there might be (balance of question inaudible).

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, I certainly ... I will go back to that subject long enough to say this. I cannot say that there will not because I don't know,but I do think that if anyone predicting it will be that soon and can give me logical reasons for believing it will be that soon they have information that I do not.

WOMAN: Mr. President, (inaudible) ..... I seem to recall in World War 11, that (inaudible) ..... and in the (inaudible) ..... to say the least, (inaudible).

PRES. EISENHOWER: As a matter of fact, you have something there and (laughter) I meant to express something of thatkind when I said I didn't believe that we were doing the right thing, much good,by speculating too much in the future on (inaudible). There are just certain things in the world, if you're going to live in the confidence that you are right, ready to protect your rights, but you're not going to resort to aggressive force yourself, then you've got to be patient and strong in your principles, not to let anybody run over you, but not to try to say they're going to attack me today, therefore, I attacked them yesterday, so that I (inaudible).

SPEAKER: Mr. President, (inaudible) of the AP. Not mean-

ing to transgress on your (inaudible) the Malta remarks, but will Admiral Carney ... Carney be reprimanded for his remarks of last week?

PRES. EISENHOWER: Not by me!

MURROW: Then the President was asked to discuss some of the subjects that could be discussed at a Big Four conference.

PRES. EISENHOWER: It's not an easy question because there are so many different kinds of meetings that have been proposed by different people. One proposal coming from a very eminent source has been that we merely meet withoutan agenda and we have a broad talk. Well, now, there are many dangers in such a meeting because it could be considered another big (?) social. And if it is a social sort of get-together and trying to be friendly, there are many people in the world that are interpreting actions as well as words and they're interpreting them in terms of what has happened to them. Now, what does this meeting mean to them? Now, that's one kind of a meeting, ~~xxxix~~ that you have to watch. Moreover, if we would have a meeting certain questions would almost have to be examined, for example, let us say, the unificationof Germany, or some question affecting Germany. The wheels are now moving to make Germany ... West Germany a completely independent country. How can you talk about Germany when Germany is (inaudible). But if you had Germany where does it stop? There are sorts of things to be decided in these preparations before you can just meet and have something that is positive (?) for the peace of the world.

MURROW: You have heard recorded excerpts from the President's news conference. Mr. Eisenhower also told reporters that in the event of a big-power meeting with the Russians we do not know who would attend as the Soviet top man. He said at face value on the Soviet organization chart, Marshal Bulganin is at the top, but we don't know that he is actually the chief influence in the Soviet Government.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

ANNOUNCER: (Commercial)

That's my word for today and here's Mr. Murrow with his Word for Today.

MURROW: The President used his news conference today to rather put into perspective the speculating talk about war. Oliver Wendell Holmes once said: "Talking is like playing on the harp. There is as much in laying the hands on the strings to stop their vibration as in twanging them to bring out their music." The President has placed his hands upon the strings.

Good night and good luck!

ANNOUNCER: (Commercial)

Listen to Murrow tomorrow!

This is the CBS RADIO NETWORK

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President today discussed the world situation with Republican and Democratic congressmen. And Speaker Rayburn later told reporters:"I don't feel any better about'things". And Minority Leader Martin summed up the meeting with the President and Secretary of State Dulles by describing the general situation as "not too bright, not too gloomy, still tense".

This meeting took place after the President's weekly news conference at which he told reporters:too much speculation about war does not serve the peace of the world. In a few minutes we'll hear some excerpts from the the President's remarks as he told reporters of his disagreement with Admiral Carney's recent suggestion that the Chinese Reds might attack Matsu and the Quemoy islands in the middle of April.

Democratic Senator Kefauver charged today that there wre forces in the Administration "so powerful and apparently so eager for a war with China that they are becoming alsost impossible to resist." Kefauver charges that persons in high places in the Administration are "plotting and planning to get us into war over Quemoy and Matsu.

On Matsu islands, the Nationalist commander told reporters today: "It looks as though the Communists intend to come pretty soon." But he added: "Maybe tomorrow, maybe next week. Or it might be next year. You can't tell".

And on Formosa the Nationalists announced that they had attacked an enemy flotilla near the Matsus..sinking one wooden craft and damaging seven other small ships.

In Saigon, the French say they have arranged a temporary truce between the Viet Nam National army and a political-religious sect that opposes the American-supported premier.

The Russians today denied that Andrie Gromyko has violated a secrecy pledge by revealing the Soviet position at the London disarmament talks.

In London, the high command of the British Labor Party has decided not to push a move to expel left-winger Aneuran Bevan. He has assured the Labor executives that he will follow the labor party line in the future.

At the United Nations, Ambassador Lodge has told both Israel and Egypt that if they do not co-operate in ending frontier violence we will question "their whole attitude towards the problem of border security."

Defense Secretary Wilson today ordered the armed forces to cut their publicity staffs by one third to one-half..and to put civilians in charge. Wilson also ordered that any material written by military personnel for publicantion should be tested not alone for security but also for its "constructive contribution" to the Defense Department's mission.

Commander Wilkinson of the atomic submerine, Nautilus, told reporters today that the ship's performance in more than 3-thousand miles of tests has been "revolutionary and amazing."

The Senate has voted unanimously to approve a bill calling for a 750-million dollar a year pay increase for some million and a half persons in the armed services. The bill now goes to the White House.

Congress today completed action on a bill to extend for another year almost three billion dollars in wartime corporation income and excise taxes. Tho old law would have expired at midnight tomorrow.

The State Department implied today that the recent release of the Yalta papers helped pile up a big vote for French and West German ratification of the German re-armament treaties. The Department says the Yalta papers "illuminates graphically" the dangers, as well as possible values, of Big power conferences.

Twenty three senators proposed today that we take the lead in setting up an international reserve of food and raw materials..under the United Nations.

The New York World-Telegram and Sun reports that the Salk polio vaccine is 100 per cent effective. But Dr. Thomas Francis of the University of Michigan, who is gathering reports on the effectiveness of the vaccine, says he knows nothing about the newspaper story. He says "The official report has not been written."

Dr. Leo H. Barteimer of the American Medical Association told Senators today that mental illness in this country has "reached the proportions in the nature of the greatest epidemic or plague" we have ever experienced.

At the White House today reporters questioned the President about Admiral Carney's suggestion that the Communists might attack the Nationalist islands of Quemoy and Matsu in about a month. We've recorded for you excerpts from the President's reply.

EISENHOWER: Ladies and gentlemen, I've tried to say many times none of us possesses a crystal ball. We cannot pretend to the efficacy of the ancient prophets when we talk about the future. Now, I have heard the possibllity of war discussed many times during my governmental career and I've seen it occur on two or three occasions, but to prophesy when a war is going to break out is to pretend ..is to assume that we have an accuracy of information that I think has never yet been attained by a country that was to be attacked. What I have tried to say is this. In this torn and distressed world, the danger, the risk, of war is always with us and we have got to be vigilant. We have got to be careful. And while we're doing it we've got to be as fair and as large-minded as we know how to accommodate and to understand the fears and the ambitions of others that might lead them into a risky venture ans such a tragic thing as this, the same time so conducting ourselves that

the world knows we are strong, strong in our principles and our faith, also strong militarily and economically, and I don't believe there is any possible way of describing the situation any better. And if I can make a comment, it is this. I do not believe that the peace of the world, the tranquility of the world, is being served at this moment by talking too much in terms of speculation about such things. I think that's all I have to say about this.

SPEAKER: Mr. President, could you assess the present possibilities for a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait?

EISENHOWER: No, I can't! And, if you'll pardon me, I think we've talked enough about Formosa. I don't believe t have anything more to say about it.

SPEAKER: Do you disagree with the prospects that there might be (balance inaudible)

EISENHOWER: Well, I certainly..I will go back to that subject long enough to say this. I cannot say that there will not because I don't know, but I do think that if anyone predicting it will be that soon can can give me logical reasons for believing it will be that soon they have information I do not.

WOMAN: Mr. President...(inaudible)..I seem to recall in world War II that (inaudible) and in the (inaudible) ..to say the least, (inaudible)

EISENHOWER: As a matter of fact, you have something there and (laughter)I meant to express something of that kind when I said I didn't believe that we were doing the right thing, much good, by speculating too much on the future on (inaudible). There are just certainthings in the world, if you're going to live in the confidence that you are right, ready to protect your rights, but you're not going to resort to aggressive force yourself, then you've got to be patient and strong in your principles, not to let anybody run over you, but not to try to say they're going to attack me today, therefore, I attacked them yesterday, so that I (inaudible)

SPEAKER: Mr. President, (inaudible) of the AP. Not meaning to transgress on your (inaudible) the Malta remarks, but will Admiral Carney...Carney be rep-remanded for his remarks of last week?

EISENHOWER: Not by me!

MURROW: Then the President was asked to discuss some of the subjects that could be discussed at a Big Four conference.

EISENHOWER: It's not an easy question because there are so many different kinds of meetings that have been proposed by different people. One proposal coming from a very eminent sourse has been that we merely meet without an agenda and we have a broad talk. Well, now, there are many dangers in such a meeting because it could be considered another big social . And if it is such a meeting because it could be considered another big social sort of of get-together and trying to be friendly, there are many people in the world that are interpreting actions as well as words and they're interpreting them in terms of what has happened to them. Now, what does this meeting mean to them? Now, that's one kind of a meeting, that you have to attck. Moreover, if we would have a meeting certain questions would almost have to be examined, for example, let us say, the unification of Germany, or some question affecting Germany. The wheels are now moving to make Germany...West Germany a completely independent country. How cay you talk about Germany when Germany is (inaudible). But if you had Germany where dies it stop? There are sorts of things to be decided in these preparations before you can just meet and have something that is positive for the peace of the world.

MURROW: You have heard recorded excerpts from the President's news conference. Mr. Eisenhower also told reporters that in the event of a big-power meeting with the Russians we do not know who would attend as the Soviet top man.He said at face value on the Soviet organization chart, Marshal Bulganin is at the top, but we don't know that he is actually the chief influence in the Soviet

Government.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The President used his news conference today to rather put into perspective the speculating talk about war. Oliver Wendell Holmes once said: "Talking is like playing on the harp. There is as much in laying the hands on the strings to stop their vibration as in twanging them to bring out thiir music." The President has placed his hands upon the strings.

Good Night and Good Luck.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, March 31, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

ANNC'R: (C O M M E R C I A L)

And now, here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: THIS IS THE NEWS:

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved the Paris treaties to rearm West Germany. The vote was 14 to 1. North Dakota's Republican Senator Langer was the only one who voted no. The treaties now go to the full Senate, where final action may come tomorrow. Thru these treaties, which would restore German sovereignty and allow her to rearm as a full member of NATO, the West hopes to build a stronger bulwark against Communism in Europe.

In another action today the Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimously to request Secretary of State Dulles to discuss in a closed-door session the release of the Yalta papers. Chairman George said this is not an investigation; that the committee wants to ask Secretary Dulles why the documents included informal remarks and materials as well as papers dealing directly with the formal decisions taken. Democrats have accused the Administration of releasing the documents for political purposes. Senator Sparkman today described a Republican summary of the papers as an attempt to disgrace former President Roosevelt.

The President today discussed the world situation with Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate. And Republican Senator Wiley said later that the President has not made any decision on the question of defending Quemoy and the Matsus. He said that decision will depend on the development of facts in the future. Democratic Senator George said after the talks, "There is nothing alarming and there is no immediate crisis in the Far East."

The State Department says this country is trying to work out arrangements which would permit a delegation of Russian farmers to visit the

United States. The idea was originally advanced by an Iowa paper, in commenting on reports of Soviet food difficulties. Now the State Department says that if details can be worked out, it would be handled as an exchange of agricultural delegations between the two countries.

A purge of collective farm bosses is reported under way in Russia. Moscow radio says the Soviet plans to shift tens of thousands of Communist party officials to collective farms in an effort to boost lagging agricultural production.

There is a new development in Indochina. One of the religious sects rebelling against Premier Diem of Free Vietnam has moved over to the side of the Government with its 25,000 troops; but the other two dissenting groups are still threatening more trouble.

Foreign Aid Chief Harold Stassen today informed the McClellan Senate Investigating subcommittee that it may not question any of his aides unless he or his lawyers are on hand. The committee is investigating negotiations on a Pakistan grain shortage problem. One of Stassen's assistants said Stassen feels that the staff of any government agency in the Executive Branch has to be free of any feeling that they will be called on to explain any recommendations they may make. This did not sway the committee. It immediately sent a subpoena for Stassen to appear next Wednesday and bring along every record, every document relating to the Pakistan project.

The Senate Banking Committee, which investigated the stock market, today decided to have one of its subcommittees look into particular phases of the market, such things as proxy fights, uranium stocks and investment trends.

A special Justice Department committee has recommended to Attorney General Brownell that the Federal Fair Trade Law be repealed. After an eighteen months' study the committee contends that the law permits price-fixing agreements which conflict with our free enterprise system. The committee says these pricing arrangements conflict with Federal anti-trust policy.

The President today signed the Military Pay bill, which gives an average 6½% pay raise to more than a million and a half members of the armed forces. It affects enlisted personnel with more than two years' service and officers with more than three years' service.

The American Roadbuilders' Association has told Congress that it can handle the President's proposed highway building program with economy and dispatch. The association agrees that the 101-billion-dollar plan is a job that staggers the imagination.

In Cleveland, CIO President Walter Reuther told the Auto Workers' convention that the new National Labor Federation, combining the AFL and the CIO, must launch an organizing and political crusade and guard against becoming stagnant. He called for a drive to organize the unorganized and to raise the substandard consumers and make them into first-class consumers.

The Labor Department predicts a moderate rise in employment for most of the nation this spring. It says a survey of employers' hiring plans shows that job gains are expected thru mid May in all but 16 of the country's 149 major industrial centers.

The alarm over the China crisis has quieted somewhat in Washington - and it is possible to turn eyes in another direction: to Europe and the approaching four-power conference. In comparison, Europe gives the impression of being more peaceable. However, a closer look shows that to be an illusion. When Premier Bulganin of the Soviet Union professed a positive attitude toward President Eisenhower's advocacy of a four-power meeting he was using words. We know by now the difference between words and deeds in dealing with the Soviet Union. Shortly after Marshal Bulganin used the friendly words, the Communists produced a deed, the first deed which can count as a Soviet response to the ratification of German rearmament. The deed was to start clamping a blockade on West Berlin. It was done without fanfare. It was accompanied by a lame explanation about an economic reason for it, but it was not a peaceable act; and it was a reminder that in the

cold war the battleground of Berlin is always available to the Communists, for they always can lock their hands on Berlin's throat.

The Communist deed was to step up the tax on all road traffic entering West Berlin thru the Soviet zone. The tax on trucks was increased eleven times. This is nearly prohibitive. West Berlin gets 37% of its food and raw materials by road. City prices will rise catastrophically and employment fall just as badly unless relief is arranged. The news about this Soviet deed coincides with a great surge of talk about a four-power conference. Much of this talk is optimistic - not only about the conference being held but about its achieving a great deal. The Soviet deed might serve as a warning. I don't mean that the talks are going to fail, or that the West will be outmanoeuvred. That would be prophesying. All I mean is that the deed should bring back memories of what a tough rough-and-tumble experience it is to negotiate with the Kremlin.

The Communists don't just want harmony and happiness for everybody from a meeting. They want to prevent the arming of Germany at any cost. They want to split the Western Allies. They want to clear the way for a sweep of Asia. True, they want to achieve these objectives without war, and Moscow's protestations of peaceful purposes are accurate enough, since the objectives could not be achieved by an all-out war. But the projected four-power talks are not being entered in the hope or determination to end the cold war now - not even by us. Obviously, we should rejoice if they could result in a victory for disarmament in a safely free world, but we foresee the cold war lasting indefinitely.

Nevertheless, four-power talks can do a great deal. They can solve specific problems, like an Austrian treaty. They might even advance the date when Germany can be united, tho that would be expecting a lot. They might put the brakes on the arms race, so that the danger of an intercontinental push-button war was pushed back. But it is healthy for anyone viewing these pleasing prospects to feel the jolt of the increased road taxes at Berlin.

Such far-reaching actions are not accidentally timed by some underling of the Soviet empire. They happen at moments carefully selected at the top. I do not suggest that the jolt should dissuade us from entering a conference or do more than wake us up to the kind of stamina we shall need. Clarly, a conference has to be held - not only because some of our allies are committed to it, but for our own sake. We need a relaxation of tensions and an improvement in understanding and relations all the way 'round. The China crisis has startled many into realizing how easy it would be to be pushed into disaster. It has made a four-power conference appear somewhat more desirable than it did before.

This road tax at Berlin was an opening grab in a tussle, not the final throttling of a city - and West Berlin can get relief. The Bonn Government could bear the tax itself if it wanted to, tho it wouldn't very much want to, since that would be paying blackmail and doing it in public. It can retaliate; it can cut off all exports to East Germany. This would cripple the buyers more than the exporters, since West German products are essential to the East German economy. But Bonn will hesitate to do this as it could lead to Communist reprisals, like putting prohibitive taxes on barge and rail traffic into Berlin - and this could blow up a hurricane. All Bonn has done so far is to interrupt negotiations with East Germany for a new trade agreement. The Big Three in Berlin can protest against the taxes to the Soviet authorities on the Control Commission, but that won't get them very far.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the WORD FOR TODAY. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: (C O M M E R C I A L)

That's my word for today - and here's Mr. Murrow with his WORD FOR TODAY.

MURROW: When the Russians speak friendly words toward us and then start clamping a new blockade on West Berlin, we are reminded of an old Italian proverb: From saying to doing is a long step. And there are many in Washing-

ton who would use the blunt words of the Roman playwright Plautus: "Let deeds match words."

Good Night and Good Luck!

DIXON: (C O M M E R C I A L)

ANNC'R: This is the CBS RADIO NETWORK.

Ediphone trans..E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved the Paris treaties to rearm West Germany. The vote was 14 to 1. North Dakota's Republican Senator Langer was the only one who voted no. The treaties now go to the full Senate, where final action may come tomorrow. Through these treaties, which would restore German soverignty and allow her to rearm as a full member of NATO, the West hopes to build a stronger bulwark against Communism in Europe.

In another action today the Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimously to request Secretary of State Dulles to disucss in a closed-door session the release of the Yalta papers. Chairman George said this is not an investigation; that the committee wants to ask Secretary Dulles why the documents included included informal remarks and materials as well as papers dealing directly with the formal decisions taken. Democrats have accused the Administration of releasing the docuaments for political purposes. Senator Sparkman today described a Republican summary of the papers as an attempt to disgrace former President Roosevelt.

The President today discussed the world situation with Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate. And Republican Senator Wiley said later that the President has not made any decision on the question of defending Quemoy and the Matsus. He said that decision will depend on the development of facts in the future. Democratic Senator George said after the talks, "There is nothing alarming and there is no immediate crisis in the Far East."

The State Department says this country is trying to work out arrangements which would permit a delegation of Russian farmers to visit the United States. The idea was originally advanced by an Iowa paper, in commenting on reports

of Soviet food difficulties. Now the State Department says that if details can be worked out, it would be handled as an exchange of agricultureal delegations between the two countries.

A purge of collective farm bosses is reported underway in Russia. Moscow radio says the Soviet plans to shift tens of thousands of Communist party officials to collective farms in an effort to boost lagging agricultural production.

There is a new developemtn in Indochina. One of the religious sects rebelling against Premier Diem of Free Vietnam has moved over to the side of the Government with its 25,000 troops; but the other two dissenting groups are still threatining more trouble.

Foreign Aid Chief Harold Stassen today informed the McClellan Senate Investigating subcommittee that it man not question any of his aides unless he or his Lawyers are on hand. The committee is investigating negotiations on a Pakistan grain shortage problem. One of Stassen's Executive Branch has to be free of any feeling that they will be called on to explain any recommendations they may make. This did not sway the committee. It immediately sent a subpoena for Stassen to appear next Wednesday and bring along every record every document relating to the Pakistan project. The Senate Banking committee, which investigated the stock market, today decided to have one of its subcommittees look into particular phases of the market, such things as proxy fights, uranium stocks and investment trends.

A special Justice Department committee has recommended to Attorney General Brownell that the Federal Fair Trade Law be repealed. After an eighteen months' study the committee contends that the law permits price-fixing agreements which conflict with our free enterprise system. The committee says these arrangements conflict with Federal anti-trust policy.

The President today signed the Military Pay bill, which gives an average 6½% pay raise to more than a million and a half members of the armed forces. It affects enlisted personnel with more than two years' service and officers with more than three years's service.

The American Roadbuilders's Association has told Congress that it can handle the President's proposed highway building program with economy and dispatch. The association agrees that the 101-billion-dollar plan is a job that staggers the imagination.

In Cleveland, CIO President Walter Reuther told the Auto Workers's convention that the new National Labor Federation, combining the AFof L and the CIO, must launch an organizing and political crusade and guard against becoming stagnent. He called for a drive to organize the unorganized and to raise the substandard consumers and make them into first-class consumers.

The Labor Department predicts a moderate rise in employment for most of the nation this spring. It says a survey of employers' hiring plans shows that job gains are expected through mid May in all but 16 of the country's 149 major insustrial centers.

The alarm over the China crisis has quieted somewhat in Washington - and it is possible to turn eyes on another direction: to Europe and the approaching four-power conference. In comparison, Europe gives the impression of being more peaceable. However, a closer look shows that to be an illusion. When Premier Bulganin of the Soviet Union professed a positive attitude toward President Eisenhower's advocacy of a four-power meeting he was using words. We know by now the difference between words and deeds in dealing with the Soviet Union. Shortly after Marshal Bulganin used the friendly words, the Communists produced a deed, the first deed which can count as a Soviet response to the ratification of German rearmament. The deed was to start clamping a

blockade on West Berlin. It was done without fanfare. It was accompanied by a lame explanation about an economic reason for it, but it was not a peaceable act; and it was a reminder that in the cold war the battleground of Berlin is always available to the Communists, for they always can lock their hands on Berlin's throat.

The Communist deed was to step up the tax on all road traffic entering West Berlin through the Soviet zone. The tax on trucks was increased eleven times. This is nearly prohibitive. West Berlin gets 37% of its food and raw materials by road. City prices will rise catastrophically and employmend fall just as badly unless relief is arranged. The news about this Soviet deed coincided with a great surge of talk about a four-power conference. Much of this talk is optimistic - not only about the conference being held but about achieving a great deal. The Soviet deed might serve as a warning. I don't mean that the talks are going to fail, or that the West willbe outmaneuvered. That would be prophesying. All I mean is that the deed should bring back memories of what a tough rough-and-tumble experience it is to negotiate with the Kremlin.

The Communists don't just want harmony and happiness for everybody from a meeting. They want to prevent the arming of Germany at any cost. They want to split the Western Allies. They want to clear the way for a sweep of Asia. True, they want to achieve these objectives without war, and Moscow's protestations of peaceful purposes are accurate enough, since the objectives could not be achieved by an all-out war. But the projected four-power talks are not being entered in the hope or determination to end the cold war now - not even by us. Obviously, we should rejoice if they could result in a victory for disarmement in a safely free world, but we foresee the cold war lasting indefinitely.

Nevertheless, four-power talks can do a great deal. They can solve specific problems, like an Austrian treaty. They might even advance the date when Germany can be united, though that would be expecting a lot. They might put the brakes on the arms race, so that the danger of an intercontinental push-button war was pushed back. But it is healthy for any newviewing these pleasing prospects to feel the jolt of the increased road taxes at Berlin. Such far-reaching actions are not accidentally timed by some underling of the Soviet empire. They happen at moments carefully selected at the top. I do not suggest that the jolt should dissuade us from entering a conference or do more than wake us up to the kind of stamina we shall need. Clearly, a conference has to be held - not only because some of our allies are committed to it, but for our own sak. We need a relaxation of tensions and an improvement in understanding and relations all the way 'round. The China crisis has startled many into realizing how easy it would be to be pushed into disaster. It has made a four-power conference appear somewhat more desirable than it did before.

This road tax at Berlin was an opening grab in a tussle, not the final throttling of a city - and West Berlin can get relief. The Bonn Government could bear the tax itself if it wanted to, though it wouldn't very much want to, since that would be paying blackmail and doing it in public. Ti can retaliate; it can cut off all expoets to East Germany. This would cripple the buyers more than the exporters, since West German products are essential to the East German economy. But Bon will hesitate to do this as it would lead to Communist reprisals, like putting prohibitive taxes on barge and rail traffic into Berlin - and this could blow up a hurricane. All Bonn has done so far is to interrupt negotiations with East Germany for a new trade agreement. The Big Three in Berlin can protest against the taxes to the Soviet authorities on the Control Commission, but that won't get them very far.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: When the Russians speak friendly words toward us and then start clamping a new blockade on West Berlin, we are reminded of an old Italian proverb: From saying to doing is a long step. And there are many in Washington who would use the blunt words of the Roman playwright Plautus: "Let deeds match words."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday, April 1, 1955

This is the news:

The Senate today ratified the Paris treaties to re-arm West Germany. #

The vote was 76 to two with Republican Senators, Langer of North Dakota and Malone of Nevada voting "no." These treaties, approved recently by West Germany and France, have been approved by the other allies except Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Luxembourg. They are expected to take action within a month. The treaties: end the occupation of Germany by western troops.. permit the Germans to organize their own army and air force. AND admit West Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Chairman George says they will "improve the chances for a Big Four or Big Five meeting that will produce something more constructive and helpful than stalemate and propaganda."

The Senate today was still talking about what the President should do if the Chinese Communists invade the Quemoy and Matsu islands. #

Democratic Senator Morse of Oregon proposed that the Nationalists evacuate both islands. Senator Mc Carthy wants the President to make it clear that the islands will be defended. Morse says if we defend the islands, we'll be taking part in a civil war that's none of our business. McCarthy

says the President is adopting a deadly dangerous attitude..in refusing to say whether we'll defend the islands. Mc Carthy accused Democratic Senator Kefauver of "appeasement" because Kefauver charged recently that some government officials are plotting to get us into war. And Senator Smith of New Jersey, ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, says he was wrong in saying--yesterday--that the President does not think the Russians would support a Chinese Communist attack on Matsu and Quemoy.

On Formosa, which we are pledged to defend, the Nationalist commander says he doesn't need American ground troops to defend the island. But he does need our air and naval support.

The Philippines today experienced their worst earthquake in years. The Philippine News Service says at least 164 people were killed..hundreds of homes flattened.. concrete bridges and highways ripped open.

In Great Britain, the Conservatives scored solid gains in the nation's county council elections.

And in Germany, west German truckers are paying the new high Communist taxes to keep the highway open to west Berlin. The West calls the tax political blackmail...retribution for West German

ratification of the Paris agreements.

In Washington, The Senate Investigating Subcommittee says it has served a supbena on Foreign Aid Director Stassen to appear on Wednesday with all records concerning a project to build grain elevators in Pakistan. Stassen's office says he has not been served with the subpena..that Stassen feels this would be "superfluous" because he intends to appear before the committee voluntarily.

The Interstate Commerce Commission today threw out government claims that the nation's railroads owe the government between two and three billion dollars...in refunds on World War Two military freight bills. The case was started in 1946 by former Attorney General Clark. The Commission said today that the government had no basis for seeking the refunds.

The President today paid tribute to two newspaper publishers who died a little more than 24 hours apart: Joseph Pulitzer of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Robert McCormick of the Chicago Tribune. The President said:"Although frequently on opposite sides of public issues, both were staunch champaions of a free press so essential to our freedoms."

The President today withdrew the NOMINATION of retied brigadier-general Julis C. Holmes to be ambassador to Iran. The appointment had been approved by the Foreign Relations Committee. But Holmes asked that it be withdrawn because of advice from his doctor.

Carl Fritts, of the Automotive Safety Foundation, told Congress today that the completion of the 40-thousand mile system of interstate modern superhighways would mean that 35-hundred lives could be saved each YEAR.

In 19 plants of the U.S. Rubber Company some 35-thousand C.I.O. workers went on strike at midnight...for a longer vacation and other benefits.

Here in New York Henry (The Dutchman) Grunewald was sentenced to five years in prison, and fined 10-thousand dollars, for conspiracy in tax-fixes involving 160-thousand dollars. Grunewald is 62. Another defendent, Attorney Max Halperin, 70, of New York, was sentenced to five years and fined 8-thousand dollars.

And Major General Whitney, chief aide to General McArthur, said today that General McArthur did not plead for Russian help in the war against Japan..prior to the Yalta conference. Whitney said that an entry

in the "Forrestal Diaries" suggesting this, was either written by someone else or that the late James V. Forrestal was "even then suffering from a mental disorder."

Edward R. Murrow: April 1, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

An announcement in Australia today, that the Australian Commonwealth will send land, sea and air forces to Malaya, to fight at the side of the British and New Zealanders against Communist terrorists, is being presented as a response to a plea by Secretary Dulles, at the Bangkok meeting of the South East Asia Treaty Organization. # On the face of it, this is a little incomprehensible, for it really is not Mr. Dulles's concern, whether Australia sends troops to defend a valuable piece of the British Empire.

However, you may recall that Prime Minister Menzies of Australia showed up in Washington, after the Bangkok meeting, and held quiet talks with our top officials. And if one were to guess that today's announcement from Australia is part of something taking shape in planning stronger defense against Communism in Asia, he might not be far wrong.

Attention in this country has been so focussed on Quemoy and Matsu as to lose sight of the wider problem of organizing strength to meet the rising Communist danger elsewhere in the Far East. It is about this that talks have been held; it was about this, that Mr. Menzies came to Washington. Today's promise of Australian forces for Malaya may clear the way for a number of moves. One might be for the United States itself to assume stronger obligations to share the defense of Malaya than already contained

in the SEATO pact. In return for such a pledge, Australia might strengthen its commitments to defend South Korea and Indochina. Australia was one of the sixteen nations fighting for the United Nations in Korea, and still has troops there in the Commonwealth division.

To get to a still more important possibility, Australia might promise to help defend Formosa, if the Communists attacked there. This pledge, however, would not be given before the unclear status of the coastal islands was resolved. Australia will not fight for them. Mr. Menzies made that clear when he was here.

Under the Anzus treaty - that is our alliance with Australia and New Zealand - Australia is bound to help the United States if we are attacked. But it would be going beyond that commitment if it promised to help defend Formosa.

What ~~one~~ can be seen emerging is the three-front idea of Secretary Dulles, that is, the assurance that if the Chinese Communists agress anywhere they will find themselves fighting simultaneously in North, Central and Southeast Asia. This thesis has not yet won the endorsement of Sir Anthony Eden. He doesn't like to be bound to fight in North Asia, and has been cautious about making a binding promise to defend Formosa.

It would appear that Mr. Menzies is taking up a position between Sir Anthony and Mr. Dulles. He is willing to subscribe to the three-front idea and help in Formosa if the United States will do something additional in Malaya and will give up the coastal islands. Whether the United States does so remains to be seen. But it would help Mr. Menzies to win support for his own expansion of Australia's commitments. He faces strong opposition at home, for the Labor Party is on record against sending Australian forces even to Malaya.

But in one respect Mr. Menzies stayed close to Eden. That was in refusing help in Formosa while the status of the coastal islands is unclear, and in taking no part in defending the islands. Canada, Britain and France are all against defending the islands. The pressure on the Administration to give up this defense is about as strong as friendly diplomatic relations permit. It is about as great as the pressure by certain of the President's military and political advisers to make it clear he will defend them.

The Senators who were briefed by the President on foreign policy yesterday, came away with the impression that the views of our Allies weighed heavily with him. Whether he mentioned the possibility of an Australian promise to help defend Formosa is not disclosed. ~~But much a~~

But such a promise might develop into a pattern and bring more promises of aid. This may be the basis for reports published today that when we get adequate guarantees of help in Formosa we could give up the coastal islands, for that no longer would look like a show of weakness.

The Senators who heard the President got the impression that he has not decided to abandon the islands. But they also got the impression that he would not choose to defend them unless it were pretty unmistakable that the Reds really were aiming at Formosa, not just at the islands.

So far the Communist strategy has been to proceed down the coast methodically, starting above the Tachens and moving along till now they are opposite Matsu in their build-up, though preparations may not be finished. If they continue like this they would attack Matsu before they are ready to attack Quemoy.

An assault just strong enough to take Matsu would not look like a blow aimed at Formosa. So if the President wanted to interpret closely the authority given him by Congress, he would not feel obliged to defend Matsu by itself. And if he knew he was gaining international support for the defense of Formosa, he might find it justifiable to give up the coastal islands altogether.

The temptation to prophesy frequently overcomes even modest men. Mark Twain once said of prophecy: "It is the restfullest vocation there is. When the spirit of prophecy comes upon you, you merely cake your intellect and lay it off in a cool place for a rest; and unship your jaw and leave it alone. It will work itself. The result is prophecy."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Senate today ratified the Paris treaties to re-arm West Germany.

The vote was 76 to two, with Republican Senators Langer of North Dakota and Malone of Nevada voting "no". These treaties, approved recently by West Germany and France, have been approved by the other allies except Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Luxembourg. They are expected to take action within a month. The treaties end the occupation of Germany by western troops. ....permit the Germans to organize their own army and air force..and admit West Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Chairman George says they will "improve the chances for a Big Four or Big Five meeting that will produce something more constructive and helpful than stalemate and propaganda."

The Senate today was still talking about that the President should do if the Chinese Communists invade the Quemoy and Matsu islands.

Democratic Senator Morse of Oregon proposed that the Nationalists evacuate both islands. Senator McCarthy wants the President to make it clear that the islands will be defended. Morse says it we defend the islands we'll be taking part in a civil war that's none of our business. McCarthy says the President is adopting a deadly dangerous attitude..in refusing to say whether we'll defend the islands. McCarthy accused Democratic Senator Kefauver of "appeasement" because Kefauver charged recently that some government officials are plotting to get us into war. And Senator Smith of New Jersey, ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, says he was wrong in saying--yesterday--that the President does not think the Russians would support a Chinese Communist attack on Matsu and Quemoy.

On Formosa, which we are pledged to defend, the Nationalist commander says he doesn't need American ground troops to defend the island. But he does need our air and naval support.

The Philippines today experienced their worst earthquake in years. The Philippine News Service says at least 163 people were killed...hundreds of homes flattened..concrete bridges and highways ripped open.

In Great Britain, the Conservatives scored solid gains in the nation's county council elestions.

And in Germany, West German truckers are paying the new high Communist taxes to keep the highway open to West Berlin. The West calls the tax political blackmail..retribution for West German ratification of the Paris agreements.

In Washington, the Senate Investigating Subcommittee says it has served a subpoena on Foreign Aid Director Stassen to appear on Wednesday with all records concerning a project to build grain elevators in Pakistan.

Stassen's office says he has not been served with the subpoena..that Stassen feels this would be "superfluous" because he intents to appear before the committee voluntarily.

The Interstate Commerce Commission today threw out government claims that the nation's railroads owe the government between two and three billion dollars ..in refunds on World War Two military freight bills. The case was started in 1946 by former Attorney General Clark. The Commission said today that the government had no basis for seeking the refunds.

The President today paid tribute to two newspaper publishers who died a little more than 24 hours apart: Juseph Politzer of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Robert McCromick of the Chicago Tribune. The President said: "Although frequently on opposite sides of public issues, both were staunch champions of a free press so essential to our freedoms."

The President today withdrew the nomination of retired brigadier general Julius C. Holmes to be ambassador to Iran. The appointment had been approved by the Foreign Relations Committee. But Holmes asked that it be withdrawn because of advice from his doctor.

Carl Fritts, of the Automotive Safety Foundation, told Congress today that the completion of the 40-thousand mile system of interstate modern superhighways would mean that 35-hundred lives could b saved each year.

In 19 plants of the U.S. Rubber Company some 35-thousand C.I.O. workers went on strike at midnight..for a longer vacation and other benefits.

Here in New York, Henry (The Dutchman) Grunewald was sentenced to five years in prison, and fined 10-thousand dollars, for conspiracy in tax-fixes involving 160-thou and dollars. Grunewald is 62. Another defendent, Attorney Max Halperin, 70, of New York, was sentenced to five years and fined 8-thousand dollars.

And Major General Whitney, chief aide to General McArthur, said today that General McArthur did not plead for Russian help in the war against Japan.. ..prior to the Yalta conference. Whitney said that an entry in the "Forrestal Diaries" suggesting this, was either written by someone else or that the late James V. Forrestal was "even then suffering from a mental disorder."

An announcement in Australia today, that the Australian Commonwealth will send land, sea and air forces to Malaya, to fight at the side of the British and New Zealanders against Communist terrorists, is being presented as a response to a plea by Secretary Dulles, at the Bangkok meeting af the South East Asia Treaty Organization.

On the face of it, this is a little incomprehensible, for it really is not Mr. Dulles's concern, whether Australia sends troops to defend a valuable piece of the British Empire.

However, you may recall that Prime Minister Menzies of Australia showed up in Washington, after the Bangkok meeting, and held quiet talks with our top officials. And if one were to guess that today's announcement from Australia is part of something taking shape in planning stronger defense against Communism in Asia, he might not be far wrong.

Attention in this country has been so focussed on Quemoy and Matsu as to lose sight of the wider problem of organizing strength to m et the rising Communist danger elsewhere in the Far East. It is about this that talks have been held; it was about this, that Mr. Menzies came to Washington. Today's promise of Australian forces for Malaya may clear the way for a number of moves. One might be for the United States itself to assume stronger obligations to share the defense of Malaya than already contained in the SEATO pact. In return for such a pledge, Australia might strengthen its commitments to defend South Korea and Indochina. Australia was one of the sixteen nations fighting for the United Nations in Korea, and still has troops there in the Commonwealth division.

To get to a still more important possibility, Australia might promise to help defend Formosa, if the Communists attacked there. This pledge, however, would not be given before the unclear status of the coastal islands was resolved. Australia will not fight for them. Mr. Menzies made that clear when he was here.

Under the Anzus treaty - that is our alliance with Australia and New Zealand - Australia is bound to help the United States if we are attacked. But if would be going beyond that commitment if it promised to help defend Formosa.

What can be seen emerging is the three-front idea of Secretary Dulles, that is, the assurance that if the Chinese Communists agress anywhere,

they will find themselves fighting simultaneously in North, Central and Southeast Asia. This thesis has not yet won the endorsement of Sir Anthony Eden. He doesn't like to be bound to fight in North Asia, and has been cautious about making a binding promise to defend Formosa.

It would appear that Mr. Menzies is taking up a position between Sir Anthony and Mr. Dulles. He is willing to subscribe to the three-front idea and help in Formosa, if the United States will do something additional in Malaya and will give up the coastal islands. Whether the United States does so remains to be seen. But it would help Mr. Merzies to win support for his own expansion of Australias commitments. He faces strong opposition at home, for the Labor Party is on record against sending Australian forces even to Malaya.

But in one respect Mr. Menzies stayed close to Eden. That was in refusing to help in Formosa while the status of the coastal islands is unclear, and in taking no part in defending the islands. Canada, Britain and France are all against defending the islands. The pressure on the Administration to give up this defense is about as strong as friendly diplomatic relations permit. It is about as great as the pressure by certain of the President's military and political advisers to make it clear he will defend the.

The Senators who were breifed by the President on foreign policy yesterday, came away with the impression that the views of our Allies weighed heavily with him. Whether he mentioned the possibility of an Australian promise to help defend Formosa is not disclosed.

But such a promise might develop into a pattern and bring more promises of aid. This may be the basis for erports published today that when we get adequate guarantees of help in Formosa we could give up the coastal islands, for that no longer would look like a show of weakness.

The Senators who heard the President got the impression that he has hot decided to abandon the islands. But they also got the impression that he would not choose to defend them unless it were pretty unmistakable that the Reds really were aiming at Formosa, not just at the islands.

So far the Communist strategy has been to proceed down the coast methodically, starting above the Tachens and moving along till now whey are opposite Matsu in their build-up, though preparations may not be finished. If they continue like this they would attack Matsu before they are ready to attack Quemoy.

An assault just strong enough to take Matsu would not look like a blow aimed at Formosa. So if the President wanted to interpret closely the authority biven him by Congress, he could feel obliged to defend Matsu by itself. And if he knew he was gaining international support for the defense of Formosa, he might find it justifiable to give up the coastal islands altogether.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The temptation to prophesy frequently overcomes even modest men. Mark Twain once said of prophecy: " t is the restfullest vocation there is. When the spirit of prophecy comes upon you, you merely take your intellect and lay it off in a cool place for a rest; and unship your jaw and leave it alone. It will work itself. The result is prophecy."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday April 18th 1955 -

Good evening. Here's what happened today:

The Chinese Communists have had their first purge since they ~~seized~~ conquered the Chinese mainland in 1949. The Peiping Radio says that Kao Kang, described as the Manchurian Stalin, the man who bossed Red China's 5-year-plan, has committed suicide. Peiping says this happened after he was purged from the Communist party for "conspiring" to seize the "leadership of the party and the state." Peiping also tells us that another Communist official, party secretary for East China and boss of Shanghai, has been purged for attacking the party. Apparently this one is still alive. Both men have long been considered high in the pro-Russian wing of the Chinese party. //

A high Chinese Nationalist said today that the Communists have completed one airfield and are nearing completion on another... both on the mainland near ~~the~~ invasion-threatened Quemoy and Matsu islands. And Army Secretary Stevens, visiting Chiang Kai Shek on Formosa today, told reporters that the Nationalist army is "an important bulwark of the free world."

In Indo-China the rebels have sent four more companies of troops across the Mekong River to threaten Saigon with new civil war.

Japanese newspapers today are criticizing Premier Hatoyama and accusing him of "talking too much" and "losing face" because Secretary of State Dulles has refused to talk with the Japanese foreign minister at this time. Opposition parties and even some of Hatoyama's supporters are accusing the government of a major diplomatic blunder. The plan was to send Foreign Minister Shigemitsu to Washington to discuss Japan's defense budget. After Mr. Dulles said he had no time for such a meeting now, Premier Hatoyama said he regretted having announced his plans before "ascertaining the convenience of the other side."

In Moscow today former premier Malenkov showed up at a party honoring the Communist government of Hungary. This was news only because Malenkov had been absent from Soviet functions for nearly two weeks..There had been doubts expressed in western circles about his whereabouts..and speculation that he might have been liquidated.

Foreign Minister Molotov today demanded that the United States return Valery Lysikov, the teen-aged Russian who recently crossed into west Berlin and obtained political asylum. Mr. Molotov says the boy had difficulty in school..had shown instability..was

flunking geomoetry. Molotov also charges that the boy was intimidated by American officials when he was recently interviewed in Berlin by his Russian parents. But officials of the United States Escapee program, in Frankfurt reject Molotov's charges. Further, they say: "The kid knows his own mind and has the strength of his own convictions."

In London tonight, Sir Winston Churchill was host at a dinner party to Queen Elizabeth and 50 other guests, who included the top officials of the government. His family. Close friends and leaders of the opposition party. All reports indicate that this is Sir Winston's farewell party as prime minister..that he will HAND his resignation to the queen tomorrow or Wednesday. It's the biggest story of the year for Great Britain but there are no newspapers to tell it. The papers have been strike-bound for the past eleven days. Sir Winston has called a cabinet meeting for tomorrow when he's expected to say farewell to the men who have worked with him since 1951. And tonight, Sir Anthony Eden, who is expected to succeed Churchill, conferred with the men he's expected to have at his side.

In Berlin, East German trade experts refused to bargain with West Germans on the Communist-imposed truck tax on highways into Berlin.

The Eastern members of the trade committee kept the Westerners waiting for five hours. Then they showed up, handed the Westerners a letter, and ~~walked~~ strode out of the room.

Isreal today asked the United Nations Security Council to hold an urgent meeting to consider charges that Egypt has engaged in "aggressive actions" along the Isreali-Egyptian ~~border~~ frontier. A spokesman says Isreal wants the Council to meet as quickly as possible.

In Washington today, Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told a Senate committee that atomic weapons are now "conventional" in our military strategy. This, he said, permits a reduction in our military manpower. Admiral Radford says he's in "full accord" with the Administration's program..including the sharp reduction in over-all manpower strength. And Defense Secretary Wilson submitted a statement saying we have now developed a sound, long-range defense program with "tremendous striking power" to match the growing Communist threat.

Democratic Senator George predicted ~~today~~ that the President's reciprocal trade agreements program will be approved by the Senate without

any "destructive amendments." The program has been under attack..and in trouble. But George said he believes that when the showdown comes. after the Senators return on April 13 from their Easter vacation.. "we are not going to adopt as many amendments as it has been generally thought we would."

Chairman McClellan of the Senate investigating subcommittee conferred today with Foreign Aid Chief Stassen. They talked over their differences and reported progress toward harmony. But McClellan said "everything at issue was not finally resolved." He said he's determined to undertake a full investigation of a Stassen project to build some grain elevators in Pakistan. Stassen, who has refused to permit his employes to testify without a lawyer, says his only concern is to protect the rights of employes trying to do a job for the government.

The Supreme Court today upheld the conviction of former Republican Representative Bramblett of California on charges of payroll padding. Bramblett, who did not run for re-election, was convicted more than a year ago of making false statements to the government about his office payroll. The Supreme Court today cleared the way for

a federal district court in Washington to sentence him. Bramblett faces a maximum penalty of 35 years in prison and a 70-thousand dollar fine.

Federal Judge Holtzoff ruled today that the government does not have the right to set nation-wide minimum wage standards, in industries that do contract work for the government. It was the first decision of its kind and MARKED a victory for textile mills which have been fighting the practise for years. Labor Secretary Mitchell has set a minimum wage of one-dollar-an-hour among textile firms doing government business. Judge Holtzoff says that under the law, the Secretary can only set minimum wages on a local basis. He called Mitchell's order "invalid and a contravention of the statute." The Labor Department says it will carry its fight to the supreme court, if necessary.

TVA...the Tennessee Valley Authority..today proposed legislation to provide funds, in addition to federal appropriations, to expand TVA's vast power system. The Authority wants power to issue revenue bonds to be secured by federal power revenues....And it would enter agreements with local distributors of T.V.A. power who might want to build their own generating units.

The Navy today appointed Captain Roy Lee Johnson to be the first commander of the super-carrier Forrestal. one of the most coveted assignments in the Navy. The 60-thousand-ton Forrestal to be commissioned later this year. Johnson, a native of Big Bend, Louisiana, is now head of the air weapons system analysis staff at Navy headquarters.

LeSueur april 4, 1955

We're fond of saying how important face is to the Far East, so its most unfortunate that we've been compelled to give Japan an apparent slap across the face on the very eve of Asia's most important post-war conference...

For while this country has been debating whether or not to defend the little islands of Matsu and Kimmoy, we've suddenly been made aware of another big hole in our Far East policy... the growing danger that Asia's richest prize may SLIP out of its postwar ties with the United States..//

The public professions of continued friendship between this country and Japan, have until NOW, // covered up the fact, that serious rifts have developed between us and Asia's most powerful industrial nation...//

Within Japan, the month-old government of Prime Minister Hatoyama is taking the full brunt of blame for exposing Japan's prestige to Secretary of State Dulles's refusal to arrange rush talks with the Japanese Foreign Minister..

Dulles sent word that he was too busy at the moment to

and its a fact that such talks already are in

to receive him, [redacted],

progress on a lower level, in TOKYO

between American and Japanese financial and military experts, //

regarding Japan's desire to reduce her contribution to her

rearmament program

[redacted]e...

Japan's economic plight is no secret, of course and the nation has been

edging toward bankruptcy ever since the end of the Korean War, [redacted] with

the consequent [redacted]e reduction of a [redacted] the vast American military purchases there.. // Premier Hatoyama

won his election a month ago on a pledge to normalize relations

with Red [redacted] China and Russia, while still remaining friendly with the

United States, [redacted] for his government is essentially too weak to

combat both the economic crisis and the necessity for [redacted] assuming

[redacted] a RE*ARMAMENT burden..

The result has been more concessions to the Soviet Union and

Red China in the face of the anti-rearmament and neutralist sentiments

of Japan's powerful left-wing trade unions...

Secretary Dulles' apparent slap at [redacted] Japan's new government,

[redacted] By his refusal to arrange immediate talks with its foreign minister,

[redacted] grows partially [redacted] out of a conflict

within this country itself...A basic conflict between the State

Department negotiators and the military men of the Pentagon, on how to treat with Japan. The Pentagon apparently believes that Japanese rearmament should be pushed to the maximum, while the State Department is developing a concept that Japan's economic and political structure must be shored-up first...

One of the complaints of the state department is the inability of their negotiators to talk tough to the Japanese... The Japanese are no mean negotiators themselves, and they place great weight on the frequent public statements of United States Senators that Japan is absolutely indispensable to this country... In fact, despite the honeyed words of Japan's top officials, American negotiators think the Japanese are deliberately dragging their feet because they think they are essential to us. and perhaps they are - at any rate

Japan has declined to talk seriously about a number of issues on which the state department is pressing for settlement...// The most important of these being Japan's own rearmament and also her reluctance to accept implementation of the sale of American agricultural surplusses. in Japan

The focus of the Japanese argument in all these negotiations

is their plea that because of economic conditions, the island nation needs another year, at least, before putting its rearmament program into effect... This apparently is what Japan's foreign Minister, again wished to plead to Dulles

The Japanese do argue with validity that pressure from the left-wing parties which hold more than a third of the seats in Parliament, make it very difficult to boost defense costs at the expense of social services..

The Japanese meanwhile are playing host to a huge chinese Communist trade delegation, and, at the same time, are negotiating with Russia, for better trade and credit facilities...

The effort of the Japanese government to rush its foreign minister to Washington, to try to extract further concessions from the United States, is symptomatic not only of Japan's shaky political and economic structure, but it also marks her gradual re-emergence on the international scene...And underscores an effort to pry herself loose from restrictive relations with the United States, and to plot a more independent foreign policy... One which may unfortunately play into the hands of the communists and their expected powerful preachments of neutrality at the coming crucial anti-imperialist conferance in indonesia...

cue/ I'll be back on a moment with a footnote to the Nun beat here Bob Oxon

At Number Ten Downing Street, a cherubic figure in formal clothes with knee breeches, opened the front door to allow in the guests of honor to his farewell dinner: The Queen and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh.

As the door closed on Sir Winston Churchill's black breeches and decorations as a Knight of the Garter, a lone voice in the crowd outside was heard to remark wistfully: "It just won't be the same without him."

This is Larry Leseuer saying goodnite!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

LESUEUR: Good evening. Here's what happened today:

The Chinese Communists have had their first purge since they conquered the Chinese mainland in 1949. The Peiping Radio says that Kao Kang, described as the Manchurian Stalin...the man who bossed Red China's 5-year-plan... has committed suicide. Peiping says this happened after he was purged from the Communist party for "conspiring" to seize the "leadership of the party and the state." Peiping also tells us that another Communist official, party secretary for East China and boss of Shanghai, has been purged for attacking the party. Apparently this one is still alive. Both men have long been considered high in the pro-Russian wing of the Chinese party.

A high Chinese Nationalist said today that the Communists have completed one air field and are nearing completion an another..both on the mainland near invasion-threatened Quemoy and Matsu islands. And Army Secretary Stevens visiting Chiang Kai Shek on Formosa today, told reporters that the Nationalist army is "an important bulwark of the free world."

In Indo-China the rebels have sent four more companies of troops across the Mekong River to threaten Siagon with new civil war.

In Moscow today former Premier Malenkov showed up at a party honoring the Communist government of Hungary. This was news only because Malenkov had been absent from Soviet functions for nearly two weeks...there had been doubts expressed in western circles about his whereabouts..and speculation that he might have been liquidated.

Foreign Minister Molotov today demanded that the Unoted States return Valery Lysikov, the teen-aged Russian who recently crossed into West Berlin and obtained political asylum. Mr. Molotov says the boy had difficulty in

school..had shown instability..was flunking geometry. Molotov also charges that the boy was intimidated by American officials when he was recently interviewed in Berlin by his Russian parents. But officials of the United States Escapee program in Frankfurt reject Molotov's charges. Further, they say: "The kid knows his own mind and has the strength of his own convictions."

In London tonight, Sir Winston Churchill was host at a dinner party to Queen Elizabeth and 50 other guests who incluced the top officials of the government..his family.. close friends and leaders of the opposition party. All reports indicate that this is Sir Winston's farewell party as Prime Minister..that he will hand his resignation to the queen tomorrow or Wednesday. It's the biggest story of the year for Great Britain but there are no newspapers to tell it. The papers have seen strike-bound for the past eleven days. Sir Winston has called a cabinet meeting for tomorrow when he's expected to say farewell to the men who have worked with hin since 1951. And tonight, Sir Anthony Eden, who is expected to succeed Churchill, conferred with the men he's expected to have at his side.

In Berlin, East German trade experts refused to bargain with West Germans on the Communist-imposed truck tax on highways into Berlin. The Eastern members of the trade committee kept the Westerners waiting for five hours. Then they showed up, handed the Westerners a letter and strode out of the room.

Israel today asked the United Nations Security Council to hold an urgent meeting to consider charges that Egypt has engaged in "aggressive actions" along the Israeli-Egyptian fronties. A spokesman says Israel wants the Council to meet as quickly as possible.

In Washington today, Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told a Senate committee that atomic weapons are now "conventional" in

our military strategy. This, he said, permits a reduction in our military manpower. Admiral Radford says he's in "full accord" with the Administration's program ..including the sharp reduction in over-all manpower strength. And Defense Secretary Wilson submitted a statement saying we have now developed a sound, long-range defense program with "tremendous striking power" to match the growing Communist threat.

Democratic Senator George predicted that the President's reciprocal trade agreements program will be approved by the Senate without any "destructive amendments." The program has been under attack..and in trouble. But George said he believes that when the showdown comes..after the Senators return on April 13 from their Easter vacation.."we are not going to adopt as many amendments as it's been generally thought we would."

Chairman McClellan of the Senate investigating sub committee conferred today with Foreign Aid Chief Stassen. They talked over their differences and reported progress toward harmony. But McClellan sais "everything at issue was not finally resolved." He said he's determined to undertake a full investigation of a Stassen project to build some grain elevators in Pakistan. Stassen who has refused to permit his employees to testify without a lawyer says his only concern is to protect the rights of employees trying to do a job for the government.

The Surpreme Court today upheld the conviction of former Republican Representative Bramblett of California on charges of payroll padding. Bramblett, who did not run for re-election, was convicted more than a year ago of making false statements to the government about his office payroll. The Supreme Court today cleared the way for a federal district court in Washington to sentence him. Brmablett faces a maximum penalty of 35 years in prison and a 70-thousand dollar fine.

Federal Judge Holtzoff ruled today that the government does not have the right to set nation-wide mimimum wage standards in industries that do contract work for the government. It was the first decision of its kind and marked a victory for textile mills wich have been fighting the practice for years. Labor Secretary Mitchell has set a minimum wage of one dollar an hour among textile firms doing government business. Judge Holtzoff says that under the law the Secretary can only set mimimum wages on a local basis. He called Mitchell's order "invalid and a contravention of the statute." The Labor Department says it will carry its fight to the supreme court, if necessary.

TVA ...the Tennessee Valley Authority..today proposed legislation to provide funds, in addition to federal appropriations, to expand TVA's vast power system. The Authority wants power to issue revenue bonds to be secured by federal power revenues...and it would enter agreements with local distributors of T.V.A. power who might want to build their own generating units.

The Navy today appointed Captain Roy Lee Johnson to be the first commander of the super-carrier Forrestal...one of the most coveted assignments in the Navy. The 60-thousand ton Forrestal to be commissioned later this year. Johnson, a native of Big Bend, Louisiana, is now head of the air weapons system analysis staff at Navy headquarters.

We're fond of saying how important face is the the Far East, so it is most unfortuante that we've been compelled to give Japan an apparent slap across the face on the very eve of Aisa's most important post-war conference...

For while this country has been debating whether or not to defend the little islands of Matsu and Quemoy, we've suddenly been made aware of another big hole in our Far East policy..the growing danger that Asia's richest prize may slip out of its postwar ties with the United States.

The public professions of cintinued friendship between this country and Japan, have until NOW, covered up the fact that serious rifts have developed between us and Asia's most powerful industrial nation.

Within Japan, the month-old government of Prime Minister Hatoyama is taking the full brunt of blame for exposing Japan's prestige to Secretary of State Dulles's refusal to arrange rush talks with the Japanese Foreign Minister.

Dulles sent word that he was too busy at the moment to receive him, and it is a fact that such talks already are in progress on a lower level in Tokyo between American and Japanese financial and military experts, regarding Japan's desire to reduce her contribution to her rearmament program.

Japan's economic plight is no secret, of course, and the nation has been edging toward bankruptcy ever since the end of the Korean War, with the consequent reduction of the vast American military purchases there...Premier Hatoyama won his election a month ago on a pledge to normalize relations with Red China and Russia, while still remaining friendly with the United States, for his government is essentially too weak to combat both the economic crisis and the necessity for assuming a reaemament burden.

The result has been more concessions to the Soviet Union and Red China in the face of the anti-rearmament and neautralist sentiments of Japan's powerful left-wing trade unions.

Secretary Dulles' apparent slap at Japan's new government, by his refuals to arrange immediate talks with its foreign minister, grows practically out of a conflict within this country itself...a basic conflict between the State Department negotiators and the military men of the Pentagon, on how to treat with Japan. The Pentagon apparently believes that Japanese rearmament should bo pushed to the maximum, while the State Department is developing a concept that Japan's economic and political structure must be shored-up first.

One of the complaints of the State Department is the inability of their negotiators to talk tough with the Japanese. The Japanese are no mean negotiators themselves, and they place great weight on the frequent public statements of the United States Senators that Japan is absolutely indispensable to this country..in fact despite the honeyed words of Japan's top officials, American negotiators think the Japanese are deliberately dragging their feet because they think they are essential to us and perhaps they are. At any rate, Japan has declined to talk seriously about a number of issues on which the state department is pressing for settlement...The most important of these being Japan's own rearmement ans also her reluctance to accept implementation of the sale of American agricultural surplusses in Japan.

The focus of Japanese argument in all these negotiations is their plea that because of economic condidions, the island nation needs another year, at least, bevore putting the rearmament program into effect. This apparently is what Japan's foreign Minister again wished to plead to Dulles.

The Japanese do argue with validity that pressure from the left-wimg parties which hold more than a third of the seats in Parliament, make it very difficult to boost defense costs at the expense of social serivces.

The Japanese meanwhile are playing host to a huge Chinese Communist trade delegation, and, at the same time, are negotiating with Russia, for better trade and credit facilities...

The effort of the Japanese government to rush its foreign minister to Washington, to try to extract further concessions from the United States, is symptomatic not only of Japan's shaky political and economic structure, but also it makes her gradual re-emergence on the international scene..And underscores an effort to pry herself loose from restrictive relations with the United States, and to plot a more independent foreign policy...one which may , unfortunately play into the hands of the Communista and their expected

powerful preachments of neautrality at the coming crucial anti-imperialist conference in Indonesia.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: At Number Ten Downing Street, a cherubic figure in formal clothes with knee breeches, opened the front door tonight to allow in the guests of honor to his farewell dinner: The Queen and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh. As the door closed on Sir Winston Churchill's black breeches and decorations as a Knight of the Garter, a lone voice in the crowd outside was heard to remark wistfully: "It just won't be the same without him."

This is Larry Lesueur saying goodnight.

Tuesday
April 5 1955 Lesson

(1)

Good evening ~~everyone~~. here's what happened today. //

The 80-year-old Sir Winston Churchill has resigned, as prime minister of Great Britain. And tomorrow Queen Elizabeth is expected to name Sir Anthony Eden, to take his place. In a few minutes we'll hear direct reports from London on this event.

The President said today ~~[illegible]~~ in a filmed message to Sir Winston: "We shall never accept the fact that we are to be denied your counsel, your advice." He added: "We know that you will never be backward in bringing forth your great wisdom and courage when we appeal to you for help, as all of us are bound to do."

And West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer described Sir Winston, as "the personification of the spirit of the western world in our times."

A special report on Sir Winston's retirement will be heard over many of these stations..tonight at 10 p.m. eastern time.

In Washington today, Secretary of State Dulles told reporters that if there is a war in the Formosa area it will be caused by Communist China's provocation and initiative. He said we are trying to deal with the Chinese on a civilized and peaceful basis. We want peace. And we have made it perfectly clear to ~~the~~ Red China that we want

no war. Mr. Dulles also said that our only committment to the Chinese Nationalists is to defend Formosa and the Pescadores. He said: "We have no committment of any kind, sort or description, expressed or implied" which binds us to anything more.

But Republican Senator Knowland said again today that if we abandon Quemoy and Matsu to get a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait, it would be nothing but surrender on the installment plan. He said we should stop talking about disarmament and appeasement on Formosa.

Navy Secretary Thomas told a Senate committee that we are prepared to use ground forces, if necessary, to defend Formosa. And Admiral Carney, the chief of naval operations, indicated it might be necessary to use ground forces to defend the Nationalist island against Communist attack.

Admiral Carney also told the Senators that he did NOT predict that the Communists might attack in the Formosa area about the middle of this month. Democratic Senator Ellendar of Louisiana told the Admiral that he had been quoted by newsmen as saying the attack could be expected about April 15th. Admiral Carney replied: "I have not changed my mind because I never made such a statement." Carney said

he had discussed with the reporters the capabilities of the known (or possible) enemy and OUR capabilities for meeting that. He said no experienced military man would claim the ability to predict what was in the plans or minds of the possible enemy. When asked why he had not stepped forward when and denied the report attributed to him, Admiral Carney said: "I decided I would make no further statement. I didn't think it would do any good." //

A House committee released testimony today by Walter S. Robertson, assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern Affairs. He says that it is in our selfish interest to see that the morale of the Chinese Nationalist forces on Formosa is maintained.

And two Democratic Senators.. Stennis of Mississippi and Robertson of Virginia..suggested today that the Administration delay its planned cutbacks in the Marine Corps and [redacted] army until the tensions lessens in the Formosa area. But Navy Secretary Thomas told them: "we are keeping a very strong military posture to defend the country." He said even with manpower cuts the Navy and Marine Corps will [redacted] "provide a force which can withstand the initial onslaught of an enemy and strike back with weight and precision."

At his newsconference today, Secretary of State Dulles told reporters, that it's unlikely that any formal meeting of the western foreign ministers with Russia can be arranged as early as june. He also refused to answer any questions on the recently released Yalta papers.

Democratic Senator George said today that a Republican document denouncing the Yalta decisions of the late President Roosevelt is a "sort of rabble-rouser." He predicted it will turn out to be a political dud. But Republican Senator Goldwater of Arizona said the Republican document "will show the American people that they shouldn't return a party to power which engaged in such a sell-out."

The State Department has told a House committee that two of the Department's employes were fired during 1954 on charges that they had Communist party affiliations. A third employe was dropped as a different kind (not explained) of a security risk.

The Soviet government admitted today that its purge of collective farm bosses has bogged down. Moscow Radio said today: "The work of strengthening collective farms with executive personnel is making unsatisfactory progress."

12 secs

[redacted]

There would seem to be no question that Sir Winston's resignation is still the big topic of conversation in Britain tonite. I've asked my c olleague, Alex Kendrick to record f[redacted] from London some first impressions now that the news is out.

RETURN CUE: This is Alex Kendrick Recording in London.

Howard K. Smith, chief European correspondent, has also recorded some very definite impressions about the resignation. But what I want to know first, Howard, is this: did today's development surprise you in any way ?

Tape Runs 3:26

RETURN CUE: This is Howard K. Smith recording in London

One more news item: The United Nations Security Council has been asked to meet tomorrow morning to consider Israel's charge of "continued and purposeful Egyptian aggression." The president of the S.C. for this month is Akeley Sobolev. The Chief Russian delegate. He promptly summoned the council to meet.

This is LL...I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. First, here is Bob Dixon.

That small dead-end alley called downing street reverberated in London tonite, to cockney voices raised in american song.. A crowd of about 3oo [redacted] unofficial well-wishers of Sir Winston, seranaded him with his favorite songs.. "You are my sunshine," and "My Darling Clementine..

Sir Winston came to the window grinning, gave his famed V-for-Victory sign, and then the crowd dispersed, singing, "For he's a jolly good Fellow," in the traditional English way..

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW PROGRAM
(Larry Lesueur, Alex. Kendrick & Howard K. Smith)

Tuesday, April 5, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: .... There would seem to be no question that Sir Winston's resignation is still the big topic of conversation in Britain tonite. I've asked my colleague Alex Kendrick to record from London some first impressions, now that the news is out.

KENDRICK: Just like a Coronation, this is one of those stories that, even tho everyone knows it is going to happen and when and how, is still moving and exciting when it finally does happen. In fact, in the last 36 hours the story generated its own excitement as it went along. For even tho Winston Churchill himself remains on the scene, today marks the end of the Churchill era in British history.

The crowds that stood patiently at three key points in London all day must have sensed the unique drama of the occasion, even tho they had for weeks anticipated it. They gathered at No. 10 Downing Street, where Sir Winston said farewell to his Cabinet ministers at noon, at their last meeting. They gathered outside the House of Commons and filled the public galleries, hoping for a glimpse of the familiar figure. But he, in his turn, must have anticipated some emotional strain during his last appearance, for he chose not to be there.

Finally, the crowds gathered outside Buckingham Palace. They cheered the Queen when she returned from an out-of-town occasion, as they always do. But they really wanted to see Winston today; and when his black car drove into the gate for his last mission there, the formal act of resignation, they gave him an ovation such as even he has seldom received.

What comes next is almost anticlimax. The Government goes on under the leadership of Sir Anthony Eden and presumably with no changes. Parliament recesses for Easter Thursday and will return to consider the budget. Then there will be a general election, tho the present parliamentary

situation could have continued for another year. Sir Winston will return to Commons as a private member. About this, in his absence today, a Labor MP delivered the bon mot of the day. Said Everett Hughes of South Ayreshire, Scotland: "Are they going to bury Caesar in the House of Lords or is he going to come back here and worry Anthony?"

Like everything else about the occasion, Mr. Hughes' remark is not being printed here. The ironic touch is that Winston Churchill, among other things the greatest publicist of our century, is retiring with a minimum of publicity because London's thirteen daily newspapers are silenced by a strike. But the crowds today knew that history, and not journalism, is faithfully recording Sir Winston's retirement.

This is Alexander Kendrick recording in London.

LESUEUR: Howard K. Smith, chief European correspondent, also recorded some very definite impressions about the resignation. But what I want to know first, Howard, is this: Did today's development surprise you in any way?

SMITH: Well, I think I was one of the first reporters to send out an alert, about a month ago, that today's resignation was going to take place - and I was, possibly, the last reporter to talk with Churchill before his retirement. CBS edited and produced an hour radio program about Churchill's 80th birthday last year, a kind of CBS tribute to the British Prime Minister, using recordings of his speeches thruout his lifetime to tell the story of his life. Well, Churchill wanted to hear the recording of that program, so I took it to No. 10 Downing Street, his official residence, and spent an evening there playing it for Sir Winston and his wife, Lady Churchill.

In illustration of his unfaded flare for color, Churchill came into the livingroom at 10 Downing Street wearing what in the war was called a siren suit, a kind of coverall uniform. But it was a siren suit the like of which the war never saw. It was made of bright red velvet. Out from the top of it you could see the long wings of a yellow shirt he wore beneath; and on his feet were red velvet slippers bearing the gold braid

letters W.S.C., for Winston Spencer Churchill.

Churchill told me beforehand that he might not be able to stay for the whole hour. In the event, however, he became so engrossed hearing his voice retell stirring moments that he not only stayed, he was deeply and visibly moved. Twice he wept tears. Once when he heard the recording of his voice during the blitz call on the English people so to behave that history would say that this was their finest hour. The other time was when he heard his voice in his most famous postwar speech, at Fulton, Missouri.

After the program we spoke a while, and he was extremely dour and gloomy about the world situation, he said. That is what impressed me most. A few days later a member of the staff of 10 Downing Street made the same observation about him being unusually gloomy - and said it was not due to the world situation, as I had thought; it was because Churchill was faced with making a difficult personal decision. His younger colleagues had wanted him to call elections soon, for that is the right of a party in power according to the British Constitution, and he, Churchill, had been reminded by them of a promise he had made to hand over power to Eden before those next elections. At that point I sent a cable to CBS New York, saying that there was a rumor of his retirement in April and it looked this time as tho there might be something to it.

The main reason the younger men of the Cabinet want elections soon is, they fear that the peak of Britain's boom is passing. There is no fear here of a depression, but there is a feeling that the time will never be so favorable to Conservative chances in a new election as it will be for the next few months. Churchill's retirement as Prime Minister will speed up governmental action, for since his illness two years ago the Cabinet has had to adjust to his necessarily slow time schedule. At the same time, however, the Tories do not lose Churchill as an electoral asset. He remains an ordinary Member of Parliament, and there's no doubt whatever that his mightiest weapon, his magnificent control of the weapon of language, is in

no way dulled by retirement or age.

This is Howard K. Smith recording in London.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

LESUEUR: Good evening...Here's what happened today:

The 80-year-old Sir Winston Churchill has resigned as Prime Minister of Great Britain. And tomorrow Queen Elizabeth is expected to name Sir Anthony Eden to take his place. In a few minutes we'll hear direct reports from London on this event.

The President said today in a filmed message to Sir Winston:"We shall never accept the fact that we are to be denied your counsel, your advice." He added:"We know that you will never be backward in bringing forth your great wisdom and courage when we appeal to you for help as all of us are bound to do".

And West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer described Sir Winston as "the personification of the spirit of the western world in our times."

A special report on Sir Winston's retirement will be heard ofer many of these stations..tonight at 10 p.m. eastern time.

In Washington today, Secretary of State Dulles told reporters that if there is a war in the Formosa area it will be caused by Communist China's provocation and initiative. He said we are trying to deal with the Chinese on a civilized and peaceful basis. We want peace. And we have made it perfectly clear to Red China that we want no war. Mr. Dulles also said that our only committment to the Chinese Nationalists is to defend Formosa and the Pescadores. He said: "We have no committment of any kind, sort or description, expressed or implied." which binds us to anything more.

But Republican Senator Knowland said again today that if we abandon Quemoy and Matsu to get a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait, it would be nothing but surrender on the installment plan. He said we should stop talking about disarmament and appeasement on Formosa.

Navy Secreatry Thomas told a Senate committee that we are prepared to use ground forces, if necessary, to defend Formosa. And Admiral Carney, the chief of Naval operations, indicated it might be necessary to use ground forces to defend the Nationalist island against Communist attack.

Admiral Carney also told the Senators that he did not predict that the Communists might attack in the Formosa area about the middle of this month. Democratic Senator Ellendar of Louisisna told the Admiral that he had been quoted by newsmen as saying the attack could be expected about April 15th. Admiral Carney replied :"I have not changed my mind because I never made such a statement." Carney said he had discussed with the reporters the capabilities of the known or possible enemy and our capabilities for meeting that. He said no experienced military man would claim the ability to predict what was in the plans or minds of the possible enemy. When asked why he had not stepped forward and denied the report when attributed to him, Admiral Carney said:" I decided I would make no further statement. I didn't think it would do any good."

A House committee released testimony today by Walter S. Robertson, assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern Affairs. He says that it is in our selfish interest to see that the morale of the Chinese Nationalist forces on Formosa is maintained.

And two Democratic Senators...Stennis of Mississippi and Robertson of Virginia..suggested today that the Administration delay its planned cutbacks in the Marine Corps and army until the tensions lessen in the Formosa area. But Navy Secretary Thomas told them: "we are keeping a very strong military posture to defend the country." He said even with manoower cuts the Navy and Marine Corps will "provide a force which can withstand the initial onslaught of an enemy and strike back with weight and precision."

At his news conference today, Secretary of State Dulles told reporters that it's unlikely that any formal meeting of the western foreign ministers with Russia can be arranged as early as June. He also refused to answer any questions on the recently released Yalta papers.

Democratic Senator George said today that a Republican document denouncing the Yalta decisions of the late President Roosevelt is a"sort of rable-rouser." He predicted it will turn out to be a political dud. But Republican Senator Goldwater of Arizona said the Republican document "will show the American people that they shouldn't reutrn a party to power which engaged in such a sell-out."

The State Department has told a House committee that two of the Department's employees were fired during 1954 on charges that they had Communist party affiliations. A third employee was dropped as a different kind (not explained..of a security risk.

The Soviet government admitted today that its purge of collective farm bosses has bogged down. Moscow Radio said today: "The work of strengthening collective farms with executive personnel is making unsatisfactory progress."

There would seem to be no question that Sir Winston's resignation is still the big topic of conversation in Britain tonight. I've asked my colleague, Alex Kendrick, to record from London some first impressions now that the news is out.

KENDRICK: Just like a Coronation, this is one of those stories that, even though everyone knows it is going to happen and when and how, is still moving and exciting when it finally does happen. In fact, in the last 36 hours the story generated its won excitement as it went along. For even though Winston Churchill himself remains on the scene, today marks the end of the Churchill era in British history.

The crowds that stood patiently at three key points in London all day must have sensed the unique drama of the occasion, even though they had for weeks anticipated it. They gathered at Number 10 Downing Street, where Sir Winston said farewell to his Cabinet ministers at noon, at their last meeting. They gathered outside the House of Commons and filled the public galleries, hoping for a glimpse of the familiar figure. But he, in his turn, must have anticipated some of the emotional strain during his last appearance, for he chose not to be there.

Finally, the crowds gathered outside Buckingham Palace. They cheered the Queen when she returned from an out-of-town occasion, as they always do. But they really wanted to see Winston today; and when his black car drove into the gate for his last mission there, the formal act of resignation, they gave him an ovation such as even he has seldom recieved.

What comes next is almost anticlimax. The Government goes on under the leadership of Sir Anthony Eden and presumably with no changes. Parliament recesses for Easter Thursday and will return to consider the budget. The there will be a general election, though the present parliamentary situation could have continued for another year. Sir Winston will return to Commons as a private member. About this, in his absence today, a Labor MP delivered the bon mot of the day. Said Everett Hughes of South Ayreshire, Scotland: "Are they going to bury Ceaser in the House of Lords or is he going to come back here and worry Anthony?"

Like everything else about the occasion, Mr. Hughes' remark is not being printed here. The ironic touch is that Winston Churchill, among other things the greatest publicist of our century, is retiring with a mimimum of publicity because London's thireten daily newspapers are silenced by a strike. But the crowds today knew that history, and not journalism, is faithfully recording Sir Winston's retirement.

This is Alexander Kendrick recording in London.

LESUEUR: Howard K. Smith, chief European correspondent, also recorded some very definite impressions about the resignation. But what I want to know first, Howard, is this: Did today's development surprise you in any way?

SMITH: Well, I think I was one of the first reporters to send out an alert, about a month ago, that today's resignation was going to take place - and I was, possible, the last reporter to talk with Churchill before his retirement. CBS edited and produced an hour radio program about Churchill's 80th birthday last year, a kind of CBS tribute to the British Prime Minister, using recordings of his speeches throughout his lifetime to tell the story of his life. Well, Churchill wanted to hear the recording of that program, so I took it to Number 10 Downing Street, his official residence, and spend an evening there playing it for Sir Winston and his wife, Lady Churchill.

In illustration of his unfaded flare for color, Churchill came into the living room at 10 Downing Street wearing what in the war was called a siren suit, a kind of coverall uniform. But it was a siren suit the like of which . . the war never say. It was made of bright red velvet. Out from the top of it you could see the long wings of a yellow shirt he wore beneath; and on his feet were red velvet slippers bearing the gold braid letters W.S.C., for Winston Spencer Churchill.

Churchill told me beforehand that he might not be able to stay for the whole hour. In the event, however, he became so engrossed hearing his voice retell stirring moments that he not only stayed, he was deeply and visibly moved. Twice he wept tears. Once when he heard the recording of his voice during the blitz call on the English people so to behave that history would say that this was their finest hour. The other time was when he heard his voice in his most famous postwar speech, at Fulton, Missouri.

After the program we spoke a while, and he was exteemely dour and gloomy about the world situation, he said. That is what impressed me most. A few days later a member of the staff of 10 Downing Street made the same observation, as I had thought; it was because Churchill was faced with making a difficult personal decision. His younger colleagues had wanted him to call elections soon, for that is the right of a party in power according to the British Constitution, and he, Churchill, had been reminded by them of a promise he had made to hand over power to Eden before those next elections. At that point I sent a cable to CBS New York, saying that there was a rumor of his retirement in April and it looked this time as though there might be something to it.

The main reason the younger men in the Cabinet want elections soon is, they fear that the peak of Britain's boom is passing. There is no fear here of a depression, but there is a feeling that the time will never be so favorable to Concervative chances in a new election as it will be for the next few months. Churchill's retirement as Prime Minister will speed up governmental action, for since his illness two years ago the Cabinet has had to adjust to his nesessarily slow time schedule. At the same time, however, the Tories do not lose Churchill as an electoral asset. He ramains an ordinary member of Parliament, and there's no doubt whatever that his mightiest weapon, his magnificent control of the weapon of language, is in no way dulled by retirement or age.

This is Howard K. Smith recording in London.

One more news item: The United Nations Security Council has been asked to meet tomorrow morning to consider Israel's charge of "continued and purposeful Egyptian aggression." The President of the Security Council for the month is Arkdy Sobelev, the Chief Russian delegate. He promptly summoned the Council to meet.

This is Larry LeSueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the

news. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: That small dead-end alley called Downing Street reverberated in London tonight, to cockney voices raised in American song...a crowd of about 300 unofficial well-wishers of Sir Winston, seranaded him with his favorite songs..."You are My Sunshine", and "My Darling Clemantine."

Sir Winston came to the window grinning, gave his famed V-for - Victory sign, and then the crowd dispersed singing, "For he's a holly good Fellow", in the traditional English way.

This is Larry LeSueur saying Goodnight.

April 6 1955 Wednesday

Good evening ...here's what happened today:

5 in Anthony Eden, at the age of 57, became Britain's new Prime Minister - the youngest leader of that nation in more than thirty years. The man Eden replaced - Sir Winston Churchill - said in a letter to his constituents in Woodford, Essex: age forced him to give up his job (Sir Winston is 80)...but he has no intention of withdrawing from public life. Mr. Churchill, as a matter of fact, said he intends not only to hold his present seat in the House of Commons, but will run again when the next general election is held. There was much talk in London on the most likely date for such a vote and all parties seemed in general agreement, that an election will probably take place sometime between now and the end of summer. (I'd like to discuss Sir Winston's successor in a few moments.)

In our own country, the Army chief of staff, General Matt Ridgway, told a Senate Committee today that he is opposed to plans for reducing our military Man Power. Administration leaders are seeking an army cut of 250-thousand men. General Ridgway said he wanted even more men in

the service." He remarked that the reductions were not recommended or approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. But he noted that the President - as Commander-in-chief - certainly was aware of the cuts, and added Ridgway: "I don't think anyone else is necessary."

Earlier, Under-Secretary of the Army - Charles Finucane - representing Secretary Stevens who is on tour in the Pacific, said that insofar as the civilian heads of the Army and Defense Department are concerned there's no need for any anxiety." Finucane described the army as "ready and willing instantly to take care of any brush-fire operations that might occur anywhere in the world." He said the reduction was taking place in an orderly way and concluded:"We not only have twice as many men as we had five years ago, but we have many times greater capabilities than we had at that time."

The head of the Air Force, General Twining, testified that the build-up of his branch of the military is "ahead of schedule and should stay that way." He did note somewhat significantly, however, that the Russians have made surprising advances this past year in the development of new heavy jet bombers and guided missiles. He said:"They're aimed squarely in our direction."

There was another atomic explosion at the test grounds in Nevada today---this one, the first known detonation of a flying missile with an atomic war-head. It was launched from a B-36. Then, apparently under rocket power and guided electronically by a 'mother plane' it headed for its target---a smoke screen which had been laid in advance by jet fighters. It exploded with a bright, orange-white metallic flash and a blast perhaps capable of destroying an entire formation of planes. //

In Paris, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation made its sixth annual report today--this one, optimistic. It told Western European countries that they have made striking progress in rebuilding their economies and said there is hope for even greater advances. The report calls for further economic expansion and progress toward the free exchange of national currencies. In this, it said the United States has a large part to play, but that European countries must depend primarily on their own efforts.

The dispute centering around Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Carney was kept alive today by the Philadelphia Bulletin. The paper reported that, despite Carney's denials, there are shorthand notes of his dinner with newsmen two weeks ago--that these show that Carney did forecast, four or five times, that the Chinese Communists probably would attack Matsu island in mid-April.

Two of the newsmen who arranged the dinner, say they know nothing of any such notes, but the Bulletin story is upheld by the Louisville Courier-Journal, and the Chicago Sun-Times. Carney wouldn't comment on today's developments. But two members of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee which questioned him yesterday about the earlier reports, say they want him back so they can take up with him the different versions of what was said at the dinner.

Several Congressmen however, including Senator KeFauver, say the whole affair should end with Carney's denial.

That controversy between Foreign Aid director Stassen and the Senate Investigating subcommittee over Pakistan grain elevators continued. Stassen appeared before the group, but would hand over only eleven of 21-documents which the committee wanted. The other ten, he said, represent confidential exchanges within the government's executive branch and he wants to review them first.

Earlier, he said, he is tearing up the old bids on the Pakistan project and starting over again by asking for new bids. All the trouble is over charges that Stassen's agency awarded the contract to the highest bidder.

Senator McCarthy accused Stassen of perjury today and demanded that he be called before a grand jury. He referred to Stassen's testimony that when McCarthy was running the subcommittee, its investigators would not let witnesses

from Stassen's agency see the transcripts of their testimony, and that the witnesses were cross-examined on the basis of "doctored" transcripts.

At the UN, Israel warned that her armistice with Egypt may "cease to exist" unless the Egyptians end what she calls a steady, accumulating, relentless siege of Israel. Egypt's delegate countered with a charge that Israel was trying to turn the blame for recent troubles away from herself. The Security Council heard both sides, then adjourned until it gets a report from its on-the-spot investigators.

Another uneasy truce in South Viet Nam in Indo China. A seven day Easter truce was arranged by our special envoy, General Collins. But the truce is threatened Now by fresh government troop movements, a bombing which injured five persons and the resignation of Premier Diem's Foreign Minister.

At home, four bandits carried off the biggest cash bank holdup in the nation's history this morning. Acting after six-months of preparation and rehearsal, they took some 305-thousand dollars from a branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank and made a clean get-away.

Tornadoes and severe windstorms hit a large part of North Central Texas, Today killing one, injuring 27 and causing millions of dollars in damage.

When Sir Anthony Eden made his maiden speech in Parliament today as Britain's newPrime minister, he told the house of commons that Sir Winston Chruchill would remain the dominant figure..

But while ~~But~~ it seems clear that ~~while~~ British Foreign policy will not depart from the patterns of the past, and from the course set by Churchill, the details of the foreign policy, will be firmly grasped by Sir Anthony Eden, acting through his own foreign minister, ~~probably Harold MacMillan, a war-time associate of President Eisenhower in North Africa~~.

~~It is~~ Sts certain that no basic changes in British Foreign policy are to be anticipated, ~~and~~ of course the foremost plank of British Foreign policy today, is an enduring partnership with the United States... Foreign policy always represents the self-interest of a nation, and ~~[redacted]~~ certainly since the end of world war two, ~~[redacted]~~ Britain's dependence upon ~~on~~ this country has become obvious...

~~[redacted]~~ Sir Winston Chruchill once said that the differences between Britain and the United States were always important, but never serious... But ~~and~~ differences are bound to crop up, especially in the details of meeting tricky international situations..

Now We may have come to think of Sir Anthony Eden as a handsome, young and dashing diplomat, but this really was in contrast to the time-enduring Chruchill ...For Sir Anthony is actually a classic, professional diplomat of the old school...A man who does not look with favor on modern, post-war public diplomacy, in which reporters and [redacted] spectators also are invited to watch the proceedings. Sir Anthony believes in the quiet, closed-door approach, through diplomatic channels, in which the principals are generally represented by their agents, in which the public is told less than everything and the reporters are briefed afterwards along the lines on which they may speculate..

It is Sir Anthony's firm belief that the Wilsonian theory of "open covenants, openly arrived at," has outlived its usefulness, especially since the Communists have made a practice of turning these open meetings into propaganda forums, reducing most diplomatic efforts to an attempt to influence [redacted] the world press... Indeed the communists have exploited this theory so ardently, that even when it was agreed beforehand that a diplomatic session should be held in secret, as in the recent London disarmament talks, The Russian negotiator, Andrei Gromyko,

Could not resist deliberately leaking it to the communist press, thus getting at the public over the heads of the western diplomats, competitively and forcing the western press to pick up the communist version of the talks...

Under Sir Anthony's regime at the head of the British government there is, therefore, likely to be a gradual return to the days of secret diplomacy, if he can get his way, and if the communists obey the rules...

Even before Sir Winston stepped down there was a marked public difference between him and Sir Anthony in a suggested approach to Russia ...Its now believed that Churchill's pet project, a get-together talk between the top leaders of the western powers and Russia, was the goal that kept him in office so long, despite his illness and age...He envisioned a meeting with the successors of Stalin, without formal agenda, on a more-or-less man-to-man basis...But it was Sir Anthony who publically agreed with John Foster Dulles, that a meeting among the lower-ranking foreign ministers, was the first prerequisite...so that a restrictive agenda

could be worked out
[redacted]p, to keep the russians from ~~wrecking the meeting with~~ running away with the meeting
by propaganda blasts on ~~other~~ unrelated subjects...

~~It is quite~~ It is
e apparaent that Sir Anthony learned much from the mistakes of the great wartime conferences with Stalin,..Indeed, the Yalta papers disclose that Eden warned against many of the things which ~~[redacted]~~ transpired later, and moreover, his counsel seemed to be ignored in the final bargaining, at Yalta, for it was his belief that Russia could be brought into the Japanese war without making ~~[redacted]~~ too many concessions. to Stalin

~~[redacted]~~ While I was a reporter in Moscow during the war, ~~a number of visitors came~~ prominent visitors used to come from Washington ~~[redacted]~~ for an audience with Stalin... They ranged from Harry Hopkins ~~to~~ thru Wendell Wilkie...Invariably, before they saw Stalin, they held conversations with us American correspondents, and their principal question ~~to~~ ~~[redacted]~~ was whether ~~[redacted]~~ we thought Russia would enter the war against Japan...~~We were fighting practically alone in the Pacific at the time, and apparently there was great pressure on Washington to get Russia to shoulder some of the Japanese burden.~~

One and all, every american correpondent ~~told the [redacted]nt~~ agreed ~~vi[redacted]s~~, that there was no question that the Russia would enter the war against Japan, since they were already preparing the Russian people

for such action.. The official russian newspapers often carried detailed analysis of the military actions in Pacific, between us + the Japanese always filled with uncomplimentary references to the Japanese, and The Russian people were being conditioned to remember Port Arthur, when the Japanese jumped their fleet without warning...Indeed the Japanese were even referred to as the macoque-men by the russians, which is a particularly unhandsome type of monkey...

But no matter how many times we asserted to these prominent visitors that once the conditioning of the russian people started, the Kremlin meant business, they would shake their heads, and go off to tell Stalin just how very eager we were for Russia to engage our Japanese enemy...

Not so Anthony Eden.. .. He seemed to feel that the Russians, having first signed an alliance with Hitler, and then found themselves forced to fight him, were on a spot in which they needed us, and we were in a position to call the tune..

The then Mr. Eden, who always pays some attention to his clothes, even seemed to demonstrate his attitude toward the Russians in what he wore in Moscow...Not for him the ambassadorial fur collar and striped pants when he walked the streets of Moscow.. Eden looked more like a foreign correspondent, than we reporters did ourselves.. A white turtle-necked sweater, a well-worn, but very well-cut, tweed sports coat, a pair of RAF flying boots, and an white fur hat worn jauntily on the side of his head..

He didn't ask the foreign correspondents whether Russia would fight Japan, he told us... Just Grinned and said the Russians would have to get into the battle, to stay a Pacific power if they wanted .

He even pointed out to us that there was a good reason why the Soviet government had not bothered to remove the old Czarist double-eagles from the pre-revolutionary buildings.. because Russia is both a Pacific and European nation and must always look both East and West...

~~We used to say there were two kinds of diplomats. Those who thought they could handle the Russians, and those who tried~~..

This country may have differences from time to time with Britain's new Prime Minister...But nobody can say he hasn't been consistent in his attitude toward Russia - I'll be back in a moment with a boot note (two) First Bob Dixon

The eyes of much of the free world are on Great Britain tonite. And the hope expressed by President Eisenhower - [redacted] - [redacted]. The President said:" Sir Anthony Eden is a great successor to a great Prime Minister. In war and in peace he has been an outstanding spokesman of the free world. I know he will continue unceasingly to serve the cause of world peace and freedom."

This is L.L. saying goodnite

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

LESUEUR: Good Evening. Here's what happened today.

Sir Anthony Eden, at the age of 57, became Britain's new Prime Minister, the youngest leader of that nation in more than thirty years. The man Eden replaced - Sir Winston Churchill - said in a letter to his constituents in Woodford, Essex: age forced him to give up his job (Sir Winston is 80)..but he has no intention of withdrawing from public life. Mr. Churchill, as a matter of fact, said he intends not only to hold his present seat in the House of Commons, but will run again when the next general election is held. There was much talk in London on the most likely date for such a vote and all parties seemed in general agreement that an election will probably take place sometime between now and the end of summer. I'd like to discuss Sir Winston's successor in a few minutes.

In our ownncountry, the Army chief of staff, General Matt Ridgeway, told a Senate Committee today that he is opposed to plans for reducing our military man power. Administration leaders are seeking an army cut of 250 thousand men. General Ridgway said he wanted even more men in the service. He remarked that the reductions were not recommended or approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. But he noted that the President as Commander-in-Chief certainly was aware of the cuts, and added Ridgway: "I don't think anyone else is necessary."

Earlier, Under-Secretary of the Army - Charles Fincuane - representing Secretary Stevens who is on tour in the Pacific, said that insofar as the civilian heads of the Army and Defense Department are concerned there's no need for any anxiety. Finucane described the army as "ready and willing instantly to take care of any brush-fire operations that might occur anywhere in

the world." He said the reduction was taking place in an orderly way and concluded:"We not only have twice as many men as we had five years ago, but we have many times greater capabilities than we had at that time."

The head of the Air Force, General Twining, testified that the build-up of his branch of the military is "ahead of schedule and should stay that way." He did note somewhat significantly, however, that the Russians have made surprising advances this past year in the development of new heavy jet bombers and guided missiles. He said:"They're aimed squarely in our direction!"

There was another atomic explosion at the test grounds in Nevada today--this one, the first known detonation of a flying missile with an atomic war-head. It was launched from a B-36. Then, apparently under racket power and guided electronically by a 'mother plane' it headed for its target -- a smoke screen which had been laid in advance by jet fighters. It exploded with a bright, orange-white metallic flash and a blast perhaps capable of destroying an entire formation of planes.

In Paris, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation made its sixth annual report today --this one optimistic. It told Western European countries that they have made striking progress in rebuilding their economies and said there is hope for even greater advances. The report calls for further economic expansion and progress toward the free exchange of national curren - cies. In this, it said the United States has a large part to play, but that European countries must depend primarily on their own efforts.

The dispute centering around Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Carney was kept alive today by the Philadelphia Bulletin. The paper reported that, despite Carney's denials, there are shorthand notes of his dinner with newsmen two weeks ago-- that these show that Carney did forecast four or five times that the Chinese Communists would attack Matsu island in mid-April.

Two of the newsmen who arranged the dinner say they know nothing of any such notes, but the bulletin story is upheld by the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Chicago Sun-Times. Carney wouldn't comment on today's developments. But two members of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee which questioned him yesterday about the earlier reports, say they want him back so they can take up with him the different versions of what was said at the dinner.

Several Congressmen however, including Senator Kefauver, say the whole affair should end with Carney's denial.

That controversy between Foreign Aid director Stassen and the Senate Investigating subcommittee over Pakistan grain elevators continued. Stassen appeared before the group, but would hand over only eleven of 21 documents which the committee wanted. The other ten, he said, represent confidential exchanges within the government's executive branch and he wants to review them first.

Earlier, he said, he is tearing up the old bids on the Pakistan project and starting over again by asking for new bids. All the trouble is over charges that Stassen's agency awarded the contract to the highest bidder.

Senator McCarthy accused a Stassen of perjury today and demanded that he called before a grand jury. He referred to Stassen's testimony that when McCarthy was running the subcommittee, its investigators would not let witnesses from Stassen's agency see the transcripts of their testimony, and that the witnesses were cross-examined on the basis of "doctored" transcripts.

At the UN, Israel warned that her armistice with Egypt may "cease to exist" unless the Egyptians end what she calls a steady, accumulating, relentless siege of Israel. Egypt's delegate countered with a charge that Israel was trying to turn the blame for recent troubles away from herself. The Security Council heard both sides, then adjourned until it gets a report from its on-the-spot investigators.

Another uneasy truce in South Viet Nam in Indo China. A seven day Easter truce was arranged by our special envoy, General Collins. But the truce is threatened now by fresh government troop movements, a bombing which injured five persons and the resignation of Premier Diem's Foreign Minister.

At home, four bandits carried off the biggest cash bank holdup in the nation's history this morning. Acting after six-months of preparation and rehearsal, they took some 305-thousand dollars from a branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank and made a clean get-away.

Tornadoes and severe windstorms hit a large part of North Central Texas today, killing one, injuring 27 and causing millions of dollars in damage.

When Sir Anthony Eden made his maiden speech in Parliament today as Britain's new Prime Minister, he told the House of Commons that Sir Winston Churchill would remain the dominant figure.

But while it seems clear that British Foreign policy will not depart from the patterns of the past, and from the course set by Churchill, the details of that foreign policy, whil be firmly grasped by Sir Anthony Eden, acting through his own foreign minister.

It's certain that no basic changes in British Foreign ollicy are to be anticipated, and of course the foremost plank of British Foreign policy today, is an enduring partnership with the United tates. Foreign policy always represents the self-interests of a nation, and certainly since the end of World War Two Britain's dependence upon this country has become obvious.

Sir Winston Churchill once said that the differences between Britain and the United States were always important, but never serious but differences are bound to crop up, especially in the details of meeting tricky international situations.

Now, we may have come to think of Sir Anthony Eden as a handsome, young and dashing diplomat, but this really was in contrast to the time-enduring Churchill, for Sir Anthony is actually a classic, professional diplomat of the old school..a man who does not look with favor on modern, post-war public diplomacy, in which reporters and spectators alike are invited to watch the proceedings. Sir Anthony bleieves in the quiet, closed-door approach, through diplomatic channels, in which the principals are generally represented by their agents in which the public is told less than everything and the reporters are briefed afterwards along the lines on which they may speculate.

It is Sir Anthony's firm belief that the Wilsonian theory of "open covenants, openly arrived at," has outlived its usefulness, especially since the Communists have made a practice of turning these open meetings into propaganda forums, reducing most diplomatic efforts to an attempt to influence the world press. Indeed the Communists have exploited this theory so ardently, that even when it was agreed beforehand that a diplomatic session should be held in secret, as in the recent London disarmement talks, the Russian negotiator, Andrei Gromyko, could not resist deliberately leaking it to the Communist press, thus getting at the public over the heads of the Western diplomats.

Under Sir Anthony's regime at the head of the British government there is, therefore, likely to be a gradual return to the days of secret diplomacy, if he can get his way and if the Communists obey the rules.

Even before Sir Winston stepped down there was a marked public difference between him and Sir Anthony in a suggested approach to Russia. It is now believed that Churchill's pet project , a get-together talk between the top leaders of the western powers and Russia, was the goal that kept him in office so long despite his illness and age. He envisioned a meeting with the successors of Stalin, without formal agenda, on a more-or-less man-to-man basis .

But is was Sir Anthony who publically agreed with John Foster Dulles, that a meeting among the lower-ranking foreign ministers, was the first prerequisite so that a restrictive agenda could be worked out to keep the Russians from runnign away with the meeting by propaganda blasts on unrelated subjects.

It is apparent that Sir Anthony learned much from the mistake of the great wartime conferences with Stalin...indeed the Yalta papers disclose that Eden warned against many of the things which transpired later, moreover, his counsel seemed to be ignored in the final bargaining at Yalta for it was his belief that Russia could be brought into the Japanese war without making too many concessions to Stalin.

While I was a reporter in Moscow during the war, prominent visitors used to come from Washington for an audience with Stalin. They ranged from Harry Hopkins through Wendell Wilkie..invariably, before they saw Stalin, they held conversations with us American correspondents, and their principal question was whether we thought Russia would enter the war against Japan.

One and all, every American correspondent agreed that there was no question that Russia would enter the war against Japan, since they were already preparing the Russian people for such action. The official Russian newspapers often carried detailed analysis of the military actions in the Pacific, between us and the Japanese, and the Russian people were being conditioned to remember Port Arthur, when the Japanese jumped their fleet without warning... Indeed the Japanese were even referred to as the macoque-men by the Russians, which is a particularly unhandsome type of monkey.

But no matter how many times we asserted to these prominent visitors that once the conditioning of the Russian people started, the Kremlin meant business, they would shake their heads and go off to tell Stalin just how very eager we were for Russia to engage our Japanese enemy.

Not so Anthony Eden. He seemed to feel that the Russians, having first signed an alliance with Hitler, and then found themselves forced to fight him, were on a spot in which they needed us and we were in a position to call the tune. And them Mr. Eden, who always pays some attention to his clothes, even seeled to demonstrate his attitude toward the Russians in what he wore in Moscow. Not for him the ambassadorial fur collar and striped pants when he walked the streets of Moscow. Eden looked more like a foreign correspondent than we reporters did ourselves....A white turtle-necked sweater, a well-worn, but very well-cut tweed sports coat, a pair of RAF flying boots and a white fur hat worn jauntily on the side of his head.

He didn't ask the foreign correspondents whether Russia would fight Japan, he told us..Just grinned and said the Russians would have to get into the battleif they wanted to stay a Pacific power. He even pointed out to us that there was a good reason why the Soviet government had not bothered to remove the old Czarist double-eagles from the pre-revolutionary buildings..because Russia is both a Pacific and European nation and must always look both East and West.

This country may have differences from time to time with Britain's new Prime Minister but nobody can say he hasn't been consistent in his attitude toward Russia.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote in the news. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: The eyes of much of the free world are on Great Britain tonight. And the hope expressed by President Eisenhower is--"Sir Anthone Eden is a great successor to a great Prime Minister. In war and in peace he has been an outstanding spekesman of the free world. I know he will continue unceasingly to serve the cause of world peace and freedom."

This is Larry Lesueur saying good night.

Thursday April 7, 1955

This is the news:

The President today signed the Paris agreements..to re-arm Western Germany and accept her as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Mr. Eisenhower just ten years ago was an important factor in crushing the Nazi military machine. Today, as he signed the agreements, he said: "This is what we have been working for, for a long time." He called it the biggest treaty signing he's ever had. Yesterday Belgium and Luxembourg completed their parliamentary approval of the agreements. [Only Denmark and the Netherlands have yet to act.] West German officials say that when they have final approval it will take them from two to four years to build-up and equip the 12 divisions , small coastal navy and 13-thousand plane ~~defense~~ air force, ~~they will be permitted.~~

In Berlin today, Communist East Germany agreed to discuss with West Germans the terms for lifting a truck tax blockade they've slapped on west Berlin. They'll meet a week from today.

Britain's new prime minister, Sir Anthony Eden today selected Harold MacMillan to take his old job as foreign minister.

MacMillan is (60) ..son of an American mother...a friend of President Eisenhower's since World War Two when MacMillan was Great Britain's trouble-shooter in North Africa. He's spent THE LAST three years as Minister of (DEFENSE). And he's now regarded as next in line for the prime ministry. After his first cabinet meeting today, Prime Minister Eden also announced that Supply Minister Selwyn Lloyd will take over as defense minister.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, highest prelate in the Church of England, (TERMED) rumors of a romance between Princess Margaret and Captain Peter Townsend (AS) "a newspaper stunt." The Wrchbishop and his wife arrived in Capetown, South Africa, today. He was quoted as having told reporters that "there is no truth (WHATSOEVER) to the rumors that Princess Margaret and Captain Townsend will wed." But later in the day he denied this.. said only that the report was an "offensive newspaper stunt."

In New Delhi today the vice chairman of the Chinese Reds People's Congress told the so-called "Nonpartisan Asian conference" that the Communists must liberate Formosa. He said it is their duty to free the Nationalist islands from what he called "American

invaders and occupiers." After Red China has conquered Formosa the Communist delegate supported peaceful co-existence. He claimed Formosa was Red China's "own territory."

Chester Bowles, our former ambassador to India, today called for "a practical, reasonable, rational and responsible" American policy towards Asia and Africa. Bowles recently returned from a trip to Africa and India. He told a Democratic meeting in Washington that for too long we have treated Asia and Africa like step-children. He says our position in the world has deteriorated substantially in the last ten years "because we are not trying hard enough to understand how other people think." And Bowles agrees with Historian Arnold Toynbee that the growing awareness of one-fifth of the world's population is the most significant event of the 20-th century and "more explosive than the atom bomb."

In Washington, the National Academy of Sciences announced tonight that it will try to clear up some of the confusion about the dangers of atomic radiation. With the financial backing of the Rockefeller Foundation and co-operation of the Atomic Energy Commission, the

Academy will try to "clarify the issues which are of grave concern as well as great hope to mankind."

And the Atomic Energy Commission says that it has received four proposals to build electric power plants to be run by atomic energy. The plants would be built in Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan and Nebraska. They would cost a total of 150-million dollars with the government paying only ten to twenty per cent of the cost. Lewis L. Straws, the atomic energy chairman, says:"This willingness to assume risks is evidence of the vigor of competitive enterprise. It is also another indication of this nation's faith in the peaceful future of the atom."

The President today allocated five million dollars of his diaaster funds to help Dust Bowl farmers in seven western states. [redacted]

Edward R. Murrow: April 7, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Washington is in something of a dither over the news black-out - or dim-out - resulting from the "silencer" placed on the working of the Pentagon's information services. Secretary Wilson had ordered the professional soldiers who were giving out information replaced by civilians, and the information staffs to be cut down by one-third. New rules have been laid down as to what would be permitted in the way of information. These are now receiving close attention, not only in the suddenly crippled information services, but among news men.

The text of the crucial edict is worth reporting. It bears on what is to be taken into consideration before official approval is given for the release of information. "Such review and clearance" the rule reads, "shall be related not only to a determination of whether release of the material would involve any technical or substantive violation of security, but also to a determination of whether release or publication of the material would constitute a constructive contribution to the primary mission of the Department of Defense." This last proviso is so wide and vague that anything could be suppressed, whatever its security status. All an information officer would have to say, to hold it back, would be that its publication would not be a constructive contribution to the mission of the

Defense Department. Newsmen are complaining that under the present set-up, instead of their going to the branches of the services for information first-hand, they have to go through a central office, which then passes on the requests, and it takes days to get an answer.

Part of the trouble in Washington is that everyone in the Pentagon is frightened about the possibility of dynamite in dealings with ~~the press.~~ Reporters. This is the result of the celebrated Carney dinner, when the Naval Chief of Staff briefed a group of correspondents about the Formosa Straits crisis, with results that startled the world and drew a correction from President Eisenhower.

But now it becomes known that the [redacted] Curtain on Pentagon news was being put in position before the Carney dinner. It would have dropped anyhow. The practise of the various services in airing their differences in public had found disfavor in the White House. And the White House is said to have been increasingly disturbed over the release of information about weapons like guided missiles, a great deal of which has come out lately. Secretary Wilson's crackdown on information practises came after the Carney dinner, but that wasn't what produced it.

However, the Carney dinner is a prime reason for the pall of silence

that lies over the Pentagon. Discussion of that dinner, and what took place at it, continues. Admiral Carney told the Senate Sub-Committee that he did not predict a Communist attack on Matsu the middle of April, and spoke only of the capability of the Communists to attack at that time. Some of the newsmen at the dinner corroborated him. They didn't remember an outright prediction. But this does not end the discussion. Three newspapers have published actual quotes stated to have been based on shorthand notes taken at the dinner by Robert L. Riggs of the Louisville Courier Journal. Mr. Riggs says that at least four times Admiral Carney said that he expected an attack by April 15. "Here" writes Mr. Riggs, "are his exact words - or almost his exact words: 'Mao and Chou have made a straightforward pitch on what they intend to do. They have had a series of unbroken successes and they are flushed with victory. They should feel safe in continuing to probe and they will probe. The first two things they will go after are the offshore ~~Chinats~~ (Chinese Nationalist) islands. It could be expensive for them, but they could take the islands by spending enough. They probably will initiate an attack on Matsu in mid-April.'"

The significance of the timing" the Admiral is quoted as adding, "is that it would tie in with the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung." One

recalls that President Eisenhower was sure the attack would not come at that time because of the same conference. At another point Admiral Carney is quoted as having said: "We could be confronted with one of the most serious decisions our nation has had to make this Spring. I have no doubt that they will attack. If I were Mao's chief of staff I would recommend it. They have declared openly what their objective is. I don't see what they can gain by talk." And he is quoted as saying subsequently: "We cannot restrict ourselves in our targets. That involves enlargement far beyond the tactical area. We may have to engage with China in an all-out war. If we go in with a restricted view, we will find ourselves about to lose all of Asia."

Admiral Carney declined to discuss this shorthand version. He may be questioned about it by the Senate sub-Committee. But this version, if substantially correct, fully justifies the stories published as the result of the dinner, and which filled Washington and the capitals of our Allies with fears of imminent war.

Since that time, Washington has grown calm again. The pressure then was clearly toward war, with some of the President's advisers urging announcement that the islands would be defended. Today the pressure -

largely from the country itself - is still more strongly against the defense of the islands. Whether or not Admiral Carney said "capable of attack", or, "will attack" or, "probably will attack" is no more than a detail in the story of a frightening week in which President Eisenhower, at any rate, kept his head.

Bob Dixon

The matter of military security...that thin line between public knowledge and secret information...raises a continuous problem. The Greek writer, Plutarch, once counseled:"Silence at the proper season is wisdom and better than any speech." But de la Fontaine could see no [redacted] circumstance in which silence should prevail. Thus, he concluded:"People who make no noise are always dangerous."

Good nite and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow; April 7, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Washington is in something of a dither over the news black-out - or dim-out - resulting from the silencer placed on the working of the Pentagon's information services. Secretary Wilson had ordered the professional soldiers who were giving out information replaced by civilians, and the information staffs to be cut down by one-third. New rules have been laid down as to what would be permitted in the way of information. These are now receiving close attention, not only in the suddenly crippled information services, but among news men.

The text of the crucial edict is worth reporting. It bears on what is to be taken into consideration before official approval is given for the release of information. "Such review and clearance" the rule reads, "shall be related not only to a determination of whether release of the material would involve any technical or substantive violation of security, but also to a determination of whether release or publication of the material would constitute a constructive contribution to the primary mission of the Department of Defense." This last proviso is so wide and vague that anything could be suppressed, whatever its security status. All an information officer would have to say, to hold it back, would be that its publication would not be a constructive contribution to the mission of the

Defense Department. Newsmen are complaining that under the present set-up, instead of their going to the branches of the services for information first-hand, they have to go through a central office, which then passes on the requests, and it takes days to get an answer.

Part of the trouble in Washington is that everyone in the Pentagon is frightened about the possibility of dynamite in dealings with the press. This is the result of the celebrated Carney dinner, when the Naval Chief of Staff briefed a group of correspondents about the Formosa Straits crisis, with results that startled the world and drew a correction from President Eisenhower.

But now it becomes known that the Iron Curtain on Pentagon news was being put in position before the Carney dinner. It would have dropped anyhow. The practise of the various services in airing their differences in public had found disfavor in the White House. And the White House is said to have been increasingly disturbed over the release of information about weapons like guided missiles, a great deal of which has come out lately. Secretary Wilson's crackdown on information practises came after the Carney dinner, but that wasn't what produced it.

However, the Carney dinner is a prime reason for the pall of silence

that lies over the Pentagon. Discussion of that dinner, and what took place at it, continues. Admiral Carney told the Senate Sub-Committee that he did not predict a Communist attack on Matsu the middle of April, and spoke only of the capability of the Communists to attack at that time. Some of the newsmen at the dinner corroborated him. They didn't remember an outright prediction. But this does not end the discussion. Three newspapers have published actual quotes stated to have been based on shorthand notes taken at the dinner by Robert L. Riggs of the Louisville Courier Journal. Mr. Riggs says that at least four times Admiral Carney said that he expected an attack by April 15. "Here" writes Mr. Riggs, "are his exact words - or almost his exact words: 'Mao and Chou have made a straightforward pitch on what they intend to do. They have had a series of unbroken successes and they are flushed with victory. They should feel safe in continuing to probe and they will probe. The first two things they will go after are the offshore Chinats (Chinese Nationalist) islands. It could be expensive for them, but they could take the islands by spending enough. They probably will initiate an attack on Matsu in mid-April.'"

The significance of the timing" the Admiral is quoted as adding, "is that it would tie in with the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung." One

recalls that President Eisenhower was sure the attack would not come at that time because of the same conference. At another point Admiral Carney is quoted as having said: "We could be confronted with one of the most serious decisions our nation has had to make this Spring. I have no doubt that they will attack. If I were Mao's chief of staff I would recommend it. They have declared openly what their objective is. I don't see what they can gain by talk." And he is quoted as saying subsequently: "We cannot restrict ourselves in our targets. That involves enlargement far beyond the tactical area. We may have to engage with China in an all-out war. If we go in with a restricted view, we will find ourselves about to lose all of Asia."

Admiral Carney declined to discuss this shorthand version. He may be questioned about it by the Senate sub-Committee. But this version, if substantially correct, fully justifies the stories published as the result of the dinner, and which filled Washington and the capitals of our Allies with fears of imminent war.

Since that time, Washington has grown calm again. The pressure then was clearly toward war, with some of the President's advisers urging announcement that the islands would be defended. Today the pressure -

largely from the country itself - is still more strongly against the defense of the islands. Whether or not Admiral Carney said "capable of attack", or, "will attack" or, "probably will attack" is no more than a detail in the story of a frightening week in which President Eisenhower, at any rate, kept his head.

EDWARD R. MURROW
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President today signed the Paris agreements..to re-arm Western Germany and accept her as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Mr. Eisenhower just ten years ago was an important factor in crushing the Nazi military machine. Today, as he signed the agreements, he said:"This is what we have been working for for a long time." He called it the biggest treaty signing he's ever did. Yesterday Belgium and Luxembourg completed their parliamentary approval of the agreements. Only Denmark and the Netherlands have yet to act. West German officials say that when they have final approval it will take them from two to four years to build-up and equip the 12 divisions, small coastal navy and 13-thousand plane air force.

In Berlin today, Communist East Germany agreed to discuss with West Germans the terms for lifting a truck tax blockade they're slapped on west Berlin. They'll meet a week from today.

Britain's new prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, today selected Harold Mac Millan to take his old job as foreign minister. Mac Millan is 60...son of an American mother...a friend of President Eisenhower's since World War Two when MacMillan was Great Britain's trouble-shooter in North Africa. He's spent the last three years as Minister of Defense. And he's now regarded as next in line for the Prime Ministry. After his first cabinet meeting today, Prime Minister Eden also announced that Supply Minister Selwyn Lloyd will take over as defense minister.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, highest prelate in the Church of England, termed rumors of a romance between Princess Margaret and Captain Peter Townsend as "a newspaper stunt." The Archbishop and his wife arrived in Capetown

In New Delhi today the vice chairman of the Chinese Reds People's Congress told the so-called "Nonpartisan Asian conference" that the Communists must liberate Formosa. He said it is their duty to free the Nationalist islands from what he called "American invaders and occupiers." After Red China has conquered Formosa the Communist delegate supported peaceful co-esistence, He claimed Formosa was Red China's "own territory."

Chester Bowles, our former ambassador to India, today called for a "practical, reasonable, rational and responsible" American policy towards Asia and Africa. Bowles recently returned from a trip to Africa and India. He told a Democratic meeting in Washington that for too long we have treated Asia and Africa like step-children. He says our position in the world had deteriorated substantially in the last ten years "because we are not trying hard enough to understand how other people think." And Bowles agrees with historian Arnlold Toynbee that the growing awareness of one-fifth of the world's population is the most significant event of the 20th century and "more explosive than the atom bomb."

In Washington, the National Academy fo Sciences announced tonight that it will try to clear up someof the confusion about the dangers of atomic radiation. With the financial backing of the Rockerfeller Foundation and cooperation of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Academy will try to "clarify the issues which are of grave concern as well as great hope to mankind."

And the Atomic Energy Commission says that it has received four proposals to build electric power plants to be run by atomic energy. The plants would be built to Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan and Nebraska. They would cost a total of 150-million dollars with the government paying only ten to twenty percent of the cost. Lewis L. Straws, the atomic energy chairman, says: "This willingness to assume risks is evidence of the vigor of competitive enterprise. It is also another indication of this nation's faith in the peaceful

future of the atom."

The President today allocated five million dollars of his disaster funds to help dust bowl farmers in seven western states.

Washington is in something of a dither over the news black-out or dim-out resulting from the "silencer placed on the working of the Pentagon's information services. Secretary Wilson had ordered the professional soldiers who were giving out information replaced by civilians and the information staffs to be cut downby one-third. New rules have been laid down as to what would be permitted in the way in information. These are now receiving close attention, not only in the suddenly crippled information services, but among news men.

The text of the crucial edict is worth reporting. It bears on what is to be taken into consideration before official approval is given for the release of information. "Such review and clearance" the rule reads, "shall be related not only to a determination of whether release of the material would involve any technical or substantive violation of security, but also to a determination of whether release or publication of the material would constitute a constructive contribution to the primary mission of the Department of Defense." This last proviso is so wide and vague that anything could be suppressed, whatever its security status. All an information officer would have to say , to hold it back, would be that its publication would not be a constructive contribution to the mission of the Defense Department. Newsmen are complaining that under the present set-up, instead of their going to the branches of services for information first-hand, they have to go through a central office, which then passes on the requests, and it takes days to get an answer.

Part of the trouble in Washington is that everyone in the Pentagon is frightened about the possibility of dynamite in dealings with reporters.

This is the result of the celebrated Carney dinner, when the Naval Chief of Staff briefed a group of correspendents about the Formosa Straits cirsis, with the results that startled the world and drew a correction from President Eisenhower.

But now it becomes known that the Curtain on Pentagon news was being put in position before the Carney dinner. It would have dropped anyhow. The practice of the various services in airing their differecces in public had found disfavor in the White House. And the White House is said to have been increasingly disturbed over the release of information about weapons like guided missiles, a great deal of which has come out lately. Secretary Wilson's crackdown on information practices came after the Carney dinner, but that wasn't what produced it.

However, the Carney dinner is a prime reason for the pall of silence that lies over the Pentagon. Discussion of that dinner, and what took place at it, continues. Admiral Carney told the Senate Sub-Committee that he did not predict a Communist attack on Matsu in the middle of April, and spoke only of the capability of the Communists to attack at that time. Some of the newsmen at the dinner cooborated him. They didn't remember an outright prediction. But this does not end the discussion. Three reporters have published actual quotes stated to have been based on shorthand notes taken at the dinner by Robert L. Riggs of the Louisville Courier Journal. Mr. Riggs says that at least four times Admiral Carney said that he expected an attack by April 15 "Here" writes Mr. Riggs, "are his exact words - or almost his exact words: 'Mao and Chou have made a straightforward pitch on what they intend to do. They have had a series of unborken successes and they are flushed with victory. They should feel safe in continuing to probe and they will probe. The first two things they will go after are the offshore (Chinese Nationalist) islads,

It could be expensive for them, but they could take the islands by spending enough. They probably will initiate an attack on Matsu in mid-April.'"

"The significance of the timing " the Admiral is quoted as adding, "is that it would tie in with the Afro-Aisan conference in Bandung." One recalls that President Eisenhower was sure the attack would not come at that time because of the same conference. At another point Admiral Carney is quoted as having said:"We could be confronted with one of the most serious decisions our nation has had to make this Spring. I have no doubt that they will attack. If I were Mao's chief of staff I would recommend it. They have declared openly that their objective is. I don't see what they can gain by talk." And he is quoted as saying subsequently: "We cannot restrict ourselves in our targets. That involves enlargement far beyond the tactical area. We may have to engage with China in an all-out war. If we go in with restricted view, we will find ourselves about to lose all of Asia. "

Admiral Carney declined to discuss this shorthand version. He may be questioned about it by the Senate sub-Committee. But this version, if substantially correct, fully justifies the stories published as the result of the dinner, and which filled Washington and the capitals of our Allies with fears of imminent war.

Since that time, Washington has grown calm again. The Pressure then was clearly toward war, with some of the President's advisers urging announcement that the islands would be defended. Today the pressure - largely from the country itself - is still more strongly against the defense of the islands. Whether or not Admiral Carney said "capable of attack", or "will attack" or, "probably will attack" is no more than a detail in the story of a frightening week in which President Eisenhower, an any rate, kept his head.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The matter of military security...that thin line between public knowledge and secret information..raises a continuous problem. The Greek writer, Plutarch, once counseled:"Silence at the proper season is wisdom and better than any speech." But de la Fontaine could see no circumstance in which silence should prevail. Thus, he concluded :"People who make no noise are always dangerous."

Good Night and good luck.

Friday April 8, 1955

This is the news:

The Weather Bureau says that virtually the entire nation can look forward to a pleasant Easter weekend. Unless the unexpected happens, the weather will be generally fair...the temperatures reasonably mild...and only in the state of Washington and northern Oregon is there a possibility of rain. [In any event, that's the forecast.]

President Eisenhower plans to spend Easter Sunday at the White House and will attend Church in Washington. (There's still no word on what Mrs. Eisenhower's Easter outfit is like.) [redacted]

Earlier today, the President's news secretary, James Hagerty, was asked about a story appearing in the New York Herald Tribune [redacted] suggesting that the President is getting concerned about security leaks to the Russians...[leaks inadvertently printed in our newspapers.] Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower does feel that some technical military secrets have been made available to the enemy in this way...and the President is "disturbed" about it. Hagerty made a point of noting that Mr. Eisenhower has never believed in or encouraged censoring legitimate

news. But on the other hand, Hagerty said, the President has also always believed there is no reason to make available to the enemy, technical military secrets which by their issuance could do nothing but hurt our interests. Hagerty said on one point he wishes to be most emphatic: in any other instance, the President does not believe that security should be used by any branch of the government as an excuse to cover up the publication of legitimate news.

Hagerty was asked repeatedly by newsmen if his remarks today related in any way to the new controls on news releases set up by Defense Secretary Wilson a week and a half ago. (These call for all such matters clearing his office first.) Hagerty refused to discuss that. But it was made known that Wilson will discuss this with newsmen next week.

For its own part, the Defense Department reports it is "expeditiously" looking over documents relating to the disputed question of whether or not General Mac Arthur wanted Russia to join the war in the Pacific as it neared an end. (Mac Arthur said recently that he would have recommended "emphatically" against it.) (A) Defense

Department spokesman said that in due course the "relevant" documents will be made public. They will not be released piecemeal, because he said, this would tend to confuse the situation instead of clarifying it. (General Mac Arthur [redacted] has also taken this position.)

Adlai Stevenson, [redacted] has agreed to make a foreign policy statement on the Far Eastern situation in a CBS RADIO breadcast from Chicago, Next Monday night. Stevenson was not available for comment on the speech, but friends say he feels the public should be given a clearer picture of the implications of the United States' position as regards the Formosan situation.

Secretary of State Dulles has taken steps to try to smooth over the latest flare-up over State Department security. Today, he personally offered another assignment to Edward Corsi who has been his special adviser on immigration problems. That post was abolished yesterday, but the State Department says Corsi [redacted] agreed to consider taking on a new assignment, after Dulles reiterated his confidence in in him.

Corsi has been under attack by Democratic Representative Walter of Pennsylvania, who (SAYS) [redacted] Corsi was once associated with Communist front organizations. Corsi has denied the charge and Dulles says his status in the State Department did not involve any question of security.

The Chinese Nationalists claimed today that the Communists have a new air base in operation 250-miles from Formosa and are remodeling two other fields which are even closer. The report says that the base now completed is capable of handling every type of plane.

In Seoul, THERE WERE charges and counter-charges of air violations of the Korean armistice agreement. The United Nations Command says Communist planes have committed three violations and flown as far as Seoul. The Communists say that UN aircraft penetrated into North Korea twelve times during March.

In Indo China, there is a faint hope that steps may be taken to end the civil [redacted] (WAR) in free South Viet Nam. Both Premier Diem and the leaders of the [redacted] (RIOTING) religious sects have agreed to peace talks to end the trouble. The agreement came after a newly organized conciliation committee handed the Premier a series of compromise proposals designed to end the crisis.

Italy's Premier Mario Scelba walked into an unsavory political situation when he returned to Rome today from his two-week visit to the United States and Canada. The anti-Communist center coalition of his government is on the verge of collapse. The Social Democrats are threatening to bring the government down at the beginning of May, and leaders of Scelba's own Christian Democrat party are flirting with the Socialists. All three parties have agreed to keep the government intact until the end of the month, when both Houses of Parliament will elect a new President of the Republic. Scelba probably will spend the rest of the month trying to devise ways to hold his coalition together.

In Britain, the new Prime Minister---Sir Anthony Eden---has made the first diplomatic move since succeeding Sir Winston Churchill. He sent messages to President Eisenhower and Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov, thanking them for their congratulations. He said he looked forward to continuing good relations with both.

Edward R. Murrow: April 8, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Every era puts new words and terms into the language, for example: "jitney" "jeep" and "social security". Our era is introducing the initials G.A.W. and the word automation. They may foretell an even profounder change in thinking and habits than the cheap automobile and old-age pensions. G.A.W. stands for guaranteed annual wage. Automation stands for a ~~revolution~~ development in technology that already has opened a door to a nearly unbelieve-able future.

These newcomers in the language are in the news today because of the start of negotiations over a guaranteed annual wage between General Motors and the United Automobile Workers. Automation is part of the story because it is one of the reasons the union is obsessed with assuring steady employment.

The negotiations in Detroit are one of the great tests in the story of American labor. The very fact that the issue of the guaranteed annual wage has reached the bargaining table in the motor industry is historic. When union leaders first talked about it -(and it doesn't seem so long ago)- it sounded decades away; that is, decades before it could even become an issue. The negotiations with General Motors will be paralleled next week by negotiations with Ford. The United Steel Workers launch a drive for G.A.W. June 1st, the Electrical Workers will ask General Electric for it July 15th.

Rubber workers and railway shop workers are next in line.

Obviously what General Motors and Ford do will affect other industries right across the country. The United Automobile Workers have raised a strike fund of $25,000,000 which wouldn't go very far if a strike resulted. But it was a flexing of muscles for management to see.

For a time at least, the General Motor and Ford talks will be behind closed doors, and tempers will be kept. An early agreement is desirable because the General Motor's union contract expires May 29th, and the Ford contract June 1st. But agreement will be difficult. G.A.W. is a revolutionary concept for a seasonal industry like automobiles, and it raises more problems than brief negotiations between management and labor can be expected to solve. It is too early to say the negotiations will break down. But it also is not easy to see what compromise both sides might be willing to accept.

G.A.W. is not altogether untried in this country. The soap manufacturers, Proctor and Gamble, have guaranteed an annual wage to six thousand employees for the last 22 years. Chairman Duepree of that company recently said that regular year-around employment "is so economical in the operation of business that it is hard to see why manufacturers have not made

more progress toward guaranteed annual employment."

Two other sizeable industries have G.A.W., George A. Hormel and Company, making meat products in Austin, Minnesota; and the Nunn-Bush Shoe company of Milwaukee. Their officials are quoted as saying that G.A.W. gives an inducement to stabilize production and plan efficiently, and that it increases workers' morale.

But soap, shoes and meat products are not seasonal. They are bought even in a recession. New cars, refrigerators and big electrical appliances are not. Moreover, there are seasonal buying habits in the automobile market. The Union argues that the habits can and should be changed, by manufacturers and by consumers. Obviously this is a question of what can be done practically. But the Union argues the practical problem can be solved by increasing unemployment insurance benefits, so that workers can take home full pay during slack seasons.

The part that automation plays in the issue can be illustrated by two figures. In February of this year the man-hour output of the average factory was 7 percent higher than in 1954. This is a much bigger acceleration in productivity than the so-called normal. The steel industry is now producing at the same rate as in 1953 while employing 70,000 fewer

men. Electronic controls of machinery are having fantastic results. Before long ~~most~~ MANY machine tools will be obsolete, and some new ones will fill whole factories without any workers being needed beyond a few persons to watch the gauges.

It is part of the revolution that many labor leaders have accepted the axiom that technological improvements create more jobs than they wipe out. But in any change-over due to automation, men are displaced, they need new training for new jobs and they need to live while learning. We are heading for a time when there will be an acute shortage of skilled workers and too many unskilled ones.

This generation already knows that ever-increasing productivity means ever-increasing wealth. But it presumably must learn that there are growing pains in adjusting to revolutionary techniques. Such a time of growing pains may just be arriving.

Easter weekend ~~traditionally~~ is the time for ~~the~~ ladies to insist on new Spring outfits. If you're the man of the household you might try these lines from Ben Franklin: "When you incline to have new clothes remember that a patch on your coat and money in your pocket is better." To this, wives might come back with words by Oliver Goldsmith: "A modest woman, dressed out in all her finery is the most tremendous object of the whole creation." Happy Easter!

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S.,RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Weather Bureau says that virtually the entire nation can look forward to a pleasant Easter weekend. Unless the enuxpected happens, the weather will be generally fair...the temperatures reasonably mild...and only in the state os Washington and northern Oregon is there a possiblility of rain. In any event, that's the forecast.

President Eisenhower plans to spend Easter Sunday at the White House and will attend Church in Washington. There's still no word on what Mrs. Eisenhower's Easter outfit is like.

Earlier today, the President's news secretary, James Hagerty, was asked about a story appearing in the New York Herald Tribune suggesting that the President is getting concerned about security leaks to the Russians..leaks inadvertently printed in our newspapers. Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower does feel that some technical military secrets have been made ava lable to the enemy in this way....and the President is "disturbed" about it. Hagerty made a point of noting that Mr. Eisenhower has never believed in or encouraged censoring legitimate news. But on the other hand, Hagerty said, the President has also always believed there is no reason to make available to the enemy, technical military secrets which by their issuance could do nothing but hurt our interests. Hagerty said on one point he wishes to be most emphatic: in any other instance, the President does not believe that secuirty should be used by any branch of the government as an excuse to cover up the publication of legitimate war news.

Hagerty was asked to repeatedly by newsmen if his remarks today related in any way to the new controls on news releases set up by the Defense Secretary Wilson a week and a half ago. (These call for all such matters clearing his office first.) Hagerty refused to discuss that but it was made known that wilson will discuss this with newsmen next week.

For its own part, the Defense Department reports it is "expeditiously" looking over documents relating to the disputed question of whether or not General MacArthur wanted Russia to join the war in the Pacific as it neared an end. (Mac Arthur said recendly that he would have recommended "empahtically against it.) A Defense Deparmtent spokesman said that in due course the "relevant ducuments will be made public. They will not be released piecemeal, because he said, this would tend to confuse the situation instead of clarifying it. General Mac Arthur has also taken this position.

Adlai Stevenson has agreed to make a foreign policy statement on the Far Eastern situation in a CBS radio broadcast from Chicago next Monday night. Stevenson was not available for comment on the speech, but friends say he feels the public should be given a clearer picture of the implications of the United States' position in regards the Formosan situation.

Secretary of State Dulles has taken steps to try to smooth over the latest flare-up over State Department security. Today, he personally offered an another assignment to Edward Corsi who has been his special adviser on immigration problems. That post was abolished yesterday, tht the state Department says Corsi agreed to consider taking on a new assignment, after Dulles reiterated his confidence in him.

Corsi has been under attack by Democratic Representative Walter of Pennsylvania, who says Corsi was once associated with Communist front organizations. Corsi had denied the charge and Dulles says his status in the State Department did not involve any question of security.

The Chinese Nationalists claimed today that the Communists have a new air base in operation 250 miles from Formosa and are remodeling two other fields which are even closer. The report says that the base now completed is capable of handling every type of plane.

In Seoul, there were charges and counter-charges of air violations of the Korean armistice agreement. The United Nations cammand says Communist planes have committed three violations and flown as far as Seoul. The Communists say that UN aircraft penetrated into North Kroea twelve times during March.

In Indo China, there is a faint hope that steps may be taken to end the civil war in free South Viet Nam. Both Premier Diem and the leaders of the rioting religious sects have agreed to peace talks to end the trouble. The agreement came after a newly organized conciliation committee handed the Premier a series of compramise proposals designed to end the crisis.

Italy's Premier Mario Scelba walked into an unsavory political situation when he returned to Rome today from his two-week visit to the United States and Canada. The anti-Communist center coalition of his governm nt is on the verge of collapse. The Social Democrats are threatening to bring the government down at the beginning of May, and leaders of Scelba's own Christian Democrat party are flirting with the Socialists. All three parties have agreed to keep the governemtn intact until the end of the month, when both Houses of Parliament will elect a new President of the Republic. Scelba probably will spend the rest of the month trying to devise ways to hold his coalition together.

In Britain, the new Prime Minister -- Sir Anthony Eden -- has made the first diplomatic move since succeeding Sir Winston Churchill. He sent messages to President Eisenhower and Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov, thanking them for their congratulations. He said he looked forward to continuing good relations with both.

Every era puts new words and terms into the language, for example: "jitney" "jeep" and "social security." Our era is introducing the initials G.A.W. and the word automation. They may foretell an even profounder change in thinking and habits than the cheap automobile and old-age pensions. G.A.W. stands for guaranteed annual wage. Automation stands for a developemnt in technology that already has opened a door to a nearly unbelievable future.

These newcomers in the language are in the news today because of the start of negotiations over a guaranteed annual wage between General Motors and the United Automobile Workers. Automation is part of the story because it is one reason the union is obsessed with assuring steady employment.

The negotiations in Detroit are one of the great tssts in the story of American labor. The very fact that the issue of the guaranteed annual wage has reached the bargaining table in the motor industry is historic. When union leaders first talked about it - and it doesn't seem so long ago - it sounded decades away; that is, decades before it could even become an issue. The negotiations with General Motors will be paralleled next week by negotiations with Ford. The United Steel workers launch a drive for G.A.W. June 1st, the Electrical Workers will ask General Electric for it July 15th.

Obviously what General Motors and Ford do will affect other industires right across the country. The United Automobile Workers have raised a strike fund of $25,000,000 which wouldn't go very far if a strike resulted. But it was a flexing mf muscles for management to see.

For a time at least, the General Motor and Ford talks will be behind closed doors, and tempers will be kept. An early agreement is desirable because the General Motor's union contract expires May 29th, and the Ford contract June 1st. But agreement will be difficult. G.A.W. is a revolutionary concept for a seasonal industry like automobiles, and it raises more

problems than brief negotiations between management and labor can be expected to solve. It is too early to say the negotiations will break down. But it also is not easy to see what compormise both sides might be willing to accept.

G.A.W. is not altogether untried in this country. The soap manufacturers, Proctor and Gamble, have guaranteed an annual wage to six thousand employees for the last 22 years. Chairman Duepree of that company recently said that regular year-round employment "is so economical in the operation of business that it is hard to see why manufacuurers have not made more progress toward guaranteed annual employment,"

Two other sizeable industries have G.A.W., George A. Hormel and Company, making meat products in Austin, Minnesota; and the Nunn-Bush Shoe Company, of Milwaukee. Their officials are quoted as saying that G.A.W. gives an inducement to stabilize production and plan efficiently, and that it increases worker's morale.

But Soap, shoes and meat products are not seasonal. They are bought even in a recession. New cars, refrigerators and big electrical appliances are not. Moreover, there are seasonal buying habits in the automobile market. The Union aggues that the habits can and should be changed, by manufacturere and by consumers. Obviously this is a question of what can be done practically. But the Union argues the practical problem can be solved by increasing unemployment insurance benefits, so that workers can take home full pay during slack seasons.

The part that automation plays in the issue can be illustrated by two figures. In February of this year the man-hour output of the average factory was 7 percent higher than in 1954. This is a much higher acceleration in productivity than the so-called normal. The steel industry is now producing at the same rate as in 1954 while employing 70,000 fewer men. Electronic

controls of machinery are having fantastic results. Before long many machine tools will be obsolete, and some new ones will fill whole factories without any workers being needed beyond a few persons to watch the guages.

It is part of the revolution that many labor leaders have accepted the axiom that technological improvements create more jobs than they wipe out. But in any change over due to automation, men are displaced, they need not training for new jobs and they need to live while learning. We are heading for a time when there will be an acute shortage of skilled workers and too many unskilled ones."

This generation already knows that ever-increasing productivity means ever-increasing wealth. But it presumably must learn that there are growing pains in adjusting to revolutionary techniques. Such a time of growing pains may just be arriving.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Easter weekend is the time for ladies to insist on new spring outfits. If you're the man of the household, you might try these lines from Ben Franklin :"When you incline to have new clothes, remember that a patch on your coat and money in your pocket is better." To this, wives might come back with words by Oliver Goldsmith:"A modest woman, dressed out in all her finery is the most tremendous object of the whole creation." Happy Easter.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday April 11, 1955

This is the news:

Adlai Stevenson charged tonight that the Administration's policy of "extravagant words" in the Far Eastern situation has "alarmed our friends a good deal more than it has deterred the aggressors." In a speech that will be heard over many of these CBS Radio stations at 10 p.m. eastern time Stevenson says the division of our coalition with other nations..over what should be done about Quemoy and the Matsu islands off Formosa...has weakened the grand alliance of free nations pledged to stand together. He feels this is a greater peil to enduring peace than the islands themselves. The former Democratic presidential candidate says the United States has assumed what he called "many extravagant positions" in the past two years. He says he's not criticizing the Administration for abandoning these positions. But he is criticizing it for "taking such positions, for making threats which it is not prepared to back up, for bluffing, for [redacted] undermining faith in the United States." Stevenson proposes that we enlist other free nations in an open declaration condeming the use of force in the Formosa Strait. Also we should invite the Russians to declare their position. Then, he says "with the assurance provided by such a common

position-[redacted] concurred in by the nations whose weight and prestige are essential to the ultimate success of any Formosan policy" neither we nor Chiang Kai Shek should any longer need to rely on these little offshore islands to resist the aggressive ambitions of the Chinese Reds. Stevenson says we must "repair the broad breech" in the ranks of the free world. He still feels that the supreme aim of Communist policy is to drive a wedge between America and her friends and allies. And he adds:"To divide and conquer is not yet obsolete strategy."

Secretary of State Dulles said tonight that "craven purchase of peace" at any price could lead to "degredation" for the human race and "destroy much of the human spirit on this planet." Without mentioning the far eastern situation, Mr. Dulles said:"We should remember that while modern developments have made war more terrible, they have also made the consequences of retreat and surrender more terrible."

3

In Washington today, Edward J. Corsi bitterly refused to consider a State Department offer of a new job. Instead he charged that our refugee program is in the grip of intolerant, race-minded men. We'll hear more on this development from Washington in a few minutes.

Sherman Adams, the president's chief assistant, says the leaks and "premature disclosures" of present administration policies are caused by federal employes left over from previous ADMINISTRATIONS. Adams wrote this in a letter to Democratic Senator Sparkman of Alabama. And Sparkman replied: "the irresistable inference that must be drawn from your letter, is that Democrats, disloyal to the present Administration, engineered the unauthorized publications to

embarrass the Administration. Sparkman asked if Adams is "willing to say definitely" that the persons responsible for the "leaks" are Democrats. Adams has not yet replied.

The Supreme Court today started hearing arguments on how and when to put into effect its decision that public school segregation is unconstiutional. Counsel for Negro parents argued that state attorney generals favor "an interminable continuation of racial segregation" in their suggestions on how to put the court's decision into affect. Generally, the argument of the Southern states is that any sudden end to segregation would be dangerous..and would disrupt their school systems. ~~Attorneys for Negro parents in Virginia and South Carolina want the court to end under integration of white and negro students by next fall. The states of Delaware suggests gradual integration with~~

The Court today voted 5 to 3 against the "quickie" divorce laws of the Virgin islands. The court invalidated the present law which permits divorces to be granted without requiring husbands or wives to swear that they intend to make their permanent home in the Virgin islands.

The President announced today that next week he'll submit to Congress a foreign aid program "including economic aid to the free nations of South and East Asia." And today, Mr. Eisenhower greeted some 6-thousand children and their parents who visited the White House grounds for the traditional Easter egg rolling. Later, he tossed out the first baseball at the opening of the Washington Senators-Baltimore Orioles game. [redacted] The Senators won: 12 to 5.

[redacted] the results of the Salk [redacted] effective. [redacted] the Medical School.

An Indian airliner carrying 19 persons, nine of them Chinese Communists, has disappeared on a flight from Hong Kong to Indonesia. It may have crashed in the South China Sea. Authoritative SOURCES SAY [redacted]. Most of the Chinese are believed to be minor Communist officials and newspapermen enroute to the Asian-African conference in Indonesia.

Edward R. Murrow: April 11, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Washington is again agitated about a man who was hired and then fired by the State Department. He was brought into the Department by Secretary Dulles as an expert on immigration problems. We have asked Dan Schorr in Washington to unscramble the story so far as the facts are available.

Spot Runs 5 Mins
Comes at: 7:51:45

Return cue: " And that Ed is the story of the trouble shooter who got shot before he could shoot the trouble."

Ann Arbor Michigan -
Salk Polio Vaccine -

Tomorrow at this time we will have learned whether or not an effective vacine against polio can be produced for public consumption. All of the advance evidence would seem to suggest that this will be the case. If this is so, it will represent a great forward stride - not only in medicine but in the humanities as a whole. For as Henri-Frederic Amiel once remarked: "In health there is freedom. Heath is the first of all liberties."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, April 11, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: Washington is again agitated about a man who was hired and then fired by the State Department. He was brought into the Department by Secretary Dulles as an expert on immigration problems. We have asked Dan Schorr, in Washington, to unscramble the story so far as the facts are available.

SCHORR: Edward Corsi, discharged by Secretary of State Dulles from his job of trying to make the faltering refugee program work, today refused a lesser assignment in Latin America. Corsi wrote Dulles that he feels disillusioned and frustrated, that if, as indicated, his presence in one State Department job embarrasses Dulles' relations with Congress, there's no point in taking another, and he warns Dulles that the program to bring in two hundred and nine thousand refugees by the end of next year has been a scandalous failure so far, that it will fail unless it is rescued from what Corsi calls "an intolerant minority both in Congress and within the Department itself." This is not the first controversy over a State Department dismissal. It is the first involving a veteran Republican politician, one who campaigned for President Eisenhower and for Dulles himself when he ran for the Senate.

Corsi was brought into the Administration as a trouble-shooter at the instance of the White House. Corsi says he was first approached by Presidential assistant Maxwell Raab, who told him last November Mr. Eisenhower was concerned about the refugee program and asked Corsi's aid. Corsi agreed to serve. On December 2, Dulles wired him a formal offer, calling him uniquely qualified for the job and later saying it was a source of great encouragement that he accepted it. Corsi reported for work on January 10, under a three-year appointment as a Foreign Service Reserve Officer. His letter of appointment outlined two jobs. One, as Assistant Administrator on Refugees, under Scott McLeod, head of the Security, Consular, and Refugee Affairs Bureau,

with complete authority and responsibility for the refugee program. The other, as Special Assistant to Dulles on migration matters.

A few days later, according to Corsi, he was reproached by McLeod for a newspaper interview in which heurged relaxation of security bars to speed the flow of refugees. From the start, Corsi says, he ran into difficulty and he didn't know one secure day in the State Department. For seventeen days he had no office to work in. He found his orders to officers in the field secretly countermanded. In January, Corsi went to Europe on a survey trip and after his return wrote a report to Dulles, saying the refugee program would not work unless reorganized to eliminate excessive security checks and red tape. Dulles acknowledged the report and, without committing himself, suggested that Corsi discuss it with McLeod and others. Suddenly an attack on Corsi opened on another front. On February 28, Representative Francis Walter, co-author of the restrictive McCarran Immigration Act, accused Corsi of membership in a Communist front organization in the thirties, which Corsi flatly denied. What connection this had with Corsi's troubles within the Department we cannot say,but on the basis of Walter's charges McLeod, as Security Chief, held up Corsi's security clearance pending an FBI investigation.

Last Tuesday, Dulles said at his news conference that the Walter charges were being examined and he added that Corsi had a 90-day temporary appointment. Corsi says this is the first time he ever heard of a time limit, which is not mentioned in his letters of appointment. The 90-day appointment is usually a technicality, an administrative device to start a man in his job pending security clearance,and that clearance was being delayed.

On Good Friday, Dulles told Corsi that his ninety days were up on Easter Sunday and offered him the new job, incidentally, a job classified as non-sensitive although Dulles denied any security matter was involved.

New York State Republican Chairman Ward Morehouse pressed Corsi as a matter of Party loyalty to take the job. Today, Na-

tional Chairman Leonard Hall urged him to continue serving the Administration, but, two hours before seeing Hall, Corsi had already sent his refusal to Dulles. Now, Corsi is trying to sublet the suburban home he rented on a six-months lease and is returning to his farm in Roxbury, New York, to reflect on what he calls the "bitterest experience in my life."

And, so, Dulles has discharged a man he called his good friend and the best qualified man in the country to do the job, and, though he says there is no security question, security rules were used to terminate the appointment. The White House, where Corsi first was offered the job, remains silent.

Incidentally, Democratic Governor Harriman, of New York, recently asked Corsi to serve on a New York State refugee commission as an added chore to his State Department assignment. Tonight, Harriman confirmed to us, through a (?) spokesman in Albany, that the offer still stands. Harriman said: "The refugee problem is not a partisan one and has no place in partisan politics."

And that, Ed, is the story of the trouble-shooter who got shot before he could shoot the trouble.

MURROW: That was Dan Schorr reporting from Washington.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Adlai Stevenson charged tonight that the Administration's policy of "extravagant words" in the Far Eastern situation has "alarmed our friends a good deal more than it has deterred the aggressors." In a speech that will be heard over many of these CBS Radio stations at 10 p.m. eastern time, Stevenson says the division of our coalition with other nations...over what should be done about Quemoy and the Matsu islands off Formosa...has weakened the grand alliance of free nations pledged to stand together. He feels this is a greater peril to enduring peace than the islands themselves. The former Democratic presidential candidate says the United States has assumed what he called "many extravagant positions" in the past two years. He says he's not criticizing the Administration for abandoning these positions. But he is criticizing it for "taking such positions, for making threats which it is not prepared to back up, for bluffing, for undermining faith in the United States." Stevenson proposes that we enlist other free nations in an opened declaration condeming the use of force in the Formosa Strait. We also should invite the Russians to declare their position. Then, he says, "with the assurance provided by such a common position, concurred in by the nations whose weight and prestige are essential to the ultimate success of any Formosan policy" neither we nor Chiang Kai Shek should any longer need to rely on these little offshore islands to resist the aggressive ambitions of the Chinese Reds. Stevenson says we must "repair the broad breech" in the ranks of the free world. He still feels that the supreme aim of the Communist policy is to drive a wedge between America and her friends and allies. And he adds: "To divide and conquer is not yet obsolete strategy."

Secretary of State Dulles said tonight that "craven purchase of peace" at any price could lead to "degredation" for the human race and "destroy much of the human spirit on this planed." Without mentioning the far eastern situation, Mr. Dulles said:"We should remember that while modern developments have made war more terrible, they also made the consequences of retreat and surrender more terrible."

In Washington today, Edward J. Corsi bitterly refused to consider a State Department offer of a new job. Instead he charged that our refugee program is in the grip of intolerant, race-minded men. We'll hear more on this development from Washington in a few minutes.

Sherman Adams, the president's chief assistant, says the leaks and "premature disclosures" of present administration policies are caused by federal employees left over from previous administrations. Adams wrote this in a letter to Democratic Senator Sparkman of Alabama. And Sparkman replied:"the irresistable inference that must be drawn from your letter is that Democrats, disloyal to the present Administration, engineered the unauthorized publications to embarrass the Administration. Sparkman asked if Adams is "willing to say definitely" that the persons responsible for the "leaks" are Democrats. Adams has not yet replied.

The Supreme Court today started hearing arguments on how and when to put into effect its decision that public school segregation is unconstitutional. Counsel for Negro parents argued that state attorney generals favor "an interminable continuation of racial segregation" in their suggestions on how to put the court's decision into effect. Generally, the argument of the Southern states is that any sudden end to segregation would be dangerous...and would disrupt their school systems.

The Court today voted 5 to 3 against the "quickie" divorce laws of the Virgin islands. The court invalidated the present law which permits divorces to be granted without requiring husbands or wives to swear that they intend to make their permanent home in the Virgin islands.

The President announced today that the next week he'll submit to Congress a foreign aid program "including economic aid to the free nations of South and East Asia." And today, Mr. Eisenhower greeted some 6 thousand children and their parents who visited the White House grounds for the traditional Easter egg rolling. Later, he tossed out the first baseball at the opening of the Washington Senators-Baltimore Orioles game. The Senators won 12 to 5.

An Indian airliner carrying 19 persons, nine of them Chinese Communists, has disappeared on a flight from Hong Kong to Indonesia. It may have crashed in the South China Sea. Authoritative sources say most of the Chinese are believed to be minor Communists officials and newspapermen enroute to the Aisan-African conference in Indonesia.

Washington is again agitated about a man who was hired and then fired by the State Department. He was brought into the Department by Secretary Dulles as an expert on immigration problems. We have asked Dan Schorr in Washington to unscramble the story so far as the facts are available.

SCHORR: Edward Corsi, discharged fr Secretary of State Dulles from his job of trying to make the faltering refugee program work, today refused a lesser assignment in Latin America. Corsi wrote Dulles that he feels disillusioned and frustrated, that if, as indicated, his presence in one State Department job embarrasses Dulles' relations with Congress, there's no point in taking another, and he warns Dulles that the program to bring in two hundred and nine thousand refugees by the end of next year has been scandalous failure so far, that it will fail unless it is rescued from what Corsi calls

"an intolerant minority both in Congress and within the Department itself." This is not the first controversy over a State Department dismissal. It is the first involving a veteran Republican politician, one who campaigned for President Eisenhower and for Dulles himself when he ran for the Senate.

Corsi was brought into the Administration as a trouble-shooter at the insistance of the White House. Corsi says he was first approached by Presidential assistant Maxwell Raab, who told him last November Mr. Eisenhower was concerned about the refugee program and asked Corsi's aid. Corsi agreed to serve. On December 2, Dulles wired him a formal offer, calling him uniquely qualified for the job and later saying it was a source of great encouragement that he accepted it. Corsi reported for work on January 10, under a three-year appointment as a Foreign Service Reserve Officer. His letter of appointment outlined two jobs. One, as Assistant Administrator on Refugees, under Scott McLeod, head of the Security, Consular, and Refugee Affairs Bureau, with complete authority and responsibility for the refugee program. The other, as Special Assistant to Dulles on migration matters.

A few days later, according to Corsi, he was reproached by McLeod for a newspaper interview in which he urged relaxation of sucurity bars to speed the flow of refugees. From the start, Corsi says, he ran into difficulty and he didn't know one secure day in the State Department. For seventeen days he had no office to work in. He found his orders to officers in the field secretly countermanded. In January, Corsi went to Europe on a survey trip and after his return wrote a report to Dulles, saying the refugee program would not work unless reorganized to eliminate excessive security checks and red tape. Dulles acknowledged the report and, without committing himself, suggested that Corsi discuss it with McLeod and others. Suddenly an attack on Corsi opened on another front. On February 8, Representative Francis Walter, co-author of

the restrictive McCarran Immigration Act, accused Corsi of membership in a Communist front organization in the thirties, which Corsi flatly denied. That connection this had with Corsi's troubles within the Department we cannot say, but on the basis of Walter's charges, McLeod, as Security Chief, held up Corsi's security clearance pending an FBI investigation.

Last Tuesday, Dulles said at his news conference that Walter charges were being examined and he added that Corsi had a 90-day temporaty appointment. Corsi says this is the first time he ever heard of a time limit, which is not mentioned in his letters of appointment. The 90-day appointment is usually a technicality, an administrative device to start a man in his job pending security clearance, and that clearance was being delayed.

On Good Friday, Dulles told Corsi that his ninety days were up on Easter Sunday and offered him the new job, incidentally, a job classified as non-sensitive although Dulles denied any security matter was involved.

New York State Republican Charmann Ward Marehouse pressed Corsi as a matter of Party loyalty to take the job. Today, National Chairman Leonard Hall urged him to continue serving the Administration, but, two hours before seeing Hall, Corsi had already sent his refusal to Dulles. Now, Corsi is trying to sublet the suburban home he rented on a six-months lease and is returning to his farm in Roxbury, New York, to reflect on what he calls the "bitterest experience on my life."

And, so, Dulles has discharged a man he called his good friend and the best qualified man in the country to do the job, and, though he says there is no security question, security rules were used to terminate the appointment. The White House, where Corse first was offered the job, remains silent.

Incidentally, Democratic Governor Harriman, of New York, recently asked Corsi to serve on a New York State refugee commission as an added chore to his

State Department assignment. Tonight, Harriman confirmed to us, through a spokesman in Albany, that the offer still stands. Harriman said: "The refugee problem is not a partisan one and has no place in partisan politics."

And that, Ed, is the story of the trouble-shooter who got shot before he could shoot the trouble.

MURROW: That was Dan Schorr reporting from Washington. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Tomorrow at this time, we will have learned whether or not an effective vacine against polio can be produced for public consumption. All of the advance evidence would seem to suggest that this will be the case. If this is so, it will represent a great forward stride - not only in medicine but in the humanities as a whole. For an Henri-Frederic Amiel once remarked: "In helath there is freedom. Health is the first of all liberties."

Good Night and Good Luck.

(Now to LL in NYork for the rest of the news.)

Tues-Apr 12 '55

(1)

In Washington today, Secretary of Welfare Hobby, formally licensed the Salk polio vaccine for general use. Six pharmaceutical concerns were given licenses to manufacture and distribute the vaccine.. which has been improved over the vaccine used in the mass tests last year.

In Hyde Park, New York, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt placed a wreath of lilies on the grave of her husband who died ten years ago today. And she told reporters that she is delighted with the outcome of the Salk tests. She reminded them that "we will have to go on with the March of Dimes for a long time because we still have people who have had the disease, who must be cared for."

National Republican and Democratic leaders agreed today that three million dollars is not enough to finance a national political committee in a presidential election campaign. Democratic Chairman Butler wants the present ceiling, which is fixed by a 1939 law, to be raised to at least six million dollars. Republican Chairman Hall calls the present 3-million limit "outmoded and unrealistic" but he suggests no specific new figure. #

Communist China charged today, that the crash of a plane carrying 18 persons from Hong Kong to Indonesia was due to sabotage by American and Chinese Nationalist secret agents. The Communists had three delegates on the plane bound for the African-Asian conference in Bandung. Five Chinese Red reporters were also aboard. So far only three crewmen have been found. The Peiping radio says the accident is "a murder deliberately engineered" by American and Chinese Nationalist agents. The Communists say they warned the British in advance..before the plane took off.

In East Germany, the Communist government tonight announced, the arrest of 521 alleged "western agents" and the liquidation of what it called "a considerable number of espionage and terror groups" in the last few days. The East Germans accuse the United States, Great Britain and

3

The President today spoke to the graduating class of the Citadel at Charleston, South Carolina. He called upon its members to become "apostles of peace" in the hope of promoting understanding among nations. Mr. Eisenhower said there can be no peace in the world "unless there be a magnificent growth of understanding."

The Supreme Court today heard attorneys for four southern states argue that a premature end to racial segregation in the schools would destroy their school systems and might lead to violence. Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called this "a form of blackmail." He said the southern states are arguing: "If you don't give me what I want, I'll abolish public schools." He wants the court to order integration of the nation's public schools by next fall or by September of 1956 at the latest.

~~It was ten years ago tonight that Harry S. Truman took the oath of office as president. two and a half hours after being informed of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Truman said today: he would have been happier if he could have served out his term as vice president.~~

France of having turned West Berlin into a center for espionage activities, directed against East Germany.

In Moscow, Soviet Premier Bulganin and American Ambassador Bohlen exchanged toasts tonight, toward early restoration of Austria's independence. Both indicated they believe an Austrian settlement will be a step in the direction of world peace.

In Washington, Senator McClellan and Harold Stassen announced "a thorough understanding"..which apparently ends their row over Congressional investigating powers. Stassen, handed over all but two of the 22 documents, the Senate investigators had threatened to subpena if he refused.

CUE:

I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH THE WORD FOR TODAY, BUT FIRST HERE'S BOB DIXON.

Here's Ed Murrow's word for today..

Dr. Allan Gregg, of the Rockefeller Foundation said today

It's certain we are Now

That to be faced as a people,

with a desperate test. Can we resist the temptation to bootleg,

cheat and quarrel, for a vaccine that's in short supply.

Will a scientific victory be followed by a moral defeat?

The challenge is

certain...The answer is NOT. It lies with us all.

This is LL saying good Nite & good luck

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, April 12, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

ANNC'R: (C O M M E R C I A L)

And now, here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is Ann Arbor, Michigan, where the probing fingertips of science today lifted some considerable part of the burden of fear from American homes. The baseball season is open; the trout season, too, in many places. And as a result of what was made known here today, a lot of youngsters, some of them yet unborn, will be hitting that long ball, chasing flies in the outfield, and scrambling over rocks to their favorite fishing hole instead of being twisted and tortured by polio.

The sun was warm, the earth coming alive; there was hope and promise in the air. The occasion called for banners in the breeze and trumpets in the distance. Instead, the scene was Rackham Auditorium, here at the University of Michigan. About six hundred scientists and reporters. The atmosphere combined that of a clinic and a church. The camera lights were hot. The family of Dr. Jonas Salk sat well down in front, the tall, serene Mrs. Salk and the three boys. The little six-year-old mopped his brow with a clean white handkerchief and then tucked it carefully back in his breast pocket. There were the usual speeches of welcome. Then came Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., Director of the Polio Vaccine Evaluation Center, the man who had made the measurements and the checks on all the field tests. No oratory, no rhetoric. He was spelling out this unprecedented experiment step by step. His was no effort to persuade - merely to expound. Chart followed chart, graph followed graph on the big screen behind him while he talked on in the dark.

The Salk vaccine works. It is effective and it is safe. It is not perfect, but the speculation has been ended. One set of figures followed another. Adverse reactions to the inoculations were nearly negligible. Four children who received placebo -- that is, the so-called blank

shots -- died. No child who received the vaccine died. The figure of eighty to ninety per cent effectiveness in preventing paralytic polio has been used in describing the Salk vaccine. Here are the words used by Dr. Francis: "If the results from the observed study areas are employed, the vaccine could be considered to have been sixty to eighty per cent effective against paralytic polio; sixty per cent against type 1, and seventy to eighty per cent effective against disease caused by types 2 and 3. On this basis it may be suggested that vaccination was eighty to ninety per cent effective against paralytic polio, that it was sixty to seventy per cent effective against disease caused by type 1 virus and ninety per cent or more effective against that of type 2 and type 3 virus.

The report by Dr. Jonas Salk of the University of Pittsburgh, based on his own studies, closely paralleled the findings of Dr. Francis and his group. There was no vanity, no complacency in this small man, who looks like an unusually serious graduate student and whose name now becomes part of the medical and social history of this country.

Almost every speaker referred to the number of people involved in this massive experiment. Basil O'Connor, President of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said: "Each man needs to feel that he belongs, that he has an expressible relation to others, that he is part of a community in which he can live not only within himself but outside himself, contributing to the welfare of his fellow man."

Those of you who have contributed to the fight against polio would have received your dividend in full measure, had you been here today. And yet, it was a quiet sort of victory. Perhaps because most of the people present were professionals and realized that this was only a step, altho a gigantic one, in the field of preventive medicine. Some of the wisest words of the day were spoken by Dr. Alan Gregg, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, who said: "It has been the wise policy of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to avoid making promises it cannot be sure of keeping, to refrain from letting dreams pass for deed and wishes for thinking." At a

time when the media of modern communications are overly inclined to persuade, astonish, frighten, or amuse and tempted to exaggeration and prematurity in each of these gainful activities, there can be a lasting advantage in sobriety of statement.

Dr. Gregg spoke of the parents and children who took part in last year's unprecedented mass experiment. One could not imagine a more phenomenal or heartening example of reasonableness and courage than these volunteers have given. They were not conscripts; there was no certainty of personal advantage; in fact, the uncertainty of it was explicit. There was no deception from above and no defection in the ranks. They willingly took part in a huge unselfish experiment, a loyal, steadfast and intelligent part in an enterprise that called for exactly those qualities: loyalty, steadfastness and intelligence.

Dr. Gregg believes it is possible that the degree of protection offered by the Salk vaccine will be such as to give a control of infantile paralysis comparable to the control we have over smallpox, yellow fever, diphtheria and typhoid. This does not mean or imply complete eradication, tho it does not exclude it. He foresees the possibility of other mass experiments on other diseases; even that ever-present and menacing urchin among diseases, the common cold, may prove susceptible of control. He thinks it probable that this demonstration of mass research will facilitate public and private support for the control of this and other diseases.

In speaking of today's announcement Dr. Gregg said: "It is as tho music that began in a minor key, befitting bewildered suffering and dogged patience, now strikes the major chords of relief and exultation." Modest but not doubtful; cautious but justifiably eager!

The National Institute of Health in Washington will determine standards that must be met by each lot of vaccine before it is licensed for distribution. The supply of vaccine is really divided into two parts. The National Foundation has enough for nine million children, bought with March of Dimes funds. This will be offered to all children who participated

in last year's field trials but who did not actually receive vaccine. It will also be offered to all first and second grade students in all types of schools, on written request from their parents. The vaccine is being produced by six pharmaceutical companies and may be obtained by physicians in the same way they obtain similar products in present use. The existing supply of vaccine has not been definitely established, but it is unlikely that there will be enough of it to inoculate every child in the United States before the coming polio season.

There is concern here about the possibility of a black market and the creation of some system of rationing or priorities to assure equitable distribution. If you are interested in these and other problems you can see Doctors Salk, Francis, and Gregg discussing them on CBS' television SEE IT NOW, at 10:30 Eastern Time tonite.

This is Ed Murrow at WUOM, the University of Michigan. Now to Larry Lesueur in New York for the rest of the news.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

No oratory, no rhetoric. He was spelling out this unprecedented experiment step by step. His was no effort to persuade, merely to expound. Chart followed chart; graph followed graph on the big screen behind him while he talked on in the dark. The Salk vaccine works . It is effective, and it is safe. It is not perfect, but the speculation has been ended. One set of figures followed another. Adverse reaction to the inoculations were nearly negligible. Four children who received placebo, the so-called blank shots, died. No child who received the vaccine died of poliomyelitis. The figure of 80 to 90 per cent effectiveness in preventing parlytic polio has been used in describing the Salk vaccine. Here are the exact words used by Dr. Francis:

"If the results from the observed study areas are employed, the vaccine could be considered to have been 60 to 80 per cent effective against paralytic polio. 60 percent against type 1, and 70 to 80 per cent effective against disease caused by types 2 and 3 ... on this basis, it may be suggested that vaccination was 80 to 90 per cent effective against paralytic polio, that it was 60 to 70 percent effective against disease caused by type 1 virus, and 90 percent or more effective against that of type 2 and type 3 virus."

The report by Dr. Jonas Salk of the University of Pittsburgh, based on his own studies, closely paralleled the findings of Dr. Francis and his group. There was no vanity; no complacency in this small man who looks like an unusally serious graduate student, and whose name now becomes part of the medical and social history of this country.

Almost every speaker referred to the number of people involved in this massive experiment. Basil O'Conner, President of the National Foundation for Infantil Paralysis, said: "Each man needs to feel that he belongs, that he has an expressable relation to others, that he is part of a community in which he can live not only within himself but outside himself, contributing to the welfare of his fellow man."

Those of you who have contributed to the fight against polio would have received your dividend in full measure had you been here today, and yet it was a quiet sort of victory, perhaps because most of the people present were professionals and realized that this was only a step, although a gigantic one, in the field of preventive medicine.

Some of the wisest words of the day were spoken by Dr. Alan Gregg, Vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, who said: "It has been the wise policy of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to avoid making promises it cannot be sure of keeping, to refrain from letting dreams pass for deeds, and wishes for thinking. At a time when the media of modern communications are overly inclined to persuade, astonish, frighten or amuse - and tempted to exaggeration and prematurity in each of these gainful activities, there can be a lasting advantage in sobriety of statement."

Dr. Gregg spoke of the parents and children who took part in last year's unprecedented mass experiment, one could not imagine a more phenomenal or heartening example of reasonableness and courage that these volunteers have given. They were not conscripts. There was no certainity of per sonal advantage; in fact, the uncertainty of it was explicit. There was no deception from above, and no defection in the ranks. They willingly took part in a huge unselfish experiment. A loyal, steadfast and intelligent part in an enterprise that called for exactly those qualities: loyalty, steadfastness and intelligence.

Dr. Gregg belives it is possible that the degree of protection offered by the Salk Vaccine will be such as to give a control of Infantile Paralysis comparable to the control we have over smallpox, yellow fever, diptheria and typhoid. This does not mean or imply complete eradication, though it does not exclude it. He foresees the possibility of other mass experiments on other diseases, even that ever present and menacing urchin among diseases, the common cold may prove susceptible of control. He thinks it probable that this demonstration of mass research will facilitate public and private support for the control of this and other diseases. In speaking of today's announcement, Dr.Gregg said: "It is as though music that began in the minor key befitting, bewildered, suffering and dogged patience, now strikes the major chords of relief and exultation, modest but not doubtful; cautious, but justifiably eager."

The National Institute of Health inWashington will determine standards that must be met by each lot of vaccine before it is licensed for distribution. The supply of vaccine is really divided into two parts.- The National Foundation has enough for nine million children, bought with March of Dimes funds. This will be offered to all

children who participated in last year's field trials, but who did not actually receive vaccine. It will also be offered to all first and second grade students in all types of schools on written request from their parents. The vaccine is being produced by five pharmaceutical companies and may be obtained by physicians in the same way they obtain similar products in present use. The existing supply of vaccine has not been definitely established, but it is unlikely that there will be enough of it to inoculate every child in the United States before the coming polio season. There is concern here about the possibility of a black market and a creation of some system of rationing or priorities to assure equitable distribution. If you are interested in these and other problems, you can see doctors Salk, Francis and Gregg discussing them on CBS Television, "See It Now" at ten thirty, Eastern Time tonight.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

MURROW: This is Ann Arbor, Michigan, where the probing fingertips of science today lifted some considerable part of the burden of fear from American homes. The baseball season is open; the trout season, too, in many places. And as a result of what was made known here today, a lot of youngsters, some of them yet unborn, will be hitting that long ball, chasing flies in the outfield, and scrambling over rocks to their favorite fishing hole instead of being twisted and tortured by polio.

The sun was warm, the earth coming alive; there was hope and promise in the air. The occasion called for banners in the breeze and trumpets in the distance. Instead, the scene was Rackham Auditorium, here at the University of Michigan. About six hundred scientists and reporters. The atmosphere combined that of a clinic and a church. The camera lights were hot. The family of Dr. Jonas Salk sat well down in the front, the tall, serene Mrs. Salk and the three boys. The little six-year-old mopped his brow with a clean white handkerchief and then tucked it carefully back in his breast pocket. There were the usual speeches of welcome. Then came Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., Director of the Polio Vaccine Evaluation Center, the man who made the measurements and the checks on all the field tests. No oratory, no rhetoric. He was spelling out this unprecedented experiment step by step. His was no effort to persuade - merely to expound. Chart followed chart, graph followed graph on the big screen behind him while he talked on in the dark.

The Salk vaccine works. It is effective and it is safe. It is not perfect, but the speculation has been ended. One set of figures followed another. Adverse reactions to the inoculations were nearly negligible.

Four children who received placeba - that is, the so-called blank shots -- died. No child who received the vaccine died. The figure of eighty to ninety percent effectiveness in preventing paralytic polio has been used in describing the Salk vaccine. Here are the words used by Dr. Francis: "If the results from the observed study areas are employed, the vaccine could be considered to have been sixty to eighty per cent effective against paralytic polio, that it was sixty to seventy per cent effective against disease caused by type 1 virus and ninety percent or more effective against that of type 2 and type 3 virus.

The report by Dr. Jonas Salk of the University of Pittsburgh, based on his own studies, closely paralleled the findings of Dr. Francis and his group. There was no vanity, no complacency in this small man, who looks like an unusually serious graduate student and whose name now becomes part of the medical and social history of this country.

Almost every speaker referred to the number of people involved in this massive experiment. Basil O'Connor, President of the National Foundation for Infantile Papalysis, said: "Each man needs to feel that he belongs, that he has an expressible relation to others, that he is part of a community in which he can live not only within himself but outside himself, contributing to the welfare of his fellow man."

Those of you who have contributed to the fight against polio would have received your dividend in full measure, had you been here today. And yet, it was a quiet sort of victory. Perhaps because most of the people present were professionals and realized that this was only a step, although a gigantic one, in the field of preventive medicine. Some of the silent words of the day were spoken by Dr. Alan Gregg, vice president of the Rockerfeller Foundation, who said: "It has been the wise policy of the National Foundation

who said: "It has been the wise policy of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to avoid making promises it cannot be sure of keeping, to refrain from letting dreams pass for deed and wishes for thinking." At a time when the media of modern communications are overly inclined to persuade astonish, frighten, or amuse and tempted to exaggeration and prematurity in each of these gainful activities, there can be a lasting advantage in sobriety of statement.

Dr. Gregg spoke of the parents and children who took part in last year's unprecedented mass experiment. One could not imagine a more phenomenal or heartening example of reasonableness and courage than these volunteers have given; They were not conscripts; there was no certainty of personal a vantage; in fact, the uncertainty of is was explicit. There was no deception from above and no defection in the ranks. They willingly took part in a huge unselfish experiment, a loyal, steadfast and intelligent part in an enterprise that called for exactly those qualities: loyalty, steadfastness and intelligence.

Dr. Gregg believes it is possible that the degree of protection offered by the Salk vaccine will be such as to give a control of infantile paralysis comparable to the control we have over smallpox, yellow fever, diphtheria and typhoid. This does not mean or imply complete eradication, though it does not exclude it. He foresees the possibility of other mass experiments on other diseases; even that ever-present and menacing urchin among diseases, the common cold may prove susceptible of control. He thinks it probable that this demonstration of mass research will facilitate public and private support for the control of this and other diseases.

In speaking of today's announcement Dr. Gregg said: "It is as though music that began in a minor key, befitting bewildered suffering and dogged

patience, now strikes the major chords of relied and exultation."
Modest but not doubtful; cautious but justifiably eager!

The National Institute of Health in Washington will determine standards that must be met by each lot of vaccine before it is licensed for distribution. The supply of vaccine is really divided into two parts. The National Foundation has enough for nine million children, bought with March of Dimes funds. This will be offered to all children who participated in last year's trials but who did not actually receive vaccine. It will also be offered to all first and second grade students in all types of schools, on written request from their parents. The vaccine is being produced by six pharmaceautical companies and may be obtained by physicians in the same way they obtain similar products in present use. The existing supply of vaccine has not been definitely established, but it is unlikely that there will be enough of it to inoculate every child in the United States before the coming of the polio season.

There is concern here about the possibility of a black market and the creation of some system of rationing or priorities to assure equitable distribution. If you are interested in these and other problems you can see Doctors Salk, Francis, and Gregg discussing them on CBS's television SEE IT NOW, at 10:30 Eastern Time tonight.

This is Ed Murrow at WUOM, the University of Michigan. Now to Larry Lesueur in New York for the rest of the news.

LL: In Hyde Park, New York, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt placed a wreath of lillies on the grave of her husband who died ten years ago today. And she told reporters that she is delighted with the outcome of the Salk tests. She reminded them that "We will have to go on with the March of Dimes for a long time because we wtill have people who have had the disease, who must be cared for."

The President today spoke to the graduating class of the Citadel at Charleston, South Carolina. He called upon its members to become "apostles of peace" in the hope of pormoting understanding among nations. Mr. Eisenhower said there can be no peace in the world "unless there be a magnificent growth of understanding."

The Supreme Court today heard attorneys for four southern states argue that a premature end to racial segregation in the schools would destroy their school systems and might lead to violence. Thurgold Marshall, attorney for the National Association for the Admancement of Colored People, called this "a form of blackmail". He said the southern states are arguing:"If you don't give me what I want, I'll abolish public schools." He wants the court to order integration of the nation's public schools by next fall or by September of 1956 at the latest.

National Republican and Democratic leaders agreed today that three million dollars is not enough to finance a national political committee in a presidential election campaign. Democratic Chairman Butler wants the present ceiling...which is fixed by 1939 law..to be raised to at least six million dollars. Republican Chairman Hall calls the present 3-million limit "outmoded and unrealistic" but he suggests no specific new figure.

Communist China charged today that the crash of a plane carrying 18 persons from Hong Kong to Indonesia was due to sabotage by American and Chinese Nationalist secret agents. The Communists had three delegates on the plane bound for the African - Asian conference in Bandung. Five Chinese Red reporters were also aboard. So far only three crewmen have been found. The Peiping radio says the accident is "a murder deliberately engineered" by American and Chinese Nationalist agents. The Communists say they warned the British in advance..before the plane took off.

In East Germany, the Communist government tonight announced the arrest of 521 alleged "western agents" and the liquidation of what it called "a considerable number of espionage and terror groups" in the last few days. The East Germans accuse the United States, Great Britain and France of having turned West Berlin into a center for espionage activities directed against East Germany.

In Moscow, Soviet Premire Bulganin and American Ambassador Bohlen exchanged toasts tonight toward early restoration of Austrian independence. Both indicated they believe an Austrian settlement will be a step in the direction of world peace.

In Washington, Senator McClellan and Harold Stassen announced "A thorough understanding"..which apparently ends their row over Congressional investigating powers. Stassen handed over all but two of the 22 documents the Senate investigators had threatened to subpoena if he refused.

I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today, but first, here's Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: Here's Ed Murrow's Word for Today...Dr. Allan Gregg, of the Rockerfeller Foundation said today that its certain we are now to be faced as a people, with a desperate test. Can we resist the temptation to bootleg, cheat and quarrel for a vaccine that's sn short supply.

Will a scientivic victory be followed by a moraldefeat? The challenge is certain..the answer is NOT. It lies with us all.

This is Larry Lesueur saying Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday - April 13, 1955

This is the news:

The President has decided to send the latest information on the Salk polio vaccinne to [redacted] nations all over the world. This gesture of international good will would include the Russians and their satellites. Secretary of State [redacted] Dulles said he'll send-on the information... and he'll consult with other government officials to see how far we can go in making the vaccine itself available for export. [redacted] In a few minutes I'd like to discuss other developments in the vaccine story.

~~This is the news~~:

Secretary of State Dulles says we are trying "in many ways" to bring about a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait. He told the Church Press Association in Washington: America does not believe in backing down to the Chinese Communists. And we will never agree to "the surrender of human beings into slavery." Mr. Dulles says the Chinese Reds appear to be inspired "by the type of aggressiveness that is unhappily reminiscent of Nazi Germany. [redacted]

[redacted] are [redacted] Again today, the Chinese Communist radio accused "western agents" of sabotaging a planeload of Communist delegates bound for the African-Asian conference at Bandung.

The State Department says this is propaganda... calls the charges preposterous.

The President--in Augusta, Georgia-- today approved a plan for the exchange of some atomic secrets ~~with~~ among the 14 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He says he considers this "a great

stride forward in the strengthening of our common defense." We would not give our allies atomic weapons..or information on how to make such weapons. But we would share with them information that deals with the development of defense plans....training of personnel in the use of atomic weapons..and the evluation of the capabilities of potential enemies in the use of such weapons. The agreement would go into effect only when it has been signed by all the NATO countries.

The Administration today asked the Supreme Court to use "mderation with firmness" in ordering the states to end racial segregation in their public schools. United States Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff ended three days of arguments on how and when the states must comply with the Supreme Court's ruling that segregated schools are not constitutional. Sobeloff said: the government does not agree with attorneys for Negro groups that schools should be integrated immediately. And it does not favor turning the problem over to lower courts with no target date for ending segregation. What the government suggests is this: the school cases should be sent back to lower courts with specific orders to end segregation as fast as possible. He would not give the lower courts blank checks. But he would give them some guide,

some criteria to follow. He would instruct the lower courts to accept no delays--except for good cause. Earlier, the Supreme Court heard representatives of North Carolina explain that the immediate mingling of white and Negro students might mean the end to the state's public school system...might result in "race hatred and bitterness unparalleled since the days of the Ku Klux Klan." Oklahoma joined Maryland in asking for a gradual adjustment from segregated to non-segregated schools. Texas said it wants to handle the problem itself. And Solicitor General Sobeloff told the court the first thing it should do is make it clear that all state constitutions and laws that conflict with its anti-segregation decision are void. He said no important change in social custom has ever been accomplished without some resistance. He urged the court not to under-rate "the immense influence of its authority among men of good-will and patriotism in all parts of the country."

5

A Senate judiciary subcommittee today voted unanimously to make a "complete and thorough" inquiry into the way the 1953 refugee law has been handled..and the removal of Edward J. Corsi, as a top adviser on refugees, by Secretary of State Dulles. The committee started by questioning Scott McCloud, the state department security chief, in secret session. Chairman Langer says the Senators will probably call Corsi and Secretary Dulles. ~~Democratic Senator Hennings of Missouri charges that the small number of refugees admitted under the law is a "disgrace to the Administration" and an "indictment of the good faith" of McCloud and his associates. And Corsi has accused McCloud of waging a "whispering campaign" against him.~~

Congress returned to work today after its ten-day Easter recess. And in the Senate, 23 Democrats, nearly half the party's strength, paid tribute to the late President Roosevelt..who died ten years ago yesterday. Mr. Roosevelt was ranked with Washington and Lincoln. And the Democratic Senators defended the course he followed at Yalta and other international conferences. Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas called Mr. Roosevelt "the greatest man of our generation." And

he added:"It is a real test of his greatness that even now there are those who feel compelled to descend into his grave to debate endlessly the questions of his time."

General Peyton C. March, the army chief of staff in World War One died today in the army's Walter Reed Hospital. He was 90 years old.

In Berlin, the East German Communists have repeated their threat of security measures against isolated West Berlin. And West Berlin's Lord Mayor Otto Suhr called on the western allies for action to block the "economic blockade." He said this is a matter that only the western allies can settle.

In Moscow, Foreign Minister Molotov says he expects a "positive result" from the present negotiations on an Austrian state treaty which the West can accept.

Edward R. Murrow: April 13, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The confusion about the distribution of the Salk polio vaccine continues. The government has placed controls on the export of it, which means that shipment abroad, except to Canada, must be specially licensed. Today in Washington, Democratic Senator Hill of Alabama asked the Secretary of Welfare, Mrs. Hobby, to immediately urge President Eisenhower to call a national conference of those concerned, which will result in assurances to the parents of America that so long as supplies of the Salk vaccine are insufficient to meet demand, they will be used fairly, justly, and where they will do the most good. Senator Hill said it would be: "tragic and a shame to our society if one eight-year-old child was allowed to die, or to go through life unnecessarily crippled because some adult had, for purposes of greed, decided to build a black market in the Salk vaccine." Mrs. Hobby said: "The White House is very much aware of the problem."

Dr. Scheele, the United States Surgeon General, said the government already is doing everything possible to prevent any black market. He said the idea of a conference of health officers, the American Medical Association, the firms making the vaccine and the scientists who developed it, is already being discussed. A spokesman for the Public Health Service said today it

has no plans to set up a system for government allocation of the polio vaccine. He said: "It doesn't seem to be necessary" - added that the supply is not adequate right now, which is a very considerable understatement, although no one in a responsible position has said what the present supply is.

The final decision between a two or a three-shot vaccine for the nation's school children has not yet been made. If the decision is in favor of two shots instead of three, that will of course increase the number that can be innoculated.

One fact stands out in this perhaps necessarily confused situation. There will not be enough vaccine available to innoculate all school children before the beginning of this year's polio season. The men who developed and tested the vaccine are inclined to favor the two-shot operation, partly because they think it will be effective, and partly because they want to spread the available supply as widely as possible.

However, there is another consideration involved in this whole matter. The statistics show that the highest rate of vulnerability to polio lies somewhere between the ages of four and eight. [The exact age groups vary in different parts of the country.] But that's the bracket where the virus is most likely to strike. It follows that in view of the limited supply

available, any adult who buys the vaccine - black market or otherwise - deprives some kid in that critical age group of protection. It is also the opinion of a number of public health officers that a reserve supply of the vaccine should be kept on hand to be rushed to areas where epidemic strikes, or is threatened. It is easy enough to outline the dilemma, and to appreciate the problem presented. But it is not so easy to get agreement between the various groups and individuals involved, as to what should be done about it. There is in many quarters a natural reluctance to turn to government control; but there is at the same time a widespread belief among scientists who have participated in this fight, that the national interest may require intervention in one form or another by the President; - a belief that in this situation the so-called law of supply and demand cannot safely be allowed to operate. For the question, basically, can be put in reverse fashion. It is not only who shall be protected against polio, it is also who shall run the risk of getting it. And the greatest risk is run, with variations, by the group between four and eight.

It would appear evident that there is here present a test of statesmanship and fair play on the part of government authorities, scientists, medical men, and those firms producing the vaccine. No one pretends that the

(& PARENTS?)

solution will be easy or agreeable to all parties concerned. But there does appear to be agreement that solution is urgent.

Basically the question would seem to be what is best, most fair and most equitable in the national interest. There is some precedent for XXX the solution of this problem. There is in existence the National Research Council. It is the operating section of the National Academy of Sciences. It is the only privately endowed institution formally designated as the scientific advisor to the government. The Academy is made up of the nation's top scientists. It receives some government support for special projects, but it is independent of government control. When it was necessary to ration and allocate gamma globulin and penicillin, the National Research Council did the job. It might prove to be a useful and useable instrument in deciding XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX who gets the Salk Polio Vaccine.

In the matter of dispensing the limited amounts of polio vaccine at hand, it would seem that the very least to be expected is that no one be granted preferential treatment. Aristotle once remarked: "The only stable state is the one in which all men are equal." This should apply to children too. For, as Publilius Syrus concluded long ago:"The one time we are all equal is in the presence of death."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow: April 13, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The confusion about the distribution of the Salk polio vaccine continues. The government has placed controls on the export of it, which means that shipment abroad, except to Canada, must be specially licensed. Today in Washington, Democratic Senator Hill of Alabama asked the Secretary of Welfare, Mrs. Hobby, to immediately urge President Eisenhower to call a national conference of those concerned, which will result in assurances to the parents of America that so long as supplies of the Salk vaccine are insufficient to meet demand, they will be used fairly, justly, and where they will do the most good. Senator Hill said it would be: "tragic and a shame to our society if one eight-year-old child was allowed to die, or to go through life unnecessarily crippled because some adult had, for purposes of greed, decided to build a black market in the Salk vaccine." Mrs. Hobby said: "The White House is very much aware of the problem."

Dr. Scheele, the United States Surgeon General, said the government already is doing everything possible to prevent any black market. He said the idea of a conference of health officers, the American Medical Association, the firms making the vaccine and the scientists who developed it, is already being discussed. A spokesman for the Public Health Service said today it

has no plans to set up a system for government allocation of the polio vaccine. He said: "It doesn't seem to be necessary" - added that the supply is not adequate right now, which is a very considerable understatement, although no one in a responsible position has said what the present supply is.

The final decision between a two or a three-shot vaccine for the nation's school children has not yet been made. If the decision is in favor of two shots instead of three, that will of course increase the number that can be innoculated.

One fact stands out in this perhaps necessarily confused situation. There will not be enough vaccine available to innoculate all school children before the beginning of this year's polio season. The men who developed and tested the vaccine are inclined to favor the two-shot operation, partly because they think it will be effective, and partly because they want to spread the available supply as widely as possible.

However, there is another consideration involved in this whole matter. The statistics show that the highest rate of vulnerability to polio lies somewhere between the ages of four and eight. The exact age groups vary in different parts of the country. But that's the bracket where the virus is most likely to strike. It follows that in view of the limited supply

available, any adult who buys the vaccine - black market or otherwise - deprives some kid in that critical age group of protection. It is also the opinion of a number of public health officers that a reserve supply of the vaccine should be kept on hand to be rushed to areas where epidemic strikes, or is threatened. It is easy enough to outline the dilemma, and to appreciate the problem presented. But it is not so easy to get agreement between the various groups and individuals involved, as to what should be done about it. There is in many quarters a natural relustance to turn to government control; but there is at the same time a widespread belief among scientists who have participated in this fight, that the national interest may require intervention in one form or another by the President; a belief that in this situation the so-called law of supply and demand cannot safely be allowed to operate. For the question, basically, can be put in reverse fashion. It is not only who shall be protected against polio, it is also who shall run the risk of getting it. And the greatest risk is run, with variations, by the group between four and eight.

It would appear evident that there is here present a test of statesmanship and fair play on the part of government authorities, scientists, medical men, and those firms producing the vaccine. No one pretends that the

solution will be easy or agreeable to all parties concerned. But there does appear to be agreement that solution is urgent.

Basically the question would seem to be what is best, most fair and most equitable in the national interest. There is some precedent for XXX the solution of this problem. There is in existence the National Research Council. It is the operating section of the National Academy of Sciences. It is the only privately endowed institution formally designated as the scientific advisor to the government. The Academy is made up of the nation's top scientists. It receives some government support for special projects, but it is independent of government control. When it was necessary to ration and allocate gamma globulin and penicillin, the National Research Council did the job. It might prove to be a useful and useable instrument in deciding XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX who gets the Salk Polio Vaccine.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President has decided to send the latest information on the Salk polio vaccine to nations all over the world. This gesture of international good will would include the Russians and their satellites. Secretary of State Dulles said he'll send on the information .. and he'll consult with other government officials to see how far we can go in making the vaccine itself available for export. In a few minutes I'd like to discuss the other developements in the vaccine story.

Secretary of State Dulles says we are trying "in many ways" to bring about a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait. He told the Church Press Association in Washington: America does not believe in backing down to the Chinese Communists And we will never agree to "the surrender of human beings into slavery." Mr. Dulles says the Chinese Reds appear to be inspired "by the type of aggressiveness that is unhapilly reminiscento of Nazi Germany.

The President -- in Augusta, Georgia -- today approved a plan for the exchange of some atomic secrets among the 14 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He says he considers this "a great stride forward in the strengthening of our common defense." We would not give our allies atomic weapons..or information on how to make such weapons. But we could share with them information that deals with the developement of defense plans... training of personnel in the use of atomic weapons.. and the evaluation of the capabilities of potential enemies in the use of usch weapons. The agreement would go into effect only when it has been signed by all the NATO countries.

The Administration today asked the Supreme Court to use "moderation with firmness" in ordering the states to end racial segregation in their public schools. United States Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff ended three days of arguments on how and when the states must comply with the Supreme Court's ruling that segregated schools are not constitutional. Sobeloff said: the government does not agree with attorneys for Negro groups that schools should be integrated immediately. And it does not favor turning the problem over to lower courts with no target date for ending segregation. What the government suggests is this: the school cases should be sent back to lower courts with specific orders to end segregation as fast as possible. He would not give the lower courts blank checks. But he would give them some guide, some criteria to follow. He would instruct the lower courts to accept no delays -- except for good cause. Earlier, the Surpeme Court heard representatives of North Carolina explain that the immediate mingling of white and Negro students might mean the end to the state's public school system..might result in "race hatred and bitterness unparalleled since the days of the Klu Klux Klan." No important change in social custom has ever been accomplished without some resistance. He urged the court not to under-rate "the immense influence of its authority among men of good-will and patriotism in all parts of the country."

A Senate judiciary subcommittee today voted unanimously to make a "complete and thorough" inquiry into the way the 1953 refugee law has been handled ..and the removal of Edward J. Corsi as a top adviser on refugees by Secretary of State Dulles. The committee started by questioning Scott McCloud, the State Department security chief, in secret session. Chairman Langer says the Senators will probably call Corsi and Secretary Dulles.

Congress returned to work today after its ten-day Easter recess. And in the Senate, 23 Democrats, nearly half the party's strength, paid tribute to the late President Roosevelt..who died ten years ago yesterday. Mr Roosevelt was ranked with Washington and Lincoln. And the Democratic Senators defended the course he followed at Yalta and other international conferences Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas called Mr. Roosevelt "the greatest man of our generation." And he added:"It is a real test of his greatness that even now there are those who feel compelled to descend into his grave to debate endlessly the questions of his time."

General Peyton C. March, the army chief of staff in World War One, died today in the army's Walter Reed Hospital. He was 90 years old.

In Berlin, the East German Communists have repeated their threat of security measures against isolated West Berlin. And West Berlin's Lord Mayor Otto Suhr called on the western allies for action to block the "economic blockade". He said this is a matter that only the western allies can settle.

In Moscow, Foreign Minister Molotov says he expects a "positive result" from the present negotiations on on Austrian state treaty which the West can accept.

The confusion about the distribution of the Salk polio vaccine continues. The government has placed controls on the export of it, which means that shipment abroad, except to Canada, must be specially licensed.

Today in Washington, Democratic Senator Hill of Alabama asked the Secretary of Welfare, Mrs. Hobby, to immediately urge President Eisenhower to call a national conference of those concenned, which will result in assurances to the parents of America that so long as supplies of the Salk vaccine are insufficient to meet demand, they will be used fairly, justly, and where they will do the most good. Senator Hill said it would ge:"tragic and a shame to our society of one eight-year-old child was allowed to died, or to go through

life unnecessarily crippled because some adult had, for purposes of greed, decided to build up a black market in the Salk vaccine." Mrs. Hobby said: "The White House is very much aware of this problem."

Dr. Scheele, the United States Surgeon General, said the government already is doing everything possible to prevent any black market. He said the idea of a conference of health officers, the American Medical Association, the firms making the vaccine and the scientists who developed it, is already being discussed. A spokesman for the Public Health Service said it has no plans to set up a system for government allocation of the polio vaccine He said: "It doesn't seem no be necessary" - added that the supply is not adequate righe now, which is a very considerable understatement, although no one in a responsible position has said what the present supply is.

The final decision between a two or three-shot vaccine for the nation's school children has not yet been made. If the decision is in favor of two shots instead of three, that will of course increase the number than can be innoculated.

One fact stands out in this perhaps necessarily confused situation. There will not be enough vaccine available to innoculate all school children before the beginning of this year's polio season. The men who developed and tested the vaccine are inclined to favor a two-shot operation, partly because they think it will be effective, and partly because they want to spread the available supply as widely as possible.

However, there is another consideration involved in this whole matter. The statistics show that the highest rate of vulnerability to polio lies somewhere between the ages of four and eight. The exact age groups vary in different parts of the country. But that's the bracket where the virus is most likely to strike. It follows that in view of the limited supply available, any adult who buys the vaccine - black market or otherwise - deprives

some kid in that critical age group of protection. It is also the opinion of a number of public health officers that a reserve supply of the vaccine should be kept on hand to be rushed to areas where epidemic strikes, or is threatened. It is easy enough to outline the dilemma, and to appreciate the problem presented. But it is not so easy to get agreement between the various groups and individuals involved, as to what should be done about it. There is in many quarters a natural reluctance toturn to government control; but there is at the same time widespread belief among scientists who have participated in this fight, that the national interest may require intervention in one form or another by the President; - a belief that in this situation the so-called law of supply and demand cannot safely be allowed to operate.

For the question, basically, can be put in reverse fashion. It is not only who shall be protected against polio, it is also who shall run the risk of getting it. And the greatest risk is run, with ramiations, by the group between four and eight.

It would appear evident that there is here present a test of statesmanship and fair play on the part of government authorities, scientists, medical men, and those firms producing the vaccine. No one pretends that the solution will be easy or agreeable to all parties concerned. But there does appear to be agreement that solution is urgent.

Basically the question would seem to be what is best, most fair and most equitable in the national interest. There is some precedent for the solution of this problem. There is in existence the National Research Council. It is the operating section of the National Academy of Sciences. It is the only privately endowed institution formally designated as the scientific advisor to the government. The Adademy is made up of the nation's top scientists. It receives some government support for special projects, but it is independent of government control. When it was necessary to ration and

and allocate gamma globulin and penicillin, the National Research Council did the job. It might prove to be a useful and useable instrument in deciding who gets the Salk Polio Vaccine.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixnn.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In the matter of dispensing the limited amounts of polio vaccine at hand, it would seem that the very least to be expected is that no one be granted preferential treatment. Aristotle once remarked:"The only stable state is the one in which all men are equal." This should apply to children too. For, as Pubilius Syrus concluded long ago; "The one time we are all equal is in the presence of death."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday, April 14, 1955

This is the news:

The government has called a meeting of medical and health representatives... the drug industry and others..to work out a plan for the fair distribution of the Salk polio vaccine. Welfare Secretary Hobby called the meeting for next Friday a week from tomorrow in Washington. She acted on instructions from the President "to explore every possible means to assure equal opportunity for immunization for all who wish it"..as quickly as possible.

Earlier today, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis announced that it was accepting Dr. Salk's recommendation for two shots of the vaccine (two to four weeks apart) to be followed by a third-booster shot seven months later. The Foundation will supply TWO SHOTS free to 9 million first and second grade youngsters and those who were given "dummy shots" in last year's test. They'll have to get their booster shots from private doctors. The Foundation expects that these DOCTORS will follow its plan for two shots now..and one later. (This will mean a spread of the available vaccine.) IT means that some 45-million youngsters, in all, will be vaccinated.. rather than the 30-million that could be vaccinated if all three shots were to be given in a short period.

~~The National Polio Foundation will gove two shots to all first and second grade children. They'll have to get their third shots from local doctors.~~

The Foundation also made it known today that last September, at an International Polio Conference in Rome, it shared its vaccine KNOW-HOW with a number of foreign countries..including Russia. [Last night the President directed Secretary of State Dulles to make this information available to all countries.] We Recognise,

Today, from Augusta, the President asked Congress to approve our membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.. a new world trade organization. He said this would be an important step in the struggle against Communist domination.

And Soviet Ambassador Zarubin called at the State Department, to get a reply to Moscow's inquiry, last November, about the President's proposal to distribute atomic data among all nations for peaceful purposes.

The Supreme Court today heard the last of arguments on how and when to put into EFFECT its order ending segregation in the schools. Solicitor General Sobeloff urged the court to "suggest motion,

to encourage motion" toward ending segregation. But he does not want the court to set any ironclad deadline. On the other hand, Thurgood Marshal, chief attorney for the Negroes involved in the court cases, said that Negro children are entitled to their constiutional rights -- without delay. He asked the court to set a deadline for ending segregation... either September of this year or September of next year. #

Marshal said that never before had the argument been made to postpone constitutional rights. He said:"We are asked for the sake of the group which has denied these rights, that the Negroes should give up their rights."

Commerce Secretary Weeks said today that 1955 may well turn out to be the best year so far in the history of our economy.

And the Administration proposed that the minimum wage be increased from 75 cents to 90 cents an hour..with an additional two million 200-thousand workers to be covered by it. Both the A.F of L. and the C.I.O. are fighting for a [redacted] wage floor OF $1.25 AN HOUR. And northern members of Congress have been pushing for a 1-dollar an hour minimum wage. Labor Secretary Mitchell said a new minimum of 90 cents an hour would more than compensate for the cost of living increase since 1950. The present

law applies to 24-million workers.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee says it will start public hearings tomorrow on the controversey over Edward Corsi's ouster as State Department adviser on refugee problems. ~~Chairman Langer says Corsi and Scott McCloud, the state department security chief, are in "very sharp disagreement" over how the new refugee act has worked.~~

Here in New York, Daniel A. Bolich, former assistant commissioner of internal revenue, was sentenced to five years in prison and fined 15-thousand dollars...for corrupting Internal Revenue officials and inducing witnesses to commit perjury before a federal grand jury.

The State Department says 11 Russian editors who have waited almost a year for permission to enter the United States, missed their boat in Great Britain today... because they would not permit their fingerprints to be taken. The State Department, still expecting the editors, says they did not know that fingerprinting is required by the McCarran-Walter immigration act.

In Moscow today, the Austrian ambassador said his country and Russia have "agreed on practically all questions" on a treaty to restore Austraia's independence. And Premier Rabb's Peoples Party in Vienna says the premier telephoned a message saying:"Austria will be free, and we will receive back our native soil in its entirety."

Edward R. Murrow: April 14, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Next Monday the Asian conference opens in Bandung, in Indonesia. (It represents about 53 percent of the population of the world.) Nothing quite like it has ever been held before. And if it should be held again, it might develop into a fixture in the international heavens, like some newly arrived planet, that affects the orbits and positions of all the other planets. For this is the first time in history that the government leaders of virtually all of Asia and Africa have ever sat down together, to learn if they have interests and aims in common. If they find they do, there will be a shift in power relationships everywhere. It won't be a revolutionary shift, one that upsets the balance of military power. Except for Communist China, the nations represented at Bandung don't have much military power. But they have populations, undeveloped resources, and a future. They are sure to become more important, not less so, as time goes on. And if they find they can help each other they will be more important still.

The conference has been branded as anti-Western. But that is only indirectly true. The one thing most of the twenty-nine countries represented at Bandung have in common, is their history of subservience and inferiority. Most of them were colonies until recently, and if not colonies in a formal sense they were weak, and exploited for the benefit of

stronger countries. Japan is the outstanding exception. Since in the main this is their common heritage, they start with an innate resentment against imperialism, colonialism and racialism. And these memories will hold them together far more than any practical and immediate plans for the future. And that is what gives the conference the appearance of being anti-Western.

Not only have Asian and African countries never met as such before, this is the first decade in which they ever could have met. One of the phenomena of the last war was the political liberation it brought vast numbers of subject people. / The Bandung conference is convening at the invitation of the five so-called Colombo powers. And of the five, four used to belong to the British Empire, and acquired independence only recently. / These are India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon. Indonesia has a similar heritage, having only recently become independent of The Netherlands. / Three of these states are members of the British Commonwealth, India, Pakistan and Ceylon. They are free nations, not nations still fighting for freedom. / They may not glory in being close to Britain, but they are distinctly not anti-British, and the relation with Britain was not the genesis of this conference. / It wasn't conceived as an occasion for ex-colonials to close ranks against the

white man.

Actually the conference is unique for the political varieties that are represented. Even if it looks anti-Western, it is not Communist, nor pro-Communist. Only two Communist states are to be present, Red China and Viet Minh. Eight Arab states are there, so is Pakistan, so are the Philippines, so is Japan, so is Ethiopia and so is Turkey - all more anti than pro-Communist. And Pakistan, Turkey and the Philippines not only are pro-Western, they belong to the Western defense system. Countries like India, Burma, Ceylon, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Nepal, are less outspokenly anti-Communist, but they are cautious about being linked closely with it.

Because of its common heritage, one might expect the conference to be anti-white man. But not all the nations represented are colored. Turkey and Iran count themselves white, and the Arab peoples, while dark complexioned are not racially colored. Of course, with Red China and India as members, the vast majority of populations represented are not white, and the non-Arabian Africans increase the non-white total. The conference certainly did not originate as a strictly racial meeting, though it is sure to pass a resolution against racialism.

The most arresting fact about the conference is that Premier Chou En-lai

of Red China intends to be there and bring the largest delegation, well over a hundred in number. The Soviet Union, though it rules a vast Asian territory, was not invited, because it was considered to be primarily European. Instead, the door has been opened to a majority of the human race, for the influence of Communist China.

It was Burma more than India that insisted on Red China being asked. The motive was to encourage Communist China to temper its relations with its neighbors. Peiping had made a pact with New Delhi based on five points of amity, and put the same points into a pact with Burma. These include non-interference in each other's internal affairs, non-aggression, mutual respect for each other's territories and sovereignty, and peaceful co-existence. As China is expansionist and militarily strong, and as its neighbors are ~~XXXXXXX~~ militarily weak and pacific, one may say that Red China was invited as much out of fear, as friendship, and certainly in the hope of inducing it to be friendly.

Chou En-lai will share the spotlight with Mr. Nehru and his every word and action will be intently studied. Due to the nature of the conference, Chou can be expected to be honey-mouthed in all his speech with his neighbors. Any brimstone in his system will be reserved for the United States.

The Asian Conference which starts in Bandung next week will bring together many people of many nationalities, with many interests and many prejudices. [redacted] All concerned would do well to keep in mind something Edmund Burke once said: "There is no method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people." For, as Rousseau put it: "Nature never deceives us; it is always we who deceive ourselves."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The government has called a meeting of medical and health representatives.. the drug industry and others..to work out a plan for the fair distribution of the Salk polio vaccine. Welfare Secretary Hobby called the meeting for next Friday, a week from tomorrow, in Washington. She acted on instructions from the President "to explore every possible means to assure equal opportunity for immunization for all who wish it."..as quickly as possible.

Earlier today, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis announced that it was accepting Dr. Salk's recommendation for two shots of the vaccine (two to four weeks apart) to be followed by a third-booster shot seven months later. The Foundation will supply two shots free to 9 million first and second grade youngsters and thosewho were given "dummy shots" in last year's test. They'll have to get their booster shots from private doctors. The Foundation expects these doctors will follow its plan for two shots now and one later. This will mean a spread of the available vaccine. It means that some 45-million youngsters, in all, will be vaccinated..rather than the 30-million that could be vaccinated if all three shots were to be given in a short period.

The Foundation also made it known today that last September, at an International Polio Conference in Rome, it shared its vaccine know-how with a number of foreign countries..including Russia. Last night the President directed Secretary of State Dulles to make this information available to all countries we recognise.

Today, from Augusta, the President asked Congress to approve our membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation..a new world trade organization. He said this would be an important step in the struggle against Communist domination.

And Soviet Ambassador Zarubin called at the State Department to get a reply to Moscow's inquiry last November about the President's proposal to distribute atomic data among all nations for peaceful purposes.

The Supreme Court today heard the last of arguments on how and when to put into effect its order ending segretation in the schools. Solicitor General Sobeloff urged the court to "suggest motion,to encourage motion" toward segregation. But he does not want the court to set any ironclad deadline. On the other hand, Thurgood Marshal chief attorney for the Negroes involved in the court cases, said that Negro children are entitled to their constitutional rights without delay. He asked the court to set a deadline for ending segregation...either September of this year or September of next year.

Marshal said that never before had the argument been made to postpone constitutional rights. He said:"We are asked for the sake of the group which has denied these rights, that Negroes should give up their rights. "

Commerce Secretary Weeks said today that 1955 may well turn out to be the best year so far in the history of our economy.

And the Administration porposed that the mimimum rate be increased from 75 cents to 90 cents an hour ..with an additional two million 200-thousand workers to be covered by it. Both the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O. are fighting for a wage floor of $1.25 an hour. And northern members of Congress have been pushing for a $1 an hour mimimum wage. Labor Secretary Mitchell said a new mimimum of 90 cents an hour would more than compensate for the cost of living increase since 1950. The present law applies to 24-million workers.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee says it will start public hearings tomorrow on the controversy over Edward Corsi's ouster as State Department adviser on refugee problems.

Here in New York, Daniel A. Bolich, former assistant commissioner of internal revenue, was sentenced to five years in prison and fined 15-thousand dollars..for corrupting Internal Revenue officials and inducing witnesses to commit perjury before a federal grand jury. The State Department says 11 Russian editors who have waited almost a year for permission to enter the United States, missed their boat in Great Britain today...because they would not permit their finger-prints to be taken. The State Department, still expecting the editors, says they did not know that fingerprinting is required by the McCarran - Walter immigration act.

In Moscow today, the Austrian ambassador said his country and Russia have "agreed on practically all questions" on a treaty to restore Austria's independence. And Premier Rabb's Peoples Party in Vienna says the premier telephoned a message saying: "Austria will be free, and we will receive back our native soil in its entirety."

Next Monday the Asian conference opens in Bandung, in Indonesia. It represents about 53 percent of the population of the world. Nothing quite like it has ever been held before. And if it should be held again, it might develop into a fixture in the international heavens, like some newly arrived planet, that affects the orbits and positions of all the other planets. For this is the first time in history that the government leaders of virtually all of Asia and Africa have ever sat down together, to learn if they have interests and aims in common. If they find they do, there will be a shift in power relationships everywhere. It won't be a revolutionary shift, one that upsets the balance of military power. Except for Communist China, the nations represented at Bandung don't have much military power. But they have populations, undeveloped resources, and a future. They are sure to become more important, not less so, as time goes on. And if they wind they can help each other, they will be more important still.

The conference has been branded as anti-Western. But that is only indirectly true. The one thing most of the twenty-nine countries represented at Bandung have in common is their history of subservience and inferiority. Most of them were colonies until recently, and if not colonies in a formal sense, they were weak, and exploited for the benefit of stronger countries. Japan is the outstanding exception. Since in the main this is their common heritage, they start with an innate resentment against imperialism, colonialism and racialism. And these memories will hold them together far more than any practical and immediate plans for the future. And that is what gives the conference the appearance of being anti-Western.

Not only have Asian and African countries never met as such before, this is the first decade in which they ever could have met. One of the phenomena of the last war was the political liberation it brought vast numbers of subject people. The Bandung conference is convening at the invitation of the five so-called Colombo powers. And of the five, four used to belong to the British Empire, and acquired independence only recently. These are India, Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon. Indonesia has a similar heritage, having only recently become independent of the Netherlands. Three of these states are members of the British Commonwealth, India, Pakistan and Ceylon. They are free nations, not nations still fighting for freedom. They may not glory in being close to Britain, but they are distinctly not anti-British, and the relation with Britain was not the genisis of this conference. It wasn't conceived as an occasion for ex-colonials to close ranks against the white man.

Actually the conference is unique for the political varieties that are represented. Even if it looks anti-Western, it is not Communist, nor pro-Communist. Only two Communist states are to be present, Red China and Viet

Minh. Eight Arab states are there, so is Pikistan, so are the Philippines, so is Japan, so is Ethiopia and so is Turkey - all are more anti than pro-Communist. And Pakistan, Turkey and the Philippines not only are pro-Western, they beolong to the Western defense system. Countries like India, Burma, Ceylon, Vietnam, Afganistan, Nepal, are less outspokenly anti-Communist, but they are cautious about being linked closely with it.

Because of its common heritage, one might expect the conference to be anti-white man. But not oll the nations represented are colored. Turkey and Iran count themselves white, and the Arab peoples, while dark co plexioned are not racially colored. Of course, with Red China and India as members, the vast majority of populations represented are not white, and the non-Arabian Africans increase the non-white total. The conference certainly did not originate as a strictly racial meeting, though it is sure to pass a resulution against racialism.

The most arresting fact about the conference is that Premier Chou En-lai of Red China intends to be there and bring the largest delegation, well over a hundred in number. The Soviet Union, though it rules a vast Asian territory, was not invited, because it was considered to be primarily European. Instead, the door has been opened to a majority of the human race, for the influence of Communist China.

It was Burma, more than India that insisted on Red China being asked. The motive was to encourage Communist China to temper its relations with its neighbors. Peiping had made a pact with New Delhi based on five points of amity, and put the same points into a pact with Burma. These include non-interference in each other's internal affairs, non-aggression, mutual respect for each other's territories and soverignty, and peaceful co-existence. As China is expansionist and militarily strong, ans as its neighbors are militarily weak and pacific, one may say that Red China was invited as much out of fear,

as friendship, and certainly in the hope of inducing it to be friendly.

Chou En-lai will share the spotlight with Mr. Nehru and his every word and action will be intently studied. Due to the nature of the conference, Chou can be expected to by honey-mouthed in all his speech with his neighbors. Any brimstone in his system will be reserved for the United States.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Asian Conference which starts in Bandung next week will bring together many people of many nationalities, with many interests and many prejudices. All concerned would do well to keep in mind something Edmund Burke once said: "There is no method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people." For, as Rousseau put it:"Nature never deceives us; it is always we who deceive ourselves."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday, April 15, 1955

This is the news:

Prime Minister Eden today called for a national election in Great Britain, on May 26. Just nine days after taking office, the new premier challenged the divided Labor Party to a fight. And Morgan Phillips, secretary of the Labor Party, told reporters: "We are ready and eager."

Russia and Austria have agreed on steps that might lead to Austrian independence. (I'd like to discuss this development in a few minutes.)

And the western Big Three tonight proposed a four-power meeting with the Russians. (among the high commissioners in Germany.) We want to discuss reducing the recently increased Communist tax on trucks, carrying supplies to western Berlin. [redacted]

In Nevada today, the Atomic Energy Commission set off another explosion..designed to test the ability of weapons and supplies to withstand the force of an atomic explosion. And in Washington, Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Committee, told a Congressional committee: the radioactive fall-out from the Nevada tests has "barely added" to the natural radiation that is present everywhere, all the time. Straws

said the commission's medical and biological advisers believe that "the possibility of serious genetic effects from a small amount of radiation produced by the testing program is remote." ~~And the condition has no information to suggest that the explosions have influenced weather conditions. Strauss also said that so far as the commission knows, no mmm civilian has ever been injured as a result of atomic tests in Nevada.~~

Scott McLeod, the State Department's security chief, told Senators ~~today that of 115 thousand refugees believed eligible for admission to this country, one thousand and forty four have been admitted and 37-hundred have received visas, authority to enter the country. McCloud also testified~~ TODAY that he suggested that Edward J. Corsi resign as chief adviser to Secretary of State Dulles on immigration matters...two days after Democratic Congressmen Walter demanded Corsi's resignation. McCloud said he wanted to let Corsi withdraw gracefully and with dignity. The committee also heard Representative Walter read a letter he had sent to Mr. Dulles. In this he described Corsi as "a person of inferior judgement" who was once associated with what he called "highly objectionable SUBVERSIVE groups."

Walter also charged that Corsi had expressed "disdain and contempt" for the refugee laws he was to help administer. Corsi has accused Walter and McCloud of manuvering to get him fired because of his "liberal" views. Corsi has said that Dulles told him privately it was necessary to get rid of him in order to maintain friendly relations with Congress.

Attorney General Brownell told reporters today that Corsi "is an old friend of mine and I admire him very much." When reporters asked if he thought Corsi got a "fair deal", Brownell said: "I will have to limit my comments." The attorney general also announced that the Justice Department has abandoned its practise of retaining full-time consultants on Communism at guaranteed salaries. But, he said, persons with specific knowledge about specific cases are still used as expert witnesses..and paid as such.

Chief Justice Earl Warren announced today that he will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for president. Last week one poll was published showing that if [redacted] Mr. Eisenhower does not run for re-election Warren would be first choice for the post. Today, the chief justice issued a statement saying: such reports embarrass him..because

they reflect upon his duties as chief justice of the United States. The Warren statement adds: "When I accepted this position it was with the fixed purpose on leaving politics permanently for service on the court. That is still my purpose. It is irrevocable. I will not change it under any circumstances or conditions."

Democrats are in Washington for a two-day meeting. And today they were told by National Chairman Butler that prospects for victory next year "are bright regardless of who is heading the Republican ticket."

In New England, more than 20-thousand textile workers are expected to strike at midnight despite an appeal by Archbishop Richard J. Cushing that talks be resumed with management over the week-end. The C.I.O. Textile Workers are seeking a renewal of their current contract. Mill owners who have not signed with the union want a ten cent an hour cut in wages and fringe benefits. The current hourly wage is $1.30.

In Birminghman, ALABAMA, about 25-thousand steel workers walked off their jobs in sympathy with striking Southern Bell Telephone employes. The demonstration ended with the afternoon shift.

The Illinois Supreme Court ruled today that when Montgomery Ward stockholders meet in Chicago a week from today they must vote for all nine director positions. This was a victory for Louis E. Wolfson who is trying to gain control of the company from Sewell Avery. In the past Montgomery Ward has elected only three of its nine directors each year.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Hensel said today that the Korean war cost us about 18 billion dollars..with the Army alone spending 16-billions..not including the pay of troops.

Here in New York, City Health Commissioner Baumgartner called on the public to ce-operate in the Administration of the Salk anti-polio vaccinne..to prevent growth of a black market.

Edward R. Murrow: April 15, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The Austrian Chancellor returned to Vienna today from his trip to Moscow. The Russians have promised him, in three days of talks, that they would pull their troops out of Austria as soon as a treaty of independence has been signed - not later than the end of this year. The Western Powers have been pressing for an Austrian treaty for almost ten years. The Big Four have had about three hundred meetings on the subject. Now the Russians have called Chancellor Raab to Moscow and agreed, without the presence of the Western Powers, to pretty much what the West has been proposing all along.

In addition to the removal of all foreign troops, the Russians propose to let the Austrians buy back, with goods instead of cash, various industrial enterprises in the Russian zone. The oilfields and refineries in their zone will be returned to the Austrian Government in exchange for crude oil in an amount to be agreed upon between the two countries. The Austrians will also get back some of the ships the Russians commandeered on the Danube.

If the Russians are serious this will mean an early Big Four conference to agree upon the terms of a final treaty, restoring Austria to full independence. The Austrians have agreed not to join any military pacts -

not to permit the establishment of foreign military bases on their soil.

In London, Paris and Bonn, the agreement has been welcomed in a very cautious fashion.

In assessing the significance of this move, it is necessary to remember that what is important in middle Europe is not Austria, but Germany. Having failed to prevent the re-armament of West Germany and its association with the Western Powers, the Russians are now playing their highest cards in trying to nullify the Paris agreements. The major question confronting world diplomacy now is, when will the Kremlin invite West German Chancellor Adenauer to Moscow, and how can he refuse to go? The Russians will immediately start saying that if they can make an agreement with Austria, why not with Germany? The Russians could have made this Austrian deal any time in the last ten years. They have done it now in order to raise the question and arouse the hopes in the minds of millions of Germans. The question of a settlement with Germany is obviously much more complex; but the Austrian maneuver will raise hopes nonetheless. The Russians will undoubtedly begin to say to the Germans: You, too, can have a deal if you come and talk with us, without bothering about your newly acquired Western Allies. They have established an Austrian "neutrality", hoping it may become

a precedent for German neutrality. But at the same time the Russians adopt a reasonable attitude toward Austria, they are permitting the East German Communists to whip up a rising propaganda tempest over Berlin. It's a sort of cookie and whip demonstration, designed to show the Germans what they might gain by accepting Russian terms; and on the other hand what difficulties they can expect if they don't. For the moment the Austrian cookie probably won't make German mouths water, but they will know it's there. Already in Germany the Socialists are saying that the Austrian settlement is proof that successful negotiation is possible with the Soviet Union. They are saying the basic reason for the Austrian settlement is that Austria has wisely remained outside both military blocs. There is already a growing demand in Germany that Adenauer take the same kind of initiative that was taken by Austrian Chancellor Raab. that is - go to Moscow - Theoretically a Russian offer of German re-unification, a peace treaty, and the return of some fifty thousand German prisoners of war, in return for German neutrality along the Austrian lines, would be tempting.

All along the Russians have been holding an Austrian treaty as a bargain counter, and now they have apparently used it. Chancellor Adenauer will be under increasing pressure to make one last attempt to achieve

re-unification and the release of the prisoners. Meanwhile, just to keep the pot boiling, the Russians maintain their astronomic highway tolls on the roads going into Berlin - haven't even bothered to answer the Allied note of protest. The East Germans are speaking of "unpleasant consequences" and "special difficulties" for the population of West Berlin. The Communists in the East Zone have been staging demonstrations, talking about "plugging the rat hole of Berlin". The purpose seems fairly clear, to convince all concerned that bucking the Russians means trouble, whereas appeasement is easier and safer. The Communists may decide to ease the "little blockade" of Berlin, and thereby try to get credit for reasonableness, credit which will be as foney as they are now getting for the Austrian agreement.

There are times when the ways of diplomacy are difficult to explain. This could be, as Joseph Addison once maintained, because "the friendships of the world are often confederacies in vice." If this is so, such alliances can't be sustained indefinitely. For, as Epicurus concluded a long time ago:"Without confidence there is no friendship."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B. S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Prime Minister Eden today called for a national election in Great Britain on May 26. Just nine days after taking office the new Premier challenged the divided Labor Party to a fight. And Morgan Phillips, secretary of the Labor Party, told reporters:"We are ready and eager."

Russia and Austria have agreed on steps that might lead to Austrian independence. I'd like to discuss this development in a few minutes.

And the western Big Three tonight proposed a four-power meeting with the Russians..among the high commissioners in Germany. We want to discuss reducing the recently increased Communist tax on trucks carrying supplies to western Berlin.

In Nevada today, the Atomic Energy Commission set off another explosion.. designed to test the ability of weapons and supplies to withstand the force of an atomic explosion. And in Washington, Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Committee told a Congressional committee: the radioactive fall-out from the Nevada tests has "barely added" to the natural radiation that is present every where all the time. Straws said the Commission's medical and biologiczl advisers believe that "the possibility of serious genetic effects from a small amount of radiation produced by the testing program is remote."

Scott McLeod, the State Department's security chief, told Senators today that he suggested that Edward J. Corsi resign as chief adviser to Secretary of State Dulles on immigration matters...two days after Democratic Congressmen Walter demanded Corsi's resignation. McCloud said he wanted to let Corsi withdraw gracefully and with dignity. The committee also heard Representative Walter read a letter he had sent to Mr. Dulles. In this he described

Corsi as "a person of inferior judgement", who was once associated with what he called "highly objectionable subversive groups." Walter also charged that Corsi had expressed "disdain and contempt" for the refugee laws he was to help administer. Corsi has accused Walter and MdCloud of maneuvering to get him fired.because of his "liberal" views. Corsi has said that Dulles told him privately it was necessary to get rid of him in order to maintain friendly relations with Congress.

Attorney General Brownell told reporters today that Corsi "is an old friend of mine and I admire him verymuch." When reporters asked if he thought Corsi got a "fair deal", Brownell said:"I will have to limit my comments." The attorney general also announced that the Justice Department has abandoned its practice of retaining full-time consultants on Communism at guaranteed salaries. But, he said, persons with specific knowledge about specific cases, are still used as expert witnesses...and paid as much.

Chief Justice Earl Warren announced today that he will not, under any circumstances, by a candidate for president. Last week one poll was published showing that if Mr. Eisenhower does not run for re-election Warren would be first choice for the post. Today, one Chief Justice issues a statement saying such reports embarrass him...because they reflect opon his duties as chief justice of the United States. The Warren statement adds:"When I accepted this position it was with the fixed purpose on leaving politics permanently for service on the court. That is still my purpose. It is irrevobable. I will not change it under any circumstanced or conditions."

Democrats are in Washington for a two day meeting. And today they were told by National Chairman Butler that prospects for a victory next year "are bright regardless of who is heading the Republican ticket."

In New England, more than 20-thousandtextile workers are expected to strike at midnight despite an appeal by Archbishop Richard J. Cushing that talks be resumed with management over the week-end. The C.I.O. Textile Workers are seeking a renewal of their current contract. Mill owners who have not signed with the union want a ten cent an hour cut in wages and fringe benefits. The current hourly wage is $1.30.

In Birmingham, Alabama, about 25-thousand steel workers walked off their jobs in sympathy with striking Southern Bell Telephone employees. The demonstration with the afternoon shift.

The Illinois Supreme Court ruled today that when Montgomery Ward stockholders meet in Chicago a week from today they must vote for all nine director positions. This was a victory for Louis E. Wolfson who is trying to gain control of the company from Sewell Avery. In the past Montgomery Ward has elected only three of its nine directors each year.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Hensel said today that the Korean war cost us about 18 billion dollars..with the Army alone spending 16 billions ...not including the pay of troops.

Here in New York,City Health Commissioner Baumgartner called on the public to co-operate in the Administration of the Salk anti-polio vaccine.. to prevent growth of a black market.

The Austrian Chancellor returned to Vienna today from his trip to Moscow. The Russians have promised him, in three days of talks, that they would put their troops out of Austria as soon as a treaty of independence has been signed - not later than the end of this year. The Western Powers have been pressing for an Austrian treaty for almost ten years. The Big Four have had about three hundred meetings on the subject. Now the Russians have called Chancellor Raab to Moscow and agreed, without the presence of the

Western Powers, to pretty much what the West has been proposing all along.

In addition to the removal of all foreign troops, the Russians propose to let the Austrians buy back, with goods instead of cash, various industrial enterprises in the Russian zone. The oilfields and refineries in their zone will be returned to the Austrian Governement in exchange for crude oil in an amount to be agreed upon between the two countries. The Austrians will also get back some of the ships the Russians commandeered on the Danube.

If the Russians are serious this will mean an early Big Four conference to agree upon the terms of a final treaty, restoring Austria to full independence. The Austrians gave agreed not to join any military pacts and not to permit the establishment of foreign military bases on their soil.

In London, Paris and Bonn, the agreement has been welcomed in a very cautious fashion.

In assessing the significance of this move, it is necessary to remember that what is important in middle Europe is not Austria, but Germany. Having failed to prevent the re-armament of West Germany and its association with the Western Powers, the Russians are now playing their highest cards in trying to nullify the Paris agreements. The major question confronting world diplomacy now is, when will the Kremlin invite West German Chancellor Adenauer to Moscow, and how can he refuse to go? The Russians will immediately start saying that if they can make an agreement with Austria, why not Germany? The Russians could have made this Austrian deal any time in the last ten years. They have done it now in order to raise the question and arouse the hopes in the minds of millions of Germany The question of a settlement with Germany is abviously much more complex; but the Austrian manuuver will raise hopes nonetheless. The Russians will undoubtedly begin to say to the Germans: You, too, can have a deal if you come and talk with us, without bothering about your newly acquired Western Allies. They have established an Austrian "neautrality", hoping it may

become a prescendent for German neautrality. But at the same time the Russians adopt a reasonable attitude toward Austria, they are permitting the East German Communists to whip up a rising propaganda tempest over Berlin. It's a sort of cookie and whip demonstration, designed to show the Germans what they might gain by accepting Russian terms; and on the other hand what difficulties they can expect if they don't. For the moment the Austrian cookie probably won't make German mouths water, but they will know it's there. Already in Germany the Socialists are saying that the Austrian settlement is proof that successful negotiation is possible with the Soviet Union. They are saying the basic reason for the Austrian settlement is that Austria has wisely remained outside both military blocs. There is already a growing demand in Germany that Adenauer take the seme kind of initiative that was taken by Austrian Chancellor Raab. That is--go to Moscow. Theoretically a Russian offer of German re-unification, a peace treaty, and the return of some fifty thousand German Prisoners of war, in return for German neautrality along the Austrian lines, would be tempting.

All along the Russians have been holding an Austrian treaty as a bargain counter, and now they have apparently used it. Chancellor Adenauer will be under increasing pressure to make one last attempt to achieve re-unification and the release of the prisoners. Meanwhile, just to keep the pot boiling, the Russians maintain their astronomic highway tolls on the roads going into Berlin - haven't even bothered to answer the Allied note of protest. The East Germans are speaking of "unpleasant consequences" and "special difficulties" for the population of West Berlin. The Communists in the East Zone have been staging demonstrations, talking about "plugging the rat hole of Berlin." The purpose seems fairly clear, to convince all concerned that bucking the Russians means trouble, whereas appeasement is easier and safer. The Communists

Communists may decide to ease the "little blockade" of Berlin, and thereby try to get credit for reasonableness, credit which will be as phoney as they are now getting for the Austrian agreement.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are times when the ways of diplomacy are difficult to explain. This could be, as Joseph Addison once maintained, because "the friendships of the world are often confederacies in vice." If this is so, such alliances can't be sustained indefiniteyy. For, as Epicurus concluded a long time ago: "Without confidence there is no friendship."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday April 18, 1955

This is the news:

Dr. Albert Einstein died in Princeton Hospital this morning./The 76-year-old author of the theory of relativity, leader in the fields of nuclear fission and electronics, had been ill for four days./His death was due to a rupture of the main artery of the body and a hardening of the arteries./Dr. Einstein opposed surgery./And today, a pathologist who performed an autopsy on the body said Einstein was right.. surgery would not have helped./In accordance with the wishes of the scientist, who contributed the theoretical knowledge from which the atom bomb was developed, his body was cremated 15 hours after his death./All of the major organs, including the brain, were removed for medical study and research.

The President said today of the German-born scientist, who fled his country in the 1930's:"No other man contributed so much to the vast expansion of twentieth century knowledge./Yet no man was more modest in the possession of the power that is knowledge, more sure that power without wisdom is deadly." West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer said: "Einstein's death is an immeasurable loss for science throughout the world and for all mankind." Dr. Einstein is survived by two sons and a

stepdaughter. A review of his life will be presented over many of these CBS radio stations at 10;05 eastern time tonight.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk returned to his University of Pittsburgh laboratory today to resume the work interrupted by the report on his polio vaccine last week. Dr. Salk told reporters: "Our problem now is to continue working." He said he has not taken any action on the many offers made to him.

In the House of Representatives today bills were introduced to prevent a black market in the sale of the polio vaccine. Representative Rains of Alabama said: "The American people, through the March of Dimes, have paid for the vaccine. Now their elected representatives have a clear responsibility to see that a handful of profiteers and black market operators do not monopolize its supply."

Former President Truman told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that except for the United Nations "the events of these last ten years would again have plunged the world into unlimited international warfare." Mr. Truman said the United Nations, more than once, has kept the peace, where a serious outbreak was threatened. He told the senators: The U.N. should be used more..and we should use it now

by bringing before the General Assembly "the current threats to world peace."

Republican Senator Knowland said today he will ask Secretary of State Dulles and Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, whether the Chinese Communist buildup of air power opposite Formosa threatens the security of our 7th fleet. Mr. Dulles said yesterday, after conferring with the President, that the activities opposite Formosa had "grave implications."

Madame Chiank Kai Shek revealed today that last Thursday Communist guns on the Chinese mainland heavily shelled the island of Matsu..for the first time. Matsu is nine and a half miles from the nearest mainland point. In the past it has not been shelled. Now, apparently the Communists have brought big coastal guns to the area to bring Matsu into range.

Senator McClelland said in Washington that the State Department "is still optimistic" about prospects for freeing American prisoners in China. He said steps are being taken "primarily through the United Nations" to obtain the release of the prisoners.

The President's Transportation Advisory Committee today

called for a prompt and decisive over-hauling of federal transportation policies. The committee says this would save shippers and consumers billions of dollars a year. Among other things the committee would give common carriers a chance to put proposed rate increases into effect without the present waiting periods for government agencies to decide whether the new rates are justified. The committee would place greater reliance on competitive factors.

A.F. of L. President Meany told Congress today he favors raising the present minimum wage from 75 cents an hour to $1.25. The Administration WANTS TO make it 90 cents an hour. Meany also called for a standard 35-hour work week.

Communist Hungary's parliament today purged Premier Nagy and replaced him with Andras Hegedues, former minister of agriculture. The new premier is expected to place heavy emphasis on new industry in contrast to Nagy's policy of improving living conditions for his people.

Edward R. Murrow: April 18, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Raymond Swing cables from Bandung that the Asian-African Conference has opened, which is its first great achievement. For this is the first meeting of nations of Asia and Africa representing more than half the population of the world, the majority of whom were not independent ten years ago. And the conference has as many views and voices as ancient Babylon itself. Its second achievement will be to meet in amity and unite on some broad principles. When it first was called it seemed to be dominated by Nehru's outspoken neutralism, and a somewhat naive reliance on Communist China's sincerity in the promises made in recent treaties with India and Burma. It looked as though the West might take a bad beating, and its friendships with Eastern and Middle Eastern friends be undermined. If the neutralists stood to gain, so did Communist China, with fewer vigorous opponents to its expansion. But the twenty-nine nations of the conference contain some dedicated adherents of Western policy, and others who would not like to take sides against the West.

The more ardent friends of the West came to Bandung ready to accept any challenge from Communist China, or even from the neutralists, and prepared to defend the technique of collective security against aggression. The Philippines, Thailand, Japan, Pakistan, Turkey and Iraq were among the most

vigorous in intimating that, if a fight was asked for at Bandung, they would not shirk. No great wisdom was needed to see that a conference that fought over basic policy in public, would not unite Asia and Africa, but hopelessly divide them. And the word went out that nobody was to be attacked or accused.

To guarantee that the conference was not maneuvered into taking sides in the cold war, the rule of unanimity was to be adopted last night. The heads of delegations met and confirmed this decision. They also adopted a draft agenda in which some twenty-five items were boiled down to seven. But today's plenary session went still further to avoid rifts, and eliminated three contentious topics - universality of U.N. membership, which was the way of getting action on China's entry - the peaceful use of atomic energy - and peaceful co-existence.

Chou En-lai on arriving in Djakarta had spoken moderately, but also charged that there were those who wanted to wreck the conference. But at last night's meeting Chou, in his pleasantest manner, sought out General Romulo, the leading anti-Communist ~~here~~ there, and said: "You are General Romulo, aren't you," and thereupon introduced him to the other Chinese delegates. And as he ended he beamed on Romulo, saying: "Don't forget we are neighbors."

Today's meeting over-ruled some of last night's decisions. It insisted on all the speeches of heads of delegations being heard and not just circulated. And it specified that the final communique would have to be approved by the whole conference, as well as by the committees which drafted it. So the whole accent is on avoiding conflict, and on achieving unity. After the agenda was adopted, the plenary session went back to speech-making, and it quickly was shown that not all will be non-controversial. The ~~former Premier~~ Foreign Minister of Iraq asked for realism in discussing colonialism; and after attacking colonialism in North Africa he startled the conference by attacking the communism of Soviet Russia, as a modern kind of colonialism, more dangerous than the oldfashioned type. The Soviet Union, he said, now controlled more territory than any nation in the history of the world. Such speeches strike like lightning, and may draw lightning; but the basic mood of the day was one of inspiration that the peoples of Asia and Africa at last are free, and now can contribute constructively to peace and the world's well-being.

President Sokarno's Indonesian speech certainly was not anti-American, for he called our revolutionary war the first war ever waged successfully against colonialism; and he knew that today was the anniversary of Paul Revere's

ride, and he quoted a stanza of Longfellow's poem about it.

The city of Bandung has been a surprise to most visitors, with its population of four hundred thousand. And any country would be proud to have its broad streets lined with white stucco houses under steeply pitched red tile roofs. Indonesia's ability to stage a big conference has been tested, and most of the difficulties surmounted with great enthusiasm. It has not been easy. ~~This part of the country~~ The BANDUNG AREA is still beset by guerillas, and truckloads of soldiers rolled through the city last night to complete the circle of defenders around the resort. Every building is guarded by green-uniformed soldiers with tommy guns, and they look grim and ready to touch the trigger at the slightest provocation. But this in its way is symbolic of Asia and Africa, still tormented by fanaticism, and going through ~~the~~ growing pains of independence.

SWING SAYS

What strikes an American in appraising what is being said ~~here~~ AT BANDUNG is a difference in word meanings. When Americans talk of freedom they think of individual freedom, and it doesn't occur to them to be grateful that their country is not ruled by someone else. But these Asians and Africans talk of freedom only for their country. President Sokarno said all types of states are represented ~~here~~ AT BANDUNG - Democracies, Monarchies, Theocracies and their

variants. Individual freedom is not the main consideration, but they unite in their joy that their countries are free; and they did so today in a ritual of two continents that had the dignity of an historic achievement, produced with good will, in a fervent and moving burst of idealism.

The Bandung conference is now under way...attended by many nations, with many interests and many problems. If there is to be any progress in these meetings, it will have to be based on something William Ellery Channing once said:"The spirit of liberty, ~~he concludes,~~ is not a jealousy of our own particular rights, but a respect for the rights of others; an unwillingness that anyone, whether high or low, should be wronged or trampled under foot."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Dr. Albert Einstein died in Princeton Hospital this monning. The 76-year-old author of the theory of relativity, leader in the fields of nuclear fission and electronics, had been ill for four days. His death was due to a rupture of the main artery of the body and a hardening of the arteries. Dr. Einstein opposed surgery. And today, a pathologist who performed an autopsy on the body said Einstein was right..surgery would not have helped. In accordance with the wishes of the scientist who contributed the theoretical knowledge from which the atom bomb was developed, his body was cremated 15 hours after his death. All of the major organs, including the brain, were removed for medical study and research.

The President said today tf the German-born scientist who fled his country in the 1930's:"No other man contributed so much to the vast expansion of twentieth century knowledge. Yet no man was more modest in the possession of the power that is knowledge, more sure that power without wisdom is deadly." West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer said: "Einstein's death is an immeasurable loss for science throughout the world and for all mankind." Dr. Einstein is survived ty two sons and a stepdaughter. A review of his life will be presented over many of these CBS radio stations at 10:15 eastern time.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk returned to his University of Pittsburgh laboratoty today to resume the work interrupted by the report on his polio vaccine last week. Dr. Salk told reporters:"Our problem now is to continue working." He said he was not taken any action on the many offers made to him.

In the House of Representatives today bills were introduced to prevent a black market in the sale of the polio vaccine. Representative Rains of Alabama said:"The American people through the March of Dimes have paid for the vaccine. Now their elected representatives have a clear responsibility to see that a handful of profiteers and black market operators do not monopolize its supply."

Former President Truman told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that except for the United Nations "the events of these last ten years would again have plunged the world into unlimited international warfare." Mr. Truman said the United Nations, more than once, has kept the peace where a serious outbreak was threatened. He told the senators:The U.N. should be used more and we should use it now by bringing before the General Assembly "the current threats to world peace."

Republican Senator Knowladd said today he will ask Secretary of State Dulles and Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, whether the Chinese Communis buildup of air power opposite Formosa threatens the security of our 7th fleet. Mr. Dulles said yesterday, after conferring with the President, that the activities opposite Formosa had "grave implications" Madame Chiang Kai Shek revealed today that last Thursday Communist guns on the Chinese mainland heavily shelled the island of Matsu..for the first time. Matsu is nine and a half miles from the nearest mainland point. In the past it has not been shelled. Now, apparently the Communists have brought big coastal guns to the area to bring Matsu into range.

Senator McClelland said in Washington that the State Department "is still optimistic" about prospects for freeing American prisoners in China. He said steps are being taken "primarily through the United Nations" to obtain the release of the prisoners.

Tuesday April 19, 1955

This is the news:

The United States is giving prompt and sympathetic consideration to Russia's call for a meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers to discuss independence for Austria. The State Department says we are glad to learn that the Soviet government "appears now to seek urgently" a treaty restoring Austria's independence. This announcement was made after Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, in Moscow, proposed a foreign ministers meeting in Vienna in the near future. And British Foreign Minister Eden told the House of Commons that he welcomes the desire of the Soviet and Austrian governments for an independence treaty.

Sir Anthony also told the House: it is possible to "look forward with greater confidence to the prospect of fruitful talks with the Soviet Union." He said present "brightened prospects" are not due to an accident. He feels they have developed because the unity of the West has been established.."and it has always been on the basis of that unity that successful negotiations can be conducted with the East."

In East Berlin, the Communist-controlled premier, Otto Grotewohl said in a speech that the problem of German unification

can be solved on the same basis as the Austrian treaty. In East Germany today the government announced the arrest of ten coalition party leaders...It's a new purge aimed at heading-off another workers revolt against the Russians. ~~The government says western powers smuggled agents into the major political party which dominates East Germany.. to plot a new uprising similar to the one in June of 1953 that had to be put down by Red Army tanks.~~

That British newspaper strike..by electricians and maintenance men,,which caused papers to suspend publication for 25 days, was settled tonight. And in the House of Commons, the government announced that it is going to cut income taxes slightly. The income tax rate is now 45 per cent. It will drop to 42 and a half per cent of income for persons in the middle AND UPPER income tax groups. ~~and this is the upper income group~~. Almost two and a half million PERSONS will not have to pay any taxes. This announcement, a month before the general election, is described by one former Labor minister as a "bribe" to voters. The government's statement shows that it finished the last financial year with a surplus equivalent to one and a quarter billion dollars.

In Washington today, Secretary of State Dulles told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Assistant Secretary of State McCardle "leaked" the Yalta Papers to the New York Times ahead of their general release to all papers. Mr. Dulles said: "This involved an exercise by McCardle of a discretion that was his. It involved no breach of security." The meeting which lasted for more than three and a half hours was not open to the public. When it was over Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota told reporters that Mr. Dulles had testified that the Yalta agreements were "advantageous" to the United States. When reporters asked if that was the precise word the Secretary used, Humphrey said Dulles used one of three words: beneficial..advantageous or helpful. He also quoted Mr. Dulles as saying that "in the light of the times and circumstances of the Yalta conference" Dulles "would not disagree" with the Yalta decision on Poland. Humphrey also says Dulles does not now favor repudiation of the Yalta agreement..although this was a promise in the Republican platform of 1952, which Dulles helped write. Chairman George says the inquiry into the release of the Yalta papers is now closed.

Dag Hammershuld, the secretary-general of the United Nations, today questioned the value of bringing the Formosa problem before the U.N. at the present time. He refused to explain why this was not the proper time. ~~Hammershuldalso told reporters there had been no significant new developments in his effort to obtain the release of American flyers held by Red China.~~

The A.D.A... Americans for Democratic Action..today released a statement, signed by 47 persons who describe themselves as liberals. It calls on the President to make it clear that he will not commit our forces to the defense of Quemoy and the Matsus. This group, ~~which includes, Mrs. Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, among others,~~ supports our pledge to defend Formosa and the Pescadores. But ~~they~~ IT feels the off-shore islands "must not be allowed to become a cause of war."

In Indo-China today, eleven persons were wounded in gunfire between loyal army troops and rebels in Saigon. American Ambassador J. Lawton Collins is on his way home to review our support of Premier Diem's GOVERNMENT.

In Tokyo, the Japanese have agreed to spend 15 per cent

more on their military forces. In exchange for this we have agreed to cut [redacted] 43-million dollars off Japan's share in keeping American defense forces in Japan. In effect, we are financing the new Japanese military buildup.

The United Nations Security Council today refused to take action on Isreal's demand for condemnation of Egyptian border violations in Palestine. Isreal had warned that a failure to condemn Egypt would be "a discriminatory course of action". The council, instead, called on Isreal and Egypt to co-operate in restoring frontier order.

Soviet Marshal Zhukov, Russia's defense minister, in a message to the Overseas Press Club, tonight sent his good wishes to President Eisenhower and said he was certain his war-time colleague "remembers our common assurances concerning the peaceful intentions of our countries and will do his best to promote practically the cause of peace."

Senator McCarthy said today that that he has been cleared of charges that he engaged in tax irregularities during the years 1946 to 1952. The Senator called on two committees, that investigated his finances, (among other things) to apologize to the people for spending public funds on

their inquiries.

And in Washington the Daughters of the American Revolution convention is considering a resolution urging "immediate abandonment" of the President's atoms-for-peace plan. The resolution says an international atomic pool would threaten our security and "turn into an international oligarchy which could hold nations in terror."

Edward R. Murrow: April 19, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung, in Indonesia, is still in the sparring stage, with its leaders trying to prevent an open split between the Communist countries and their sympathisers, and those who support the West. # General Romulo of the Philippines warned the delegates against surrendering blindly to what he called "a new super-barbarism, a new super-imperialism, a new super-power." Romulo didn't ~~name~~ mention Communism by name, but he said the countries at the conference "had not fought to end Western colonialism, only to surrender to rulers among ourselves, who seize the power to keep us enslaved." He warned, too, of the danger of an organization based upon race and color.

India's Prime Minister Nehru and China's Chou En-lai found nothing to applaud in Romulo's speech. The conference began to speculate as to how the Chinese Communist leader would reply to Romulo. Most thought he would hit back with the familiar Communist shrillness; but Chou was rather restrained, for him. He said the United States is continuing to create tension in the Formosa area, trying to overthrow the Communist regime in China; but he insisted that peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems can be realized. He said, too, that peace in Indochina ~~INDONESIA~~ is endangered, but he didn't elaborate on this.

Pakistan's Premier, Mohammed Ali, a friend of the West, also didn't mention Communism by name, but he warned the conference "not to open the door to new and more insidious forms of imperialism that masquerades in the guise of liberation."

Raymond Swing cables me from Bandung that the sensation of the day out there was the report that a meeting has been set up for tomorrow, where the five Colombo powers, plus Thailand and the Philippines will sit down with Chou En-lai to discuss the Formosa question. It turned out that the meeting will take place all right, but it will not be a formal conference, merely a social occasion. This group can, of course, discuss Formosa without limit; but it can't settle anything. Chou En-lai continues to try to win friends, belaboring only the United States. He offered to make a treaty with Thailand and the Philippines, based on the same five points as his treaty with Burma and India. He also promised to settle the question of dual ~~XXXX~~ citizenship for the Chinese who live in other parts of Asia, and who are a source of constant concern to the governments and security forces in the countries where they live. He didn't spell out the terms of such an arrangement, but it is expected that the overseas Chinese will be given a year in which to choose formally which citizenship they care to retain.

This arrangement, if it works, would give the Asian and African countries having Chinese minorities, a freer hand to deal with any Chinese who are suspected of disloyalty or subversion.

It was Nehru of India who took the lead some time ago, in raising this problem with Peiping. That was after he signed the treaty with Communist China, in which the two countries agreed upon mutual respect, non-aggression, non-interference, equality, and peaceful co-existence. These are high-sounding words that can mean everything or nothing. Nehru urged the Chinese Communists to settle the business of dual citizenship, to show good faith in the promise of non-interference. So this conference may be showing one of the fruits of Nehru's strategy, in relation to Communist China. Or it may be that Chou En-lai is merely talking reasonably, with no intention of acting.

In a very real sense the competition for leadership in this conference is between Nehru and Chou En-lai. Nehru has often been critical of the West, but at the same time has fought the Communists successfully in his own country. Swing reports that the Bandung conference so far is not turning into a triumph for Nehru. Chou En-lai has taken the limelight. He is the idol of the Bandung crowds, and the focus of rapt attention from the

conference. The Chinese Communist leader has appeared to be moderate in the presence of his neighbors, reserving his venom for the United States. And in much of Asia it is Chou En-lai who is feared, and not Nehru. Therefore any relaxation of the tension, even though it be only temporary, redounds to the credit of Chou En-lai. This is an old Communist strategem, the promise to stop doing what they should never have started doing, and then get credit for stopping.

Those who are attending the Bandung Conference are confronted with many problems - the basic one being how to bring about an easing of world tensions. ~~But this is no simple matter. For~~ as the Englishman Edward Herbert concluded many years ago:"There needs a long time to know the world's pulse." Perhaps until the world's pulse is known, Abdulla Ansari's advice is sound:"Regard life on earth not as a place for enjoyment but a place where humanity is on trial."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United States is giving prompt and sympathetic consideration to Russia's call for a meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers to discuss independence for Austria. The State Department says we are glad to learn that the Soviet government "appears now to seek urgently" a treaty restoring Austria's independence. This announcement was made after Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, in Moscow, proposed a foreign ministers meeting in Vienna in the near future. And the British Foreign Minister Eden told the House of Commons that he welcomes the desire of the Soviet and Austrian governments for an independence treaty.

Sir Anthony also told the House: it is possible to "look forward with greater confidence to the prospect of fruitful talks with the Soviet Union." He said present "brightened prospects" are not due to accident. He feels they have developed because the unity of the West had been established "and it has always been on the basis of thet unity that successful negotiations can be conducted with the East."

In East Berlin, the Communist-controlled premier, Otto Grotewohl said in a speech that the problem of German unification can be solved on the same basis as the Austrian treaty. In East Germany today the government announced the arrest of ten coalition party leaders..It's a new purge aimed at heading-off another revolt against the Russians.

That British newspaper strike..by electricians and maintenance men, which caused papers to suspend publication for 25 days was settled tonight. And in the House of Commons, the government announced that it is going to cut income taxes slightly. The income tax rate is now 45 per cent. It will

drop to 42 and a half per cent of income for persons in the middle and upper income tax groups. Almost two and a half million persons will not have to pay any taxes. This announcement, a month before the general election, is described by one former Labor minister as a "bribe" to voters. The government's statement shows that it finished the last financial year with a surplus equivalent to one and a quarter billion dollars.

In Washington today, Secretary of State Dulles told the Senate Foreign Relations committee that Assistant Secretary of State McCardle "leaked" the Yalta Papers to the New York Times ahead of their general release to all papers. Mr. Dulles said: "This involved an exercise by McCardle of a discretion that has his. It involved no breach of security." The meeting which lasted for more than three and a half hours was not opened to the public. When it was over Democratic Senator Humphrey of Missesota told reporters that Mr. Dulles had testified that the Yalta agreements were "advantageous" to the United States. When reporters asked if that was the precise word the Secretary used, Humphrey said Dulles used one of three words: beneficial..advantageous or helpful. He also quoted Mr. Dulles as saying that "in the light of the times and circumstances of the Yalta conference", Dulles "would not disagree" with the Yalta decision on Poland. Humphrey also says Dulles does not now favor repudiation of the Yalta agreement... although this was a promise in the Republican platform of 1952, which Dulles helped write. Chairman George says the inquirey into the release of the Yalta papers is now closed.

Dag Hammerskjold, the secretary-general of the United Nations, today questioned the value of bringing the Formosan problem before the U.N. at the present time. He refused to explain why this was not the proper time.

The A.D.A....Americans for Democratic Action..today released a statement signed by 47 persons who describe themselves as liberals. It calls on the

President to make it clear that he will not commit our forces to the defence of Quemoy and the Matsus. This group supports our pledge to defend Formosa and the Pescadores. But it feels the off-shore islands "must not be allowed to become a cause for war."

In Indo-China today, eleven persons were wounded in gunfire between loyal army troops and rebels in Saigon. American Ambassador J. Lawton Collins is on his way home to review our support of Premier Diem's government.

In Tokyo, the Japanese have agreed to spend 15 per cent more on their military forces. In exchange for this we have agreed to cut 43-million dollars off Japan's share in keeping American defense forces in Japan. In effect, we are financing the new Japanese military buildup.

The United Nations Security Council today refused to take action on Israel's demand for condemnation of the Egyptian border violations in Palestine. Israel had warned that a failure to condemn Egypt would be "a discriminatory course of action". The Council, instead, called on Israel and Egypt to co-operate in restoring fronties order.

Soviet Marshal Zhukov, Russia's defense minister, in a message to the Overseas Press Club, tonight sent his good wishes to President Eisenhower and said he was certain his war-time colleague "remembers our common assurances" concerning the peaceful intentions of our countries and will do his best to promote practically the cause for peace."

Senator McCarthy said today that he has been cleared of charges that he had engaged in tax irregularities during the years 1946 to 1952. The Senator called on two committees that investigated his finances.(among other things) to apologize to the people for spending public funds on their inquiries.

And in Washington the Daughters of the American Revolution convention is considering a resolution urging "immediate abandonment" of the President's atoms-for peace plan. The resolution says an international atomic pool

would threaten our security and "turn into an international oligarchy which could hold nations in terror."

The Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung, in Indonesia, is still in the sparring stage, with its leaders trying to prevent an open split between the Communist countries and their sympathisers, and those who support the West.

General Rumulo of the Philippines warned the delegates against surrendering blindly to what he called "A new super-barbarism, a new super-imperialism, a new super-power." Romulo didn't mention Communism by name, but he said the countries at the conference "had not fought to end Western Colonialism, only to surrender to rulers among ourselves who sieze the power to keep us enslaved." He warned, too, of the danger of an organization based upon race and color.

India's Prime Minister Nehru and China's Chou En-lai found nothing to applaud in Romulo's speech. The conference began to speculate as to how the Chinese Communist leader sould reply to Romulo. Most thought he would hit back with the familiar Communist shrillness; but Chou was rather restrained, for him. He said the United States is continuing to create tension in the Formosa area, trying to overthrow the Communist regime in China; but he insisted that peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems can be realized. He said, too, that peace in Indochina is endangered, but he didn't elaborate on this.

Pakistan's Premier, Moahmmed Ali, a friend of the West, also didn't mention Communism by name, but he warned the conference "not to open the door to new and more insidious forms of imperialism that masquerades in the guise of liberation."

Raymond Swing cables me from Bandung that the sensation of the day out there was the report that a meeting has been set up for tomorrow, where the five Comombo powers, plus Thailand and the Philippines will sit down with

Chou En-lai to discuss the Formosa question. It turned out that the meeting will take place all right, but it will not be a formal conference, merely a social occasion. This group can. of course, discuss Formosa without limit; but it can't settle anything.

Chou En-lai continues to try to win friends, belaboring only the United States. He offered to make a treaty with Thailand and the Philippines, based on the same five points as his treaty with Burma and India. He also promised to settle the question of dual citizenship for the Chinese who live in other parts of Asia, and who are a source of constant concern to the governments and security forces in the countries where they live. He didn't spell out the terms of such an arrangement, but it is expected that the overseas Chinese will be given a year in which to choose formally which citizenship they care to remain.This arrangement, if it works, would give the Aisan and African countries having Chinese minorities a freer hand to deal with any Chinese who are suspected of disloyalty or subversion.

It was Nehru of India who took the lead some time ago in raising this problem with Peiping. That was after he signed the treaty with Communist China, in which the two countries agreed upon mutual respect, non-aggression, non-interference, equality and peaceful co-existence. These are high-sounding words that can mean everything or nothing. Nehru urged the Chinese Communists to settle the business of dual citizenship, to show good faith in the promise of non-interference. So this conference may be showing one of the fruits of Nehru's strategy in relation to Communist China. Or it may be that Chou En-lai is merely talking reasonably, with no intention of acting.

In a very real sense the competition for leadership in this conference is between Nehru and Chou En-lai. Nehru has often been critical of the West, but at the same time has fought the Communists successfull in his own

country. Swing reports that the Bandung conference so far is not turning into a triumph for Nehru. Chou en-lai has taken the limelight. He is the idol of the Bandung crowds, and the focus of rapt attention from the conference. The Chinese Communist leader has appeared to be moderate in the presence of his neighbors, reserving his venom for the United States. And in much of Asia it is Chou En-lai who is feared, and not Nehru. Therefore any relaxation of the tension, even though it be only temporary, redounds to the credit of Chou En-lai. This is an old Communist strategem, the promise to stop doing what they should have started doing, and then get credit for stopping.

This is Ed Murrow, I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Those who are attending the Bandung Conference are confronted with many problems - the basic one being how to bring about an easing of world tensions. For the Englishman Edward Herbert concluded many years ago:"There needs a long time to know the world's pulse." Perhaps until the world's pulse is known. Abdulla Ansari's advice is sound: "Regard life on earth not as a place for enjoyment but a place where humanity an on trial. "

Good Night and Good luck.

Wednesday April 20, 1955

This is the news:

The entire National Guard is being mobilized tonight..as a test. In the first experiment of its kind, a surprise alert to test combat-readiness of 400-thousand guardsmen was started at 6;30 p.m. eastern time..with later times for the midwest and west coast. General Erickson, chief of the National Guard Bureau, emphasizes that there is no cause for alarm on the part of the public. This is a test, to see how fast the guardsmen in 56-hundred units in 24-hundred communities can answer the call for duty. The objective is to test how quickly the Guard could report to assigned posts in an emergency.

Admiral Radford, head of the joint chiefs of staff, and Assistant Secretary of State Robertson left Washington by plane today for Formosa and consultations about "the tense situation which continues." The State Department says no crisis is involved; But periodic conferences with the Chinese Nationalists are necessary "so long as the Communists indicate by deeds and words their purpose to take Formosa by force."

~~The Nationalist press says the Communists are rushing work on four air bases across Formosa Strait. The Nationalists says the~~

~~Communists have moved in 800 war planes along the southeast coast.~~

In Bandung..at the Asian-African conference.. Red China's Premier Chou en Lai today wooed the anti-Communist Moslem countries by taking the side of the Arab states against Isreal. The Arabs are represented at the meeting. Isreal is not. In addition, Chou accepted a compromise declaration on human rights..in line with the United Nations charter.

~~In New Delhi, the Indian parliament eased the way for the government to start expropriating private property.. a major step in Prime Minister Nehru's plan for a socialist society.~~

Moscow today called on its people and the people of Red China and Eastern Europe to increase their defense and economic capacities..and unite more closely. And the premier of Communist Poland is calling for a single command of all Eastern European armed forces to "face any eventuality arising from the Paris pacts" in the west.

West Germany and the United States today deposited in Bonn, their treaties to end the allied occupation of West Germany..and allow allied troops to remain on German soil.

In Great Britain, Deputy Labor Leader Herbert Morrison said Prime Minister Eden is shaky in his new office..has limited domestic experience..and is using proposed tax cuts as a device to catch votes in the May 26 election. Morrison charges the tax cuts give greater benefits to the rich.

There are reports from Paris that American officials now agree with the French view that Premier Diem of South Viet Nam should be replaced immediately. American officials say we have turned down this suggestion and urged the French to give Diem greater support.

The President today returned to Washington from Augusta. And he asked Congress for three and a half billion dollars in new foreign aid funds. He said the major part would go to build up free nations in "the vast arc of free Asia."

The House of Representatives disregarded the President and voted to boost the salaries of a half million postal workers by eight point two per cent..retroactive to March first. The President favored a smaller increase. The vote, 224 to 189, was along party lines with the Democrats favoring the larger increase.

Republican Senator Bricker of Ohio told a Senate committee

that the United Nations charter should be amended "to deny to the U.N. any power not expressly delegated by the charter." He also suggested an amendment to state the specific right of member nations to leave the U.N. He says at present the right to do this rests on a mere implication. Bricker contended that the U.N. has failed as "the world's policeman."

Here in New York, a plan to start anti-polio innoculations of 280-thousand children on Monday has been cancelled. The job was to be done under the National Foundation for Infantile Parlysis. But no vaccine has been delivered to the city. Apparently the vaccine New York expected has been sent to southern states where the POLIO season starts earlier than it does here. And the National Foundation says it is 11-million dollars short of its 1955 goal "to carry on the unfinished fight against polio."

Scott McCloud, the state department's security chief, told Senate investigators today that former immigration advisor, Edward Corsi once told him he planned to run for political office in New York next year. McCloud, TESTIFYING FOR A SECOND TIME, also said that Corsi refused to serve as his acting deputy

during McCloud's absence from Washington. The security chief said the aims of the refugee program will be "substantially" achieved. Then Corsi took the stand. We've recorded for you part of his STATEMENT to the Senate committee:

(runs.... 5:35

(return cue.... **"who has ever had any experience with immigrants or refugees."**

That was a recorded portion of a statement read to a Senate Committee today by Edward Corsi.

Edward R. Murrow: April 20, 1955.

Whenever an aircraft crashes or splashes, it's news. Maybe the following item of intelligence isn't news, but it should be. It merits mention. Colonial Airlines has celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary - twenty-five years stretching back to the old tri-motor Fords. It's carried three million passengers, made almost a million take-offs and landings - a lot of them on small fields - and all this without a single fatal accident. A salute is due to Colonial, its crews, management, and maintenance men - especially the maintenance men.

The manner in which the refugee problem is handled by American officials should be of as much concern to those of us at home as it is to those who live abroad. For, in the last analysis, we are dealing with the most precious commodity there is: human lives. Aesop once remarked appropriately:"The injuries we do and those we suffer are seldom weighed in the same scales." This, despite the fact that Thomas Fuller maintained: "The only way to measure injury is by malice."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, April 20, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: Scott McLeod, the State Department's security chief, told Senate investigators today that former immigration advisor, Edward Corsi, once told him he planned to run for political office in New York next year. Mr. McLeod, testifying for a second time, also said that Corsi refused to serve as his acting deputy during McLeod's absence from Washington. The security chief said the aims of the refugee program will be substantially achieved. Then, Mr. Corsi took the stand. We've recorded for you part of his statement to the Senate Committee..

CORSI: Now, what is the matter with the program? First of all, let me admit that it was, is, or at least the final product was, born under an unlucky star, as a sort of illegitimate foundling that no one really wanted, with very difficult administrative features with enough "if" and "buts" to render it a problem child the moment it was born. Secondly, it was entrusted to the wrong people. Abroad, it was put in the hands of an already overburdened consular service, and I might add a not exceedingly sympathetic foster parent, and here at home, in the lap of what I might call, for the lack of a better term, the security gang under the leadership of State Department's chief Security Officer, Mr. Scott McLeod. There were good reasons why the late Senator McCarran and his colleagues wanted this law administered by McLeod and a completely unsympathetic Robert Alexander, but there is really no sense in going into that just now. It is better to look ahead.

These arms of the State Department, the Consular Service and the Security Section, mutually distrustful of each other and in turn not particularly in love with refugees, have swallowed the act but have never digested it. Our consuls abroad have taken the act in their stride, but they have never given it the priority nor the emergency consideration which as an emergency act it should have. In most cases, they have just gone along

rather reluctantly. In others they have completely washed their hands of the whole operation and only in spots here and there have they really tried to make it work and speed it along.

When I asked a spokesman of the voluntary agencies in Germany during my recent trip to tell me what they considered the real reason for the breakdown, they made no secret of their opinion - the apathy of the consuls. This act can be made to work, said the leader of the National Catholic Welfare Council inGermany, but it is necessary to get the consuls off their hot seats. In Germany and in Holland the whole operation of the act was bogged down completely. There is simply no act in Germany and the alibi that there are no Germans willing to come to America gets a hearty laugh from the Germans themselves, including the highest officials of the German Government who again and again have testified as to the need of relieving the conditions of the thousands of farmers and little people, escapees from behind the Iron Curtain, who are unresettled in Western Germany and eager to come to America if we give them half a chance to come in. The Consul-General in charge of the whole program in Germany, when I visited him in Bonn, was surprised that I would waste my time with this project and that I would associate with the McLeod gang, to whom they referred as the Cohn and Schine boys. Nobody said (name unintelligible) to me through the side of his mouth takes this refugee business seriously. The whole act was merely intended as a political move, said he, to win a few Italian and Greek votes.

I relate this conversation (unintelligible), Mr. Chairman, to indicate with what enthusiasm the act is being administered by the supervising Consul-General for the whole of Germany. In Naples, one of the largest operating centers on the Continent,the indifference of the Consul-General is known to the whole service. When John Rieger, Roy Wade,and I called on him in January to get some explanation of the delays in Italy, he disappeared. On that trip, incidentally, we were accompanied by his boss,Joe Gray (?), the Consul-General in Rome. And while there might be some reasons why he wouldn't appear for the representative of John Foster Dulles, he at least should have been

on the job to meet his immediate boss in Rome.

Many consuls were perfectly frank with me: they haven't the time for the project; it was a mistake to tie it up with the regular consular service; it should be separated. In fact, the best operationin all Europe is in Salsburg, Austria, where there is separation between the project and the consular service. In Germany, Mr. Chairman, the situation is so hopeless and deplorable and so inefficiently administered that at the time of my visit in February, the CIC investigating staff in charge of refugee investigations was turning in 2.4 investigations per investigator per month, as poor a performance as the CIC does anywhere in the world. The act has never been, and is not now, in particularly friendly hands. The Displaced Persons Act, whatever its faults, was at least in the hands of men who believed in its philosophy and objectives and were suited to their jobs. The President's Refugee Relief Act is in the hands of policemen. It is a police job. Mr. McLeod is police-trained,with Mr. John Rieger, the second in command of security, police-trained; Mr. Roy Wade, the Europeanrepresentative is a Texas Ranger, and so on down the line. I have the highest respect for policemen and their services for society, Mr. Chairman, but I do not believe they are particularly qualified to administer refugee relief projects. There is not a single top administrator in the <u>whole</u> administration of the act who has ever had any experience with immigrants or refugees.

MURROW: Thatwas a recorded portion of a statement read to a Senate Committee today by Edward Corsi.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The entire National Guard is being mobilized tonight..as a test. In the first experiment of its kind a surprise alert to test combat-readiness of 400-thousand guardsman was started at 6:30 P.M., eastern time..with later times for the midwest and west coast. General Eirckson, chief of the National Guard Bureau, emphasizes that there is no cause for alarm on the part of the public. This is a test to see how fast the guardsmen in 16 hundred units in 24 hundred communities ca answer the call for duty. The objective is to test how quickly the Guard could report to assigned posts in an emergency.

Admiral Radford, head of the joint chiefs of staff, and assistant Secrerary of State Robertson left Washington by plane today for Formosa and consultations about "the tense situation which continues."

The State Department says no crisis is involved; but periodic conferences with the Chinese Nationalists are necessary "so long as the Communists indicate by deeds and words their puropse to take Formosa by force."

In Bandung..at the Asian-African conference..Red China's Premier Chou en Lai today would the anti-Communist Moslem countries by taking the side of the Arab states against Israel. The Arabs are represented at the meeting, Israel is not. In addition, Chou accepted a compormise declaration on human rights...in line with the United Nations charter.

Moscow today called on its people and the people of Red China and Eastern Europe to increase their defense and economic capacities..and unite more closely. And the premier of Communist Poland is calling for a single command of all Eastern European armed forces to "face any eventuality arising from the Paris pacts" in the West.

West Germany and the United States today deposited in Bonn their treaties to end the allied occupation of West Germany..and allow allied troops to remain on German soil.

In Great Britain, Deputy Labor Leader Herbert Morrison said Prime Minister Eden is shaky in his new office has limited domestic experience..and is using proposed tax cuts as a device to catch votes in the May 26 election. Morrison charges the tax cuts give greater benefits to the rich.

There are reports from Paris that American officials now agree with the French view that Premier Diem of South Viet Nam should be replaced immediately. American officials say we have turned down this suggestion and urged the French to give Diem greater support.

The President today returned to Washington from Augusta. And he asked Congress for three and a half billion dollars in new foreign aid funds. He said the major part would go to build up free nations in "the vast arc of free Asia."

The House of Representatives disregarded the President and voted to boost the salaries of half a million postal workers by eight point two per cent.. retroactive to March first. The President favored a smaller increase. The vote 224 to 189, was along party lines with the Democrats favoring the larger increase.

Republican Senator Bricker of Ohio told a Senate committee that the United Nations charter should be amended "to deny to the U.N. any power not expressly delegated by the charter." He also suggested an amendment to state the specific right of member nations to leave the U.N.. He says at present the right to do this rests on a mere implication. Bricker contended that the U.N. has failed as "the world's policeman."

Here in New York, a plan to start anti-polio innoculations of 280-thous - and children on Monday has been cancelled. The job was to be done under the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. But no vaccine has been delivered to the city. Apparently the vaccine New York expected has been sent to the southern states where the polio season starts earlier than it does here. And the National Foundation says it is 11-million dollars short of its 1955 goal "to carry on the undinished fight against polio."

Scott McCloud, the state department's security chief, told Senate investigators today that former immigration advisor., Edward Corsi once told him he planned to run for political office in New York next year. McCloud, testifying for a second time, also said that Corsi refused to serve as his acting deputy. during McCloud's absence from Washington. The security chief said the aims of the refugee program will be "substantially achieved. Then Corsi took the stand. We've recorded for you part of his statement to the Senate committee:

CORSI: Now, what is the matter with the program? First of all, let me admit that it was, is, or at least the final product was, born under an unlucky star, as a sort of illegitimate foundling that no one really wanted, with very diffucult administrative features with enough "if" and "buts" to render it a problem child the moment it was born. Secondly, it was entrusted to the wrong people. Abroad, it was put in the hands of an already overburdened consular service, and I might add a not exceedingly sympathetic foster parent, and here at home, in the lat of what I might call, for lack of a better term, the security gang under the leadership of State Department's Chief Security Officer, Mr. Scott McLeod. There were good reasons why the late Senator McCarran and his colleagues wanted this law administered by McLeod and a completely unsympathetic Robert Alexander, but there is really no sense in going into that just now. It is better to look ahead.

These arms of the State Department, the Consular Service and the Security Section, mutually distrustful of each other and in turn not particularly in love with refugees, have swallowed the act but have never digested it. Our consuls abroad have taken the act in their stride, but they have never given it the priority nor the emergency consideration which as an emergency act it should have. In most cases, they have just gone along rather reluctantly. In others they have completely washed their hands of the whole operation and only in spots here and there have they really tried to make it work and speed it along.

When I asked a spokesman of the voluntary agencies in Germany during my recent trip to tell me what they considered the real reason for the breakdown, they made no secret of their opinion - the apathy of the consuls. This act can be made to work, said the leader of the National Catholic Welfare Council in Germany and in Holland the whole operation of the act was bogged down completely. There is simply no act in Germany and the alibi that there are no Germans willing to come to America gets a hearty laugh from the Germans themselves, inclucing the highest officials of the German Government who again and again have testified as to the need of releiving the conditions of the thousands of farmers and little people, escapees from behind the Iron Curtain. who are unresettled in Western Germany and eager to come to America if we give them half a chance to come in. The Consul-General in charge of the whole program in German, when I visited him in Bonn, was surprised that I would waste my time with this project and that I would associate with the McLeod gang, to whom they referred as the Cohn and Schine boys. Nobody daid (unintelligible) to me through the side of his mouth takes this refugee business seriously. The whole act was merely intended as a political move, said he, to win a few Italian and Greek votes.

I relate this converstaion (unintelligible), Mr. Chairman, to indicate with what enthusiasm the act is being administered by the supervising Consul-General for the whole of Germany. In Naples, one of the largest operating centers of the Continent, the indifference of the Consul-General is known to the whole service. When John Rieger, Roy Wade, and I called on him in January to get some explanation of the delays in Italy, he disappeared. On that trip, indicentally, we were accompanied by his boss, Joe Gray (?), the Consul General in Rome. And while there might be some reasons why he wouldn't appear for the representative of John Foster Dulles, he at least should have been on the job to meet his immediate boss in Rome.

Many consuls were perfectly frank with me: they haven't the time for the project; it should be separated. In fact, the best operationin all Europe is in Salsburg, Austria, where there is separation between the project and the consular service. In Germany, Mr. Chairman, the situation is so hopeless and deplorable and so inefficiently administered that at the time of my visit in February, the CIC investigating staff in charge of refugee investigations was turning in 2.4 investigations per investigator per month, as poor a performance as the CIC does anywhere in the world. The act has never been, and is not now, in particularly friendly hands. The Displaced Persons Act, whatever its faults, was at least in the hands of men who believed in its philosophy and objectives and were suited to their jobs. The President's Refugee Relief Act is in the hands of policement. It is a police job. Mr. McLeod is police-trained, with Mr. John Rieger, the second in command of security, police-trained; Mr. Roy Wade, the European representative is a Texas Ranger, and so on down the line. I have the highest respect for policemen and their services for society, Mr. Chairman, but I do not believe they are particularly qualified to administer refugee relief projects. There is not a single top administrator in the whole administration of the act who has ever had any

experience with immigrants or refugees.

MURROW: That was a recorded portion of a statement read to a Senate Committee today by Edward. Corsi.

Whenever an aircraft crashes or splashes, it's news. Maybe the following item of intelligence isn't news, but it should be. It merits mention. Colonial Airlines has celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary - twenty-five years stretching back to the old tri-motor Fords. It's carried three million passengers, made almost a million take-offs and landings - a lot of them on small fields - and all this without a single fatal accident. A salute is due to Colonial, its crews, management, and maintenance men - especially the maintenance men.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The manner in which the refugee problem is handled by American officials should be of as much concern to those of us at home as it is to those who live abroad. For, in the last analysis, we are dealing with the most precious commodity there is: human lives. Aesop once remakred appropriately: "the injuries we do and those we suffer are seldom weighed in the same scales". This, despite the fact that Thomas Fuller maintained: "The only way to measure injury is by malice."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday, April 21 1955

This is the news:

The prime minister of Ceylon today demanded that the Asian-African conference at Bandung denounce Communist colonialism as well as western colonialism. I'd like to discuss developments at the Bandung conference in a few minutes.

On Formosa, worried Nationalist officials are telling reporters that they fear the United States may be about to ask them to abandon Quemoy and the Matsu islands. This is the interpretation the Nationalists put on the visit to their island by Assistant Secretary of State Robertson and Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff.

General Collins, our special representative to Viet Nam, returned to Washington today and told reporters the situation there is "serious." He said our government is still supporting the Diem government in South Viet Nam. Collins reports to the President tomorrow.

Today Mr. Eisenhower met with the National Security Council. There is speculation that we are about to ask Chiank Kai Shek to consider new peace moves in the Formosa Strait. But Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee says he doubts reports that we will ask Chiang to withdraw from Matsu and Quemoy.

Harold Stassen said today that the biggest handicap in the search for a way toward world disarmament is "cynicisym...confirmed, congealed, compounded cynicism." In his new role as the president's assistant on disarmament problems, Stassen told newspaper editors in Washington; "It is only through the maintenance of an abiding determination, of a never failing hope, of a deep faith, that results can be obtained in the most adverse circumstances."

The House today approved a one and a third billion dollar "atomic age" Navy bill. Among other things it calls for the construction of a fifth super-carrier...three more atomic submarines..and the conversion of more ships to guided-missile carriers. A House committee discloses that the Navy has served notice that it will need more men and money if the Far East crisis continues. And the record shows that Marine Commandant, General Shepherd, argued strongly for a force of 215-thousand men. He accepted the President's cut as "the decision of my superior."

Democratic Senator Humphrey acknowledged today that when Secretary of State Dulles testified before the Senate Foreign Relations

committee Mr. Dulles said that the Yalta agreements were not advantageous to this country in their entirety. Previously, Humphrey quoted Dulles as saying the Yalta agreements had been advantageous to our over-all policy.

Former President Hoover who once wanted Russia out of the United Nations told a Senate committee today: He no longer favors expelling Russia.. He thinks "we've got to go on and worry with the Russians in the U.N. in the hope that things will get better." Mr. Hoover said we cannot abandon the U.N. even though it has not fulfilled our hopes as a mechanism for peace. He said he has no notion that we can abandon "any organization that has the prospect of aiding our search for peace."

Edward Corsi who was recently fired as a special assistant to Secretary of State Dulles on immigration problems, tangled at a Senate hearing today with Republican Senator Jenner of Indiana. Jenner said Corsi "wanted a big hat and wouldn't co-operate with anyone" unless he could run the show. Corsi said that was an unfair charge. Jenner defended Scott McCloud, the state department's security officer, against Corsi's charge that McCloud had turned the immigration program into a national

scandal. Jenner said any official who does his duty must expect to be smeared. Corsi answered:"All the patriotism in America does not reside in you and Mr. McCloud.# And McCloud tesified that he resents the "security gang" LABEL applied to him by Corsi. McCloud said:"I do not belong to any gang. I work for the Eisenhower Administration and we call it a team."

C.I.O. President Reuther told a Senate committee the President is "way in back of the parade" in advocating an increase of the 75 cents an hour minimum wage to 90 cents an hour. Reuther says the President "has not been able to translate his regard for human rights into political action."

Diplomatic sources in London say that tomorrow the Western Big Three will propose a meeting of ambassadors, with the Russians, to draft a treaty freeing Austria. The Russians had suggested that the Big Four foreign ministers tackle this problem.

In East Germany, the Communists say they are ready to negotiate with West Germany.. a move that could lead to the end of the crippling road taxes imposed on trucks bringing supplies to West Berlin.

In Brooklyn, the Dodgers set a new modern major league record when they beat the Philadelphia Phillies, 14 to 4. It was Brooklyn's tenth straight victory, without a loss, since the baseball season opened.

The Asian African Conference is pretty much a sounding board and the sounds reverberating today are tones of discouragement over the search for a peace formula for Formosa. This is not the conference's business but everyone understands that it has been the main preoccupation of the Asian leaders ~~here~~ AT BANDUNG. A statement by India's Krishna Menon that the search for it had been given-up followed his own long session with Chou En-Lai, and it presumably reflected his inability to find common ground between the American position, as he knew it, and the fixed policy of Chou's. The eight-nation meeting proposed by CEYLON'S Prime Minister Sir John Kotelawala was scheduled for today, but it has again been put off UNTIL FRIDAY. This was to bring Chou En-Lai together with Prince Wan and Romulo and the five Colombo Prime Ministers. Sir John told a press conference he still hoped to hold the meeting but that Chou had been too busy to attend as yet. He also aroused interest with a comment on peaceful coexistence. He said it could have no reality until the Cominform as well as Peiping liquidated all the Communist parties in other countries. As one of the inviting Primeministers, Sir John carries weight and the ~~recommendation to Communist China~~ denunciation of Communist Colonialism like

17

the Formosa proposal, was seen as an effort to increase the pressure on Chou for moderation.

Inasmuch as Nehru last night had Chou Romulo and Wan at a dinner together with the chief delegates of Saudi Arabia and Iran, the Ceylon project may have become superfluous. Last night's meeting proved to be a purely social occasion in which Formosa was not even mentioned. There was much pleasant small talk on such themes as the relative advantages of Philippine and Bombay mangoes and the various ways Asian peoples cook their rice. However, Chou, who is said to have taken quite a liking for Romulo, did invite him to come to China "to see the good, the bad and the in-between---go anywhere he liked and make up his own mind about China".

The dinner party served the obvious purpose of Communist China to appear friendly and even conciliatory without trying to get anywhere on most specific matters. Sweing Says - It added to the general note of discouragement ~~here~~ IN BANDUNG to learn that Admiral Radford and Assistant Secretary of State Robertson have gone to ~~Taipeh~~ FORMOSA. This is said to report accurately the atmosphere in Bandung, and is

not an assumption that it reflects realities. Indeed, if Krishna Menenon had struck pay dirt with Chou, he would be more likely to deny it than affirm it, so as not to endanger any slight progress by premature publicity. And at the most, only slight-progress could be expected in Bandung, for negotiations with the Communists have to go through a normal protracted and rough course. As for the Radford-Robertson visit, it could mean that Washington was sending to Formosa the two men most capable of persuading Chiang to accept unfavorable terms of a settlement. This is said only to point out that Bandung is not the place for actual negotiations and everything that happens there can be read both ways. The only convincingly authentic statement Swing has heard is that any Formosa settlement that sets up two Chinas is out. Chou wouldn't touch it. Presumably Chiang Kai Shek wouldn't touch it either, but this sweeping statement leaves room for consideration of a settlement that makes a mandate of Formosa to be ended with a plebiscite. Taipeh wouldn't accept that voluntarily, either. But if peace in the Pacific was assured that way, and it carried a United Nations guarantee, it might not be a fantastic formula

17

that the United States would have to ~~reject~~ Reject offhand.

But it is one thing to talk about such a settlement and another to impose it on Chiang who may insist on fighting it out even if he must do it alone. And there is no assurance that Syngman Rhee would not join him in scuttling any cease fire. And it also is hard to believe Chou would accept it either--- after Peiping's claims to Formosa as Chinese and the reiterated pledges to liberate it.

There is a pretty story circulating in Bandung about a letter from Einstein that arrived before the conference pleading for a Formosa settlement by demilitarizing the offshore islands and declaring a five year truce. Such a letter did come. And when Einstein's death became known the story is that his recommendation took on a kind of providential sanctity that affected the thinking of Chou En-Lai. The point of the story is that Einstein in his death furthered the cause which so greatly concerned him in the last days of his life. ~~Touching as this sounds, the hard fact is that the Einstein formula is not identified as such by the top men here. It bears a slight resemblance to the Kotelawala formula~~ AT BANDUNG.

which calls for a plebiscite in five years but gives the coastal islands outright to china and calls for the "honorable retirement" of Chiang Kai-shek. The Kotelawala formula goes further than Einstein's and is in dispute. But the impact of Einstein's letter has not been noticeable.

The actual work of the conference is now proceeding in committee sessions where agreement on Asian-African problems has to be unanimous. Perhaps the most far reaching decision to be expected is in the economic report. This may recommend that Asian and African finance be taken out of the hands of Western financiers and "Asianized". This would put much of it in the hands of Indian bankers. A similar recommendation would take cultural communications out of Western hands and "Asianize" it.

It now appears that the Arab states after all will get some mention of Palestine in the communique. An Afghanistan resolution that stays within the limits of United Nations decisions already reached on Palestine will probably make a compromise possible.

3

~~This still is opposed by those like U Nu of Burma who want no mention made of Israel since it is not here to defend itself. But if the language says no more than already has been by the United Nations it may be accepted.~~

The Political Committee at Bandung has backed the Arabs stand on Palestine — appealed to France to grant independence to Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria — and condemned Racial Policies particularly in South Africa. —

###

URGENT.....

FOR ~~ED MURROW NEWSROOM KGV~~

IT WOULD SEEM THAT THOSE ATTENDING THE BANDUNG CONFERENCE, ARE SERIOUSLY CONCERNED OVER THE PROSPECT OF A POSSIBLE WAR IN THE FORMOSA STRAITS # AND ALL SEEMINGLY ARE IN AGREEMENT WITH THE ROMAN SALLUST WHEN HE SAID..." ANYONE CAN COMMENCE A WAR. IT,S ALWAYS EASY TO BEGIN ONE. BUT VERY DIFFICULT TO STOP ONE."/THERE COULD ALSO BE NO ARGUMENT WITH EMERSON,S CONCLUSION THAT "THE REAL AND LASTING VICTORIES ARE THOSE OF PEACE, NOT WAR." GOOD NITE & GOOD LUCK...

~~END AARON CBS NY~~

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 21. 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Prime Minister of Ceylon today demanded that the Asian-African conference at Bandung denounce Communist colonialism as well as western colonialism. I'd like to discuss developments at the Bandung conference in a few minutes.

On Formosa, worried Nationalist officials are telling reporters that they fear the United States may be about to ask them to abandon Quemoy and the Matsu islands. This is the interpretation the Nationalists put on the visit to their island by Assistant Secretary of State Robertson and Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff.

General Collins, our special representative to Viet Nam, returned to Washington today and told reporters the situation is "serious". He said our government is still supporting the Diem governmment in South Viet Nam. Collins reports to the President tomorrow.

Today, Mr. Eisenhower met with the National Security Council. There is speculation that we are about to ask Chiang Kai Shek to consider new peace moves in the Formosa Strait. But Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee says he doubts reports that we will ask Chiang Kai Shek to consider new peace moves in the Formosa Strait. But Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee says he doubts reports that we will ask Chiang to withdraw from Matsu and Quemoy.

Harold Stassen said today that the biggest handicap in the search for a way toward world disarmament is "cynicism..confirmed, congealed, compounded cynicism." In his new role as the president's assistant on disarmement

problems, Stassen told newspaper editors in Washington; "It is only through the maintenance of an abiding determination, of a never failing hope, of a deep faith, that results can be obtained in the most adverse circumstances."

The House today approved a one and a third billion dollar "atomic age" Navy bill. Among other things it calls for the construction of a fifth super-carrier...three more atomic submarines..and the conversion of more ships to guided-missile carriers. A House committee discloses that the Navy has served notice that it will need more men and money if the Far East crisis continues And the record shows that Marine Commandant, General Shepherd, argued strongly for a force of 215- thousand men. He accepted the President's cut as "the decision of my superior."

Democratic Senator Humphrey acknowledge today that when Secretary of State Dulles testified before the Senate Frreign Relations Commite Mr. Dulles said that the Yalta agreements were not advantageous to this country "in their entirety." Previously, Humphrey quoted Dulles as saying the Yalta agreements had been advantageous to our over-all policy.

Former President Hoover who once wanted Russia out of the United Nations told a Senate committee today: He no longer favors expelling Russia..He thinks "we've got to go on and worry with the Russians in the U.N. in the hope that things will get better." Mr. Hoover said we cannot abandon the U.N. even though it has not fulfilled our hopes as a mechanism for peace. He said he has no notion that we can abandon "any organization that has the prospect of aiding our search for peace."

Edward Corsi who was recently fired as a special assistant to Secretary of State Dulles in immigration problems, tangled at a Senate hearing today with Republican Senator Jenner of Indiana. Jenner said Corsi "wanted a big hat and wouldn't co-operate with anyone" unless he could run the show. Corsi said that

was an "unfair charge." Jenner defended Scott McCloud, the State Department's security officer, against Corsi's charge that McCloud had turned the immigration program into a national scandal. Jenner said any official who does his duty must expect to be smeared. Corsi answered: "All the patriotism in America does not reside in you and Mr. McCloud". And McCloud testified that he resents the "security gang" label applied to him by Corsi. McCloud said:"I do not belong to any gang. I work for the Eisenhower Administration and we call it a team."

C.I.O. President Reuther told a senate committee the President is "way in back of the parade" in advocating an increase of the 75 cents an hour minimum wage to 90 cents an hour. Reuther says the President "has not been able to translate his regard for human rights into political action."

Diplomatic sources in London say that tomorrow the Western Big Three will propose a meeting of ambassadors, with the Russians, to draft a treaty freeing Austria. The Russians had suggested that the Big Four foriegn ministers tackle this problem.

In East Germany, the Communists say they are ready to negotiate with West Germany ...a move that could lead to the end of the crippling road taxes imposed on trucks bringing supplies to West Berlin.

In Brooklyn, the Dodgers set a new modern major league record when they beat the Philadelphia Phillies, 14 to 4. It was Brooklyn's tenth straight victory, without a loss, since the baseball season opened.

The Asian African Conference is pretty much a sounding board and the sounds reverberating today are tones of discouragement over the search for a peace formula for Formosa. This is not the conference's business but everyone understands that it has been the main preoccupation of the Asian leaders at Bandung. A statement by India's Krishna Menon that the search for it had

been given up followed his own long session with Chou En-Lai, and it presumably reflected his inability to find common ground between the American position, as he knew it, and the fixed policy of Chou's. The eight-nation meeting proposed by Ceylon's Prime Minister, Sir John Kotelawala was scheduled for today, but it has again been put off until Friday. This was to bring Chou En-Lai together with Prince Van and Romulo and the five Colombo Prime Ministers. Sir John told a press conference he still hoped to hold the meeting but that Chou had been too busy to attend as yet. He also arouned interest with a comment on peaceful co-esistence. He said it could have no reality until the Cominform as well as Peiping liquidated all the Communist parties in other countries. As one of the inviting Prime Ministers, Sir John carries weight and the denunciation of Communist colonialism, like the Formosa proposal, was seen as an effort to increase the pressure on Chou for moderation.

Inasmuch as Nehru last night had Chou, Romulo and Wat at a dinner together with the chief delegates of Saudi Arabia and Iran, the Ceylon project may have become superfluous. Last night's meeting proved to be a purely social occasion in which Formosa was not even mentioned. There was much pleasant small talk on such theses as the relative advantages of Phillipine and Bombay mangoes and the various ways Asian peoples cook their rice. However, Chou, who is said to have taken quite a liking for Romulo, did invite his to come to China "to see the good, the bad, and the in-between---go anywhere he liked and make up his own mind about China."

The dinner party served the obvious purpose of Communist China to appear friendly and even conciliatory without trying to get anywhere on most specific matters. Swing says it added to the general note of discouragement in Bandung to learn that Admiral Radford and Assistant Secretary of State Robertson have gone to Formosa. This is said to report accurately the atmosphere in Bandung,

and is not an assumption that it reflects realities. Indeed, if Krishna Menon has struck pay dirt with Chou, he would be more likely to deny than affirm it, so as not to endanger any slight progress by premature publicity. And at the most, only slight progress could be expected in Bandung, for negottations with the Communists have to go through a normal protracted and rough course. As for the Radford-Robertson visit, it could mean that Washington was sending to Formosa the two men most capable of persuading Chiang to accept unfavorable terms of a settlement. This is said only to point out that Bandung is not the place for actual negotiations and everything that happens there can be read both ways. The only convincingly authentic statement Swing has heard is that any Formosa settlement that sets up two Chinas is out. Chou won't touch it. Persumably Chiang Kai Shek wouldn't touch it either, but this sweeping statement leaves room for consideration of a settlement that makes a mandate of Formosa to be ended with a plebiscite. Taipeh wouldn't accept that voluntarily, either. But if peace in the Pacific was assured that way, and it carries a United Nations guarantee, it might not be a fantastic formula that the United States would have to reject off hand.

But it is one thing to talk about such a settlement and another to impose it on Chiang who may insist on fighting it out even if he must do it alone. And there is no assurance that Syngman Rhee would not join him in scuttling any cease fire. And it also is hard to believe Chou would accept it either...after Peiping's claims to Formosa as Chinese and the reiterated pledges to liberate it.

There is a pretty story circulating in Bandung about a letter from Einstein that arrived before the conference pleading for a Formosa settlement demilitarizing the offshore islands and declaring a five year truce. Such a letter did come. And when Eisntein's death became known, the story is that

recommendation took on a kind of providential sanctity that affected the thinking of Chou-En-Lai. The point of the story is that Einstein in his death furthered the cause which so greatly concerned him in the last days of his life. But the impact of Einstein's letter has not been noticeable.

The actual work of the conference is now proceeding in committee sessions, where agreement on Asian-African problems has to be unanimous. Perhaps the most far reaching decision to be expected is in the economic report. This may recommend that Asian and African finance be taken out of the hands of Western financiers and "Asianized." This would put much of it in the hands of Indian bankers. A similar recommendations would take cultural communication out of Western hands and "Asianize it."

The political committee at Bandung has banned the Arabs stand on Palestine --appealed to France to grant independence to Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria - and condemmed racial policies particularly in South Africa.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem that those attending the Bandung conference are seriously concerned over the prospect of a possible war in the Formosa Straits. And all seemingly are in agremment with the Roman Sallust when he said.."Anyone can commence a war. It's always easy to begin one...but very difficult to stop one." There could also be no argument with Emerson's conclusion that "The real and lasting victories are those of peace, not war." Good Night and good luck.

Friday April 22, 1955

This is the news:

The National Polio Conference was told today that there will be enough of the Salk vaccine available to give shots to 25-million children by the first of July. The conference, called on order of the President, was also told that all children under 10 can be inocculated by the end of August. The closed-door conference of government..medical... drug manufacturing and other officials also recommended a voluntary allocation system to make the vaccine available first to persons under twenty. Distribution would be up to the states. And the conference proposes that each state set up priorities based on age groups in areas where children are in the greatest danger of getting polio. All of these suggestions will now go to the President.

Today Mr. Eisenhower..showing his feelings...awarded a citation to Dr. Jonas E. Salk "for his extraordinary achivement as a benafactor of mankind "in developing the anti-polio vaccine. The President said he had no words to thank Dr. Salk for curbing the fear of Americans and people throughout the world about polio. Mr. Eisenhower said:"I am very, very happy." And the young scientist, in the presence of his wife and

three boys said he had never dreamed of meeting the President of the United States. He said his reward came to him two and a half years ago in his laboratory "when a light glimmered through the darkness with hopeful brilliance." He paid tribute to the many people who had helped him. And he said he hoped the world could move on to conquer other fears which plague it.

The government reported today that the cost of living remained unchanged in March for a fourth straight month. This is described as the longest period of stability since the beginning of World War Two. And Labor Secretary Mitchell says there's every reason to believe that this will be "the best year on record for American workers and their families" in terms of buying power.

In Chicago today, Sewell Avery, the 81-year-old head of Montgomery Ward and Company, won the proxy fight for control of the mail order firm. Although the official result of an election of a new nine-man board of directors will not be known for three weeks, Louis E. Wolfson, who hoped to gain control, conceded he is certain of only three or four directors. He says he's sure he'll gain control of the company next year.

Attorney General Brownell said in Texas tonight that because there was a lack of enforcement of anti-racket laws under Democratic Administrations, gangsters became rich in the labor union field. He said that since the start of 1953 the F.B.I. has made 14-hundred investigations of reported labor racketeering. About 50 new cases are being opened each month.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told a Senate committee today that she does not believe this is the time to push for changes in the United Nations charter. She said she doubts the charter could be improved by a full dress revision conference at this time. She would prefer to wait until the atmosphere was suited for calm deliberations.

Edward Corsi told a Senate committee today that the real issue involved in his ouster as immigration adviser in the State Department is "the integrity of the public service in Washington".... not the "petty" differences between himself and Scott McCloud, the department's security officer. Corsi says dozens of men have had their characters destroyed in Washington. Most were willing to take it. He is not willing. And he told the Senators he has not finished talking about his experience.

Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock today ordered a new trial for two #13 convicted Communist leaders on the ground that government witness Harvey Matusow almost certainly lied at their trial. He exhonerated government attorneys, including former Assistant United States Attorney Roy M. Cohn, of having knowledge of Matusow's perjury. The new trials were ordered for Alexander Trachtenberg, a member of the party's educational group, and George Blake Charney, the party's trade union director. Judge Dimock called Matusow "a completely irresponsible witness."

George Meany, the president of the A.F. of L., today called on the government to "stop beating about the bush on the Quemoy and Matsu issue." He said the government should be frank with the American people on whether we should defend them or abandon them.

And on Formosa, high Nationalist Chinese officials say its "absurd..unthinkable..ridiculous..and impossible" that Assistant Secretary of State Robertson and Admiral Radford are coming to Formosa to recommend that the islands should be given up to the Communists.

The western Big Three today agreed to a meeting of ambassadors with Russia in Vienna on May second. If the ambassadors can draft an Austrian peace treaty then the foreign ministers could meet later to sign it.

The mayor of Weet Berlin tonight called on American authorities to demand the release of four city custom officials seized by the Communists yesterday. Lord Mayor Otto Suhr says the seizure of the guards is new proof " of the boldness of the Communist people's police." His appeal is believed to be designed to have the allies give better arms to western police patrols.

Edward R. Murrow: April 22, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The Asian-African Conference at Bandung finds itself in a real dilemma. Practically all of the twenty-nine nations represented want to denounce Colonialism - the oldfashioned kind, the "devil they knew." Part of the nations want also to denounce the new kind of communist colonialism and subversion. The committee drafting the communique is now deadlocked trying to find a set of words that will satisfy both sides. India's Prime Minister Nehru didn't contribute very much to clarification today, when he contended that both the Communist and the Western blocs are wrong; both pursuing policies that are "leading us to the brink of war." Nehru was against the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; he was against the Southeast Asia Collective Security Organization. He urged all the nations represented at Bandung not to take sides in the cold war.

The Turkish delegate reminded Mr. Nehru that Turkey would not have survived as a nation, and that he would not be at the conference today if Turkey had not joined the Western Powers. Nehru's neutralism was never more clearly expressed than when he said: "India does not stand for either side. We do not approve the Communist or the anti-Communist powers." And he added: "It is an intolerable humiliation for any nation of Asia or Africa to degrade itself by becoming a camp follower of one or the other of the

power blocs. We will not join either bloc, because that means losing our identity."

The central issue in this conference might be called a definition and recognition of colonialism. Most of the countries represented have experienced, in one form or another, oldfashioned Western colonialism. Many of them fear the new Communist version. How to condemn the one without the other, or to condemn them both - that is the question. Several nations, led by the Prime Minister of Ceylon, want to go on record against all colonialism - what remains of the Western brand and the modern Soviet type that keeps in subjection the satellite countries behind the Iron Curtain. In speaking of Communist expansion he warned that a devil you know is to be preferred to the devil you don't know. He also called on the Communist countries to liquidate all Communist parties in other lands if they really want peaceful co-existence.

Communist China's Chou En-lai continued to show restraint. He spoke no abuse. It looked as though the unity of the conference might in some fashion be maintained. But then later in the day's session a resolution backed by Turkey, Pakistan, the Philippines, Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Liberia, Japan and southern Vietnam, came up for debate. One after another the

speeches thundered against Soviet colonialism. No punches were pulled, and the outlook for the survival of the conference darkened again. Raymond Swing cables me from Bandung that the heat was certainly on Chou En-lai. The strategy against him was formidable. Only the Soviet Union was being attacked by name, but Communist China was certainly being attacked by inference. If Chou En-lai said nothing to defend Moscow, he was a poor Ally. But anything he said would weaken the unity of a conference where he had been ~~XXXXX~~ scoring a considerable personal success. Chou had been playing the role of a reasonable, decent fellow, in harmony with his neighbors, threatening no one, attacking no one, except of course the United States. When the Chinese leader rose to speak, he said that he had observed the rules against asking to speak twice, but so many speeches had been made against the Soviet Union that he must now assert that he disagreed, just to have it on the record, and that he would answer more fully in the drafting committee ~~XXXXXX~~ in the afternoon. That's the committee that is now deadlocked over how to condemn colonialism, both of the oldfashioned ~~XXXX~~ and the communist kinds. The committee report must be unanimous, so the language finally agreed upon isn't likely to have much of a cutting edge; but it will probably be stronger in tone than if the floor fight had not occurred.

As a matter of fact, one of the most useful by-products of this conference, which ends on Sunday, may be in the field of adult education. The anti-Communist forces have been more vocal and coherent than many people had expected. The Warnings about Communist colonialism will not be published or heard in China or in Russia, but they will become known throughout Asia and Africa. The fear that the conference would be dominated or maneuvered by the Communist powers has not so far been realised. The roots of democracy nourished by freedom are deeper and stronger in Asia and Africa than many pessimists had believed.

The problems of diplomacy are frequently complicated not only by the use of words, but also by the interpertation our statesmen put on them. Confucius, wise in the ways of the world, once maintained that "in language, clearness is everything." But that was long ago. Today perhaps a more practical bit of advice can be found in this line from Thomas Fuller: "It is sweet language, he said, that multiplies friends."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The National Polio Conference was told today that there will be enough of the Salk vaccine available to give shots to 25-million children by the first of July. The conference, called on order of the President, was also told that all children under 10 can be inoculated by the end of August. The closed-door conference of government..medical..drug manufacturing and other officials also recommended a voluntary allocating system th make the vaccine available first to persons under twenty. Distribution would be set up to the states. And the conference proposes that each state set up priorities based on age groups in areas where children are in the greatest danger of getting polio. All of these suggestions will now go to the President.

Today Mr. Eisenhower..showing his feelings..awarded a citation to Dr. Jonas E. Salk "for his extraordinary achievement as a benafactor of mankind" in developing the anti-polio vaccine. The President said he had no words to thank Dr. Salk for curbing the fear of Americans and people throughout the world about polio. Mr. Eisenhower said: "I am very, very happy." And the young scientest, in the presence of his wife and three boys said he had never dreamed of meeting the President of the United States. He said he reward came to him two and a half years ago in his laboratory "when a light glimmered through the darkness with hopeful brilliance." He paid tribute to the many people who had helped him. And he said he hoped the world could move on to conquer other fears which plague it.

The government reported today that the cost of living remained unchanged in March for a fourth straight month. This is described as the longest

period of stability since the beginning of World War Two. And Labor Secretary Mitchell says there's every reason to believe that this will be "the best year on record for American workers and their families" in terms of buying power.

In Chicago, today, Sewell Avery, the 81-year-old head of Montgomery Ward and Company, won the proxy fight for control of the mail order firm. Although the official result of an election of a new nine-man board of directors will not be known for three weeks, Louis E. Wolfson, who hoped to gain control, conceded he is certain of only three or four directors. He says he's sure he'll gain control of the company next year.

Attorney General Brownell said in Texas tonight that because there was a lack of enforcement of anti-racket laws under Democratic Administrations, gangsters became rich in the labor union field. He said that since the start of 1953 the F. B. I. has made 14-hundred investigations of reported labor racketeering. About 50 new cases are being opened each month.

Mrs. Eaileanor Roosevelt told a Senate committee today that she does not believe this is the time to push for changes in the United Nations charter. She said she doubts the charter could be improved by a full dress revision conference at this time. The could prefer to wait until the atmosphere was suited for calm diliberations.

Edward Corsi told a Senate committee today that the real issue involved in his ouster as immigration adviser in the State Department is "the integrity of the public service in Washington"...not the "petty" differences between himself and Scott McCloud, the department's security officer. Corsi says dozens of men have had their characters destroyed in Washington. Most were willing to take it. He is not willing. And he told the Senators he has not finished talking about his experience.

Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock today ordered a new trial for two of 13 convicted Communist leaders on the ground that government witness Harvey Matusow almost certainly lied at their trial. He exhonerated government attorneys, including former Assistant United States Attorney Roy M. Cohn, of having knowledge of Matusow's perjury. The new trials were ordered for Alexander Trachtenberg, a member of the party's educational group, and George Balke Charney, the party's trade union director. Judge Dimock called Matusow "a completely irresponsible witness."

George Meany, the president of the A. F. of L. today called on the government to "stop beating about the bush on the Quemoy and Matsu issue." He said the government should be frank with the American people on whether we should defend them or abandon them.

And on Formosa, high Nationalist Chinese officials say its "absurd..unthinkable..ridiculous..and impossible" that assistant Secretary of State Robertson and Admiral Radford are coming to Formosa to recommend that the island should be given up to the Communists.

The Western Big Three today agreed to a meeting of ambassadors with Russia in Vienna on May second. If the ambassadors can draft an Austrian peace treaty then the foreign ministers could meet later to sign it.

The mayor of West Berlin tonight called on American authorities to demand the release of four city custom officials seized by the Communists yesterday. Lord Mayor Otto Suhr says the Seizure of the guards is new proof "of the boldness of the Communist peoples police." His appeal is believed to be deisgned to have the allies give better arms to western police patrols.

The Asisan-African Conference at Bandung finds itself in a real dilemma. Practically all of the twenty-nine nations represented want to denounce Colonialism - the old fashioned kind, the "devil they knew." Part of the nations want also to denounce the new kind of Communist Colonialism and subversion.

The committee drafting the communique is not deadlocked trying to find a set of words that will satisfy both sides. India's Prime Minister Nehru didn't contribute very much to clarification today, when he contended that both the Communist and the Western blocs are wrong; both pursuing policies that are "leading us to the brink of war " Nehru was against the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; he was against the Southeast Asia Collective Security Organization. He urged all the nations represented at Bandung not to tkae sides in the cold war.

The Turkish delegate reminded Mr. Nehru that Turkey would not have survived as a nation, and that he would not be at the conference today if Turkey had not joined the Western Powers. Nehru's neautralism was never more clearly expressed than when he said:"India does not stand for either side, We no not approve of the Communist or the anti-Communist powers." And he added:"It is an intolerable humiliation for any nation of Asia or Africa to degrade itself by becoming a camp follower of one or the other of the power blocs. We will not join either bloc, because that means losing our identity."

The central issue in this conference might be called a definition and recognition of colonialism. Most of the countries represented have experienced in one form or another, old fashioned Western colonialsm. Many of them fear the new Communist version. How to condemn the one without the other, or to condemn them both - that is the question. Several nations, led by the Prime Minister of Ceylon, want to go on record against all colonialism - what remains of the Western brand and the modern Soviet type that keeps in subjection the satellite countries behind the Iron Curtain.

In speaking of Communist expansion he warned that a devil you know is to be preferred to the devil you don't know. He also called on the Communist countries to liquidate all Communist parties in other lands if they really want peaceful co-existence.

Communist China's Chou En-lai continues to show restraint. He spoke no abuse. It looked as though the unity of the conference might in some fashion be maintained. But then later in the day's session a resolution backed by Turkey, Pakistan, the Philippines, Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Liberia, Japan and southern Vietnam, came up for debate. One after another the speeches thundered against Soviet colonialism. No punches were pulled, and the outlook for the survival of the conference darkened again. Raymond Swing cables me from Bandung that the heat was certainly on Chou En-lai. The strategy against him was formidable. Only the Soviet Union was being attacked by name, but Communist China was certainly being attacked by inference. If Chou En-lai said nothing to defend Moscow, he was a poor ally. But anything he said would weaken the unity of a conference where he had been scoring considerable personal success. Chou had been playing the role of a reasonable, decent fellow, in harmony with his nieghbors, threatening no one, attacking no one, except of course the United States.

When the Chinese leader rose to speak, he said that he had observed the rules against asking to speak twice, but so many speeches had been made against the Soviet Union that he must now assert that he disagreed, just to have it on the record, and that he would answer more fully in the drafting committee in the afternoon. That's the committee that is now deadlocked over how to condemn colonialism, both of the old fashioned and the Communist kind. The committee report must be unanimous, so the language finally agreed upon isn't likely to have much of a cutting edge; but it will probably be stronger in tone than if the floor fight had not occureed.

As a matter of fact, one of the most useful by-products of this conference, which ends on Sunday, may be in the field of adult education.

The anti-Communist forces have been more vocal and choherent than many people had expected. The warnings about Communist colonialism will not be published or heard in China or in Russia, tht they will become know throughout Asia and Africa. The fear that the conference would be dominated or maneuvered by the Communist powers has not so far been realised. The roots of democracy nourished by freedom are deeper and stronger in Asia and Africa than many pessimists had believed.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The problems of diplomacy are frequently complicated not only by the use of words, but also by the interpretation our statesmen put on them. Confucius, wise in the ways of the world, once maintained that "in language, clearness is everything." But that was long ago. Today perhaps a more practical bit of acvice can be found in this line from Thomas Fuller: It is sweet language," he said, "that multiplies friends."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday April 25, 1955

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles will meet with the British and French foreign ministers in Paris to discuss concrete plans for a Big Four conference with the Russians. The Foreign Ministers meeting, set for May 8, may be followed by another with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. In Moscow, on Saturday, Premier Bulganin indicated he is ready for a meeting of top government officials. He told reporters to "ask Eisenhower and Eden about the date."

British Foreign Secretary MacMilan says he's ready for a four-power meeting with the Russians "at any level, whether heads of government or foreign ministers."

Moscow radio said today that the foreign affairs committees of the Soviet parliament have recommended that Moscow cancel the British-Soviet alliance. because the British have ratified the Paris agreements to re-arm west Germany.

On Formosa today, Assistant Secretary of State Robertson and Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, are winding up their meetings with Chiang Kai Shek. They have all been held in secret. Nationalists who want no compromise with Communism give the impression

that they are disappointed with the Robertson-Radford talks. [I should like to discuss recent developments in the Far East in a few minutes.]

The President said here in New York today that he plans to send a new atomic-powered merchant ship around the world. This would be a dramatic demonstration of our determination to win "a just and lasting peace." As the President sees it, the ship would travel thousands of miles without refueling. "It will demonstrate to people everywhere, this peace-time use of atomic energy, harnessed for the improvement of human living." The President will ask Congress for money to build the new ship.

He also spoke to the Associated Press luncheon of his desire for congressional approval of the Administration's program to cut tariffs 15 per cent over the next three years. He said two-way trade is "a broad avenue by which all men and nations of good will can travel toward a golden era of peace and plenty."

Senate Democrats in Washington say Mr. Eisenhower is offering only weak support of the liberalized trade bill. Senator Gore of Tennessee charged that the President has a habit of "never coming to grips with

the realities of the situation." He asked that the President "get at least one Republican" to vote for the bill.

When Mr. Eisenhower flew back to Washington this afternoon, he held a 40-minute meeting with Secretary of State Dulles..to review world affairs. The Secretary said he and the President were catching up on world developments since THEY last conferred at Augusta eight days ago.

B1

[redacted]

The Atomic Energy Commission today called-off the big atomic civil defense open-shot that had been scheduled for tomorrow morning. High winds over the Nevada desert forced a postponment until Wednesday--at the [redacted] earliest.

A House [redacted] committee today released testimony on what our military leaders think of Soviet military might. General Ridgeway, the army's chief of staff, testified that: the Red army is virtually on a war footing.. it has received new atomic warfare training..is "equipped and disposed to undertake a major war with little warning." General Ridgeway also said: the red army is the most powerful land force in the world, "in an excellent state of combat readiness."

And General Twining, the air force chief of staff, told the committee: Communist China's air force can be doubled or tripled overnight by the Russians. [redacted] RED CHINA'S rapidly expanding system of bases gives them "the ability to move in aircraft rapidly from the Soviet Union." General Twining says:"We cannot ignore their capability".

And an army witness testified that we now have 20 billion

dollars worth of fighting equipment stored in this country and abroad.

Former President Truman..in Nashville today..told reporters the Eisenhower administration is trying to sabotage the Tennessee Valley Authority. He said:"Without T.V.A. the South would never have the industrial centers it now has. And there would be no such thing as rural electrification."

~~The Census Bureau estimates that 29 million Americans changed their homes in the year ending April 1954. The western states showed the biggest net gain,. 272-thousand families. The southern states showed a net loss of 400-thousand persons.~~

The F.B.I. says the United States crime rate took another five per cent jump in 1954. One major crime was committed in the country every 14 seconds. J. EDgar Hoover says that this was the seventh consecutive year in which the crime rate rose. It was the third straight year in which the F.B.I. reported more than two million serious offenses. The largest increase in crimes was in burglaries..up almost eight and a half per cent. There was some 413-million dollars in property stolen, of which about 55 per cent was recovered by law enforcement officers.

5

Republican Senator Langer of North Dakota proposed today that the government "acquire, distribute and administer" the new Salk anti-polio vaccine.

And State Department Security Chief Scott McCloud, said in Paris today:"the refugee relief program is almost in full gear." His organization will soon admit refugees to the United States in increasing numbers. McCloud says he's thoroughly satisfied with the progress of security investigations in Paris..required by the act.

Edward R. Murrow: April 25, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The week-end elections in the German province of Saxony have been awaited as a test of German public opinion. The elections brought no clearcut decision; they reflect the confusion and conflict which pervade German politics. ~~One of the~~ principal points at issue was whether Germany should join the West under the Paris treaties. On this issue neither side won a clear or overwhelming mandate. The vote does show a majority for the basic elements of Chancellor Adenauer's foreign policy, but with a strong opposition minority. Perhaps the most important result of the elections was a demonstration of great faith in democratic procedures. The Parties committed to democratic processes got 95 percent of the total vote. The Communists and the would-be Nazis received only 5 percent. On balance this important election leaves Germany's position in the cold war unchanged.

On the other side of the world the conflict between freedom and communism remains pretty much what it was, but the initiative for the time being at least, rests with the Chinese Communists. Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali, an anti-communist friend of the West, said Red China's premier, Chou En-lai, told him that the door to direct negotiations with the United States over Formosa is still open a slight crack. Chou En-lai had proposed on Saturday that Washington and Peiping negotiate

directly on the matter of Formosa. Then he appeared to pull the rug from under his own proposal by saying that such negotiations would "not affect in the least what he called "Communist China's sovereign right in the liberation of Formosa." Our State Department asked Communist China to let the Nationalists sit in on any talks about Formosa. We also asked for an immediate cease-fire in the Formosa Strait, the release of our flyers and civilians now held by the Communist Chinese; and we asked them to accept a United Nations invitation to discuss the ending of hostilities in the Formosa area.

Pakistan's Mohammed Ali says there is too much suspicion on both sides - Chinese and Americans. He believes the Communists are willing to talk about whether Chiang Kai shek should be represented in discussions about the future of Formosa.

In the course of the Bandung conference China's Chou En-lai acted with restraint, scored something of a personal success, and made a number of promises. He promised the Japanese Delegation that he would release at once one thousand Japanese prisoners of war still held by the Chinese. He gave personal assurances to Burma and Thailand that there would be no infiltration across their borders. He invited everyone at the conference

to come to Yenan and see for themselves that no movement is being organised there to invade Thailand and overthrow its government. He is also reported to have signed a non-aggression pact with Laos. He assured the political committee at Bandung that anyone who wanted to could come to China and move about freely. Chou En-lai gave his neighbors plenty of assurances, but only time will tell how meaningful they are. (The course record for Communist assurances isn't very good.) Chou tried to play the role of "Chou the Gentle". He was gracious and affable, was particularly gracious to Romulo of the Philippines and Prince Wan of Thailand, two staunch opponents of Communism. His announcement of willingness to negotiate on Formosa may well have been intended only to impress the delegates to the Bandung conference. In any event it gave him something of a diplomatic triumph.

The conference was in a sense a personal conquest for Chou En-lai, but at the same time it was not a defeat for the West. Our friends in Asia and Africa demonstrated their conviction and their coherence more consistently and effectively than had been expected.

The Russians have announced that they are looking outside the earth. They have announced the formation of a Commission on Inter-Planetary

Communication. This commission is supposed to create an automatic laboratory for scientific research in the cosmos. According to the announcement this laboratory will be in outer space, and will revolve around the earth like a ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ satellite, "for a prolonged period of time." This new commission is under the Academy of Sciences - the senior scientific arm of the Soviet Government, and it includes only the most able scientists in Russia. The group includes P.L. Kapitza, the world famous physicist; and the composition of the commission indicates that the Russians have given this effort to create an artificial satellite a high priority in their scientific research.

Mohammed Ali was expressing the ~~sentiments~~ opinion of many...~~within and outside government affairs~~...when he noted the growing suspicion and distrust in international diplomacy today. It may well be true, as La Fontaine once contended, that "to know what to mistrust is the mother of safety." But ~~if this is so,~~ it is equally true, as Francis Bacon concluded, that "a superabundance of suspicion is a kind of political madness."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles will meet with the British and French foreign ministers in Paris to discuss concrete plans for a Big Four conference with the Russians. The Foreign Ministers meeting, set for May 8, may be followed by another with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. In Moscow, on Saturday, Premier Bulganin indicated he is ready for a meeting of top government officials. He told reporters to "ask Eisenhower and Eden about the date."

British Foreign Secretary Mac Milan says he's ready for a four power meeting with the Russians "at any level, whether heads of government or foreign ministers."

Moscow radio said today that the foreign affairs committees of the Soviet parliament have recommended that Moscow cancel the British-Soviet alliance..because the British have ratified the Paris agreements to re-arm West Germany.

On Formosa today, Assistant Secretary of State Robertson and Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, are winding up their meetings with Chiang Kai Shek. They have all been held in secret. Nationalists who want no compromise with Communism give the impression that they are disappointed with Robertson-Radford talks. I should like to discuss recent developemtt in the Far East in a few minutes.

The President said here in New York today that he plans to send a new atomic-powered merchant ship around the torld. This wuuld be a dramatic demonstration of our determination to win "a just and lasting peace." As the President sees it, the ship would travel thousands of miles without refueling. "It will demonstrate to people everywhere this peace-time use of atomic energy,

harnessed for the improvement of human living." The President will ask Congress for money to build the new ship.

He also spoke to the Associated Press luncheon of his desire for congressional approval of the Administration's program to cut tariffs 15 per cent over the next three years. He said two-way trade is "a broad avenue by which all men and nations of good will can travel toward a golden era of peace and plenty."

Senate Deomcrats in Washington say Mr. Eisenhower is offering only weak support of the liberalized trade bill. Senator Gore of Tenessee charges that the President has a habit of "never coming to grips with the realities of the situation." He asked the President "to get at least one Republican" to vote for the bill.

When Mr. Eisenhower flew back to Washington this afternoon he held a 40 minute meeting with Secretary of State Dulles..to review world affairs. The Secretary said he and the President were catching up on world developments since they last conferred at Augusta eight days ago.

The Atomic Energy Commission today called-off the big atomic civil defense open-shot that had been scheduled for tomorrow morning. High winds over the Nevada desert forced a postponmnet until Wednesday--at the earliest.

A House committee today released testimony on what our military leaders think of Soviet military might. General Ridgeway, the army's chief of staff, testified that: the Red army is virtually on a war footing ..it has received new atomic warfare training...is "equipped and disposed to undertake a major war with little warning." General Ridgeway also said: the red army is the most powerful land force in the world. "in an excellent state of combat readiness."

And General Twining, the air force chief of staff, told the committee: Communist China's air force can be doubled or tripled overnight by the Russians.

Red China's rapidly expanding system of bases gives them "the ability to move in aircraft rapidly from the Soviet Union." General Twining says "We cannot ignore their capability."

And an army witness testified that we now have 20 billion dollars worth of fighting equipemtt stored in this country and abroad.

Former President Truman..in Nashville today..told reporters the Eisenhower administration is trying to sabotage the Tennessee Valley Authority. He said:"Without T.V.A. the South would never have the industrial centers it now has. And there would be no such thing as rural electrification."

The F.B.I. says the United States crime rate took another five per cent jump in 1954. One major crime was committed in the country every 14 seconds. J. Edgar Hoover says that this was the seventh consicutive year in which the crime rate rose. It was the third straight year in which the F.B.I. reported more than two millionserious offenses. The largest increase in crimes was in burglaries...up almost eight and a half per cent. There was some 113 million dollars of property stolen, of which about 55 per cent was recovered by law enforcement officers. Republican Senator Langer of North Dakota proposed today that the government "acquire, distribute and administer the new Salk anti-polio vaccine.

And State Department Security Chief Scott McCloud, said in Paris today: "the refugee relief program is almost in full gear." His organization will soon admit refugees to the United States in increasing mumbers. McCloud says he's throughly satisfied with the progress of security investigations in Paris.. required by the act.

The week end elections in the German province of Saxony have been awaited as a test of German public opinion. The elections brought no clearcut decision; they reflect the confusion and conflict which pervade German politics. One of

the principal points at issue was whether Germany should join the West under the Paris treaties. On this issue neither side wan a clear or overwhelming mandate. The vote does show a majority for the basic elements of Chancellor Adenauer's foreign policy, but with a strong opposition minority. Perhaps the most important result of the elections was a demonstration of great faith in democratic procedures. The Parties committed to democratic processes bot 95 percent of the total vote. The Communists and the would-be Nazis received only 5 percent. On balance this important election leaves Germany's position in the cold war unchanged.

On the other side of the world the conflict between freedom and Communism remains pretty much what it was, but the initiative for the time being at least, rests with the Chinese Communists. Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali, an anti-Communist friend of the West, said Red China's premier, Chou En-lai, told him that the door to direct negotiations with the United States over Formosa is still open a slight crack. Chou En-lai had proposed on Saturday that Washington and Peiping negotiate directly on the matter of Formosa. Then he appeared to pull the rug from under his own proposal by saying that such negotiations would "not affect in the least"what he called "Communist China's soverign right in the liberation of Formosa." Our State Department asked Communist China to let the Nationalists sit in on any talks about Formosa. We also asked for an immediate cease fire in the Formosa Strait, the release of our flyers and civilians not held by the Communist Chinese; and we asked them to accept a United Nations invitation to discuss the ending of hostilities in the Formosa area.

Pakistan's Mohammed Ali says there is too much suspicion on both sides - Chinese and Americans. He believes the Communists are willing to talk about whether Chiang Kai Shek should be represented in discussions about the future of Formosa.

In the course of the Bandung conference China's Chou En-lai acted with restraint, scored something of a personal success, and made a number of promises. He promised the Japanese Delegation that he would release at once one thousand Japanese prisoners of war still held by the Chinese. He gave personal assurances to Burma and Thailand that there would be no infiltration across their borders. He invited everyone at the conference to come to Yenan and see for themselves that no movement is being organized there to invade Thailand and overthrow its government. He is also reported to have signed a non-aggression pact with Laos. He assured the political committee at Bandung that anyone who wanted to could come to China and move about freely. Chou En-lai gave his neighbors plenty of assurances, but only time will tell how meaningful they are. The course record for Communist assurances isn't very good. Chou tried to play thr role of "Chou the Gentle". He was gracious and affable, was particularly gracious to Romulo of the Philippines and Prince Van of Thailand, to staunch opponints of Communism. His announcement of willingness to negotiate on Formosa may well have been intented only to impress the delegates to the Bandung conference. In any event it gave him something of a diplomatic triumph.

The conference was in a sense a personal conquest for Chou En-lai, but at the same time it was not a defeat for the West. Our friends in Asia and Africa demonstrated their conviction and their coherence more consistently and effectively than the been expected.

The Russians have announced that they are looking outside the earth, They have announced the formation of a Commission on Inter-Planetary Communication. This commission is supposed to create an automatic laboratory for scientific research in the cosmos. According to the announcement this laboratory will be in outer space, and will revolve around the earth like a satellite, "for a

prolonged period of time." This new commission is under the Academy of Sciences - the senior scientific arm of the Soviet Government, and it includes only the most able scientists in Russia. The group includes P.L. Kapitaza, the world famous physicist; and the composition of the commission indicates that the Russians have given this effort to create an artificial satellite a high priority in their scientific research.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Mohammed Ali was expressing the opinion of many when he noted the growing suspicion and distrust in international diplomacy today. It may well be true, as La Fontaine once contended, that "to know what to mistrust is the mother of safety." But it is equally true, as Francis Bacon concluded, that "a superabundance of suspicion is a kind of political madness."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday April 26, 1955

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today, we could hold talks with the Chinese Communists, without the Chinese Nationalists being present. The Secretary said we intend to try to find out whether Red China is sincere in wanting a peaceful settlement in the Formosa area. Or, if they are merely playing a propaganda game. On Saturday the State Department, with the President's approval, said we would "insist" that the Nationalists participate in any discussion concerning Formosa. Chairman George of the Foreign Relations Committee urged that we could meet without the Nationalists, providing no decisions were made to prejudice Nationalist claims. And today, Secretary Dulles seemed to agree. He told reporters: we would promise to respect and protect Nationalist China's interests at any meeting with the Communists. We will not stand upon protocol in so grave an issue. We're still not clear on what Chou en Lai meant when he said the Communists will not give up their right to liberate Formosa.

Some Republican Senators..Bridges and Hickenlooper..are surprised by the Secretary's statement today.. think its a mistake to sit down with Red China unless the Nationalists are present. Senator Knowland

is seeking a "fuller explanation" of Mr. Dulles' remarks.

On Formosa, Assistant Secretary of State Robertson and Admiral Radford are again conferring with Ching Kai Shek. Dispatches that were warning, a few days ago, that the Americans might be asking Chiang to give up Quemoy and Matsu, now describe the Americans as fact-finders... trying to get the best estimate of the situation. A Nationalist [redacted]r newspaper urges us not to "sell out our ally." And the Communist radio accused us (before the Dulles news conference) of raising "unreasonable prerequisities" for a conference on Formosa.

Secretary Dulles sees in developments at the recent Bandung conference, and at Moscow's agreement today to attend a meeting of Big Four ambassadors to work on a final Austrian treaty....Secretary Dulles sees in this "new ground for hope". Although he again warns of disappointments AND setbacks we must expect.

And the British Foreign Office calls the Dulles [redacted] statement on Formosa a helpful contribution to a peaceful settlement.

Mr. Dulles told reporters today [redacted] he is still opposed to Senator Bricker's proposed amendment to the constiution to limit the President's [redacted] treaty-making power. He cancelled his appearance before

a Senate committee only because the Administration doesn't want any of its witnesses to testify until all are ready. And some are not ready.

Mr. Dulles told a Senate appropriations subcommittee that action by the House in cutting requested State Department funds by 20 and a half million dollars "cuts into the bone" and increases the chance of war.

The Defense Department today accused the Hoover commission of issuing an erroneous and misleading report on alleged waste in military stockpiling programs. Defense Secretary Wilson told reporters: the Department expects to get some good from the report. But he said the department's basic problems can be solved only by "some more doers and not so many critics." He said the Hoover report seemed to deal with "tremendous trifles."

Senate Finance committee sources say the White House and key Senators have agreed on a compromise amendment to the President's foreign trade bill. It would empower the President to limit imports of particular items if they reach such volume that they would endanger an industry vital to national security.

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeoun general of the United States Public Health Service, said today that SO FAR only a "trickle" of the Salk antipolio vaccine has reached commercial channels. [redacted] He said the entire output of six licensed manufacturers is being bought up by the Polio Foundation to innoculate first and second graders. He said the big problem now is the immediate shortage of the vaccine. Government officials say the government so far has approved enough vaccine to protect more than 5-million children. And the Army reveals that Dr. Jonas Salk, discoverer of the vaccine, made a major contribution to the army's battle against influenza. He headed extensive POST-WAR field studies, [redacted] that resulted in finding an effective combination of [redacted] influenza vaccines now in use throughout the armed forces.

Frieda Hennock, a member of the Federal Communications Commission, proposed to a Senate committee today that [redacted] major party candidates in elections of national interest be given free radio and television time. CBS Vice President Richard S. Salant argued that the idea of compulsory free time is [redacted] "unsound, unwise and unworkable."

The Atomic Energy Commission is now prepared to set-off an "open shot" in Nevada tomorrow morning..if the weather permits.

At the Navy's underwater Ordnance station at Newport, Rhode Island, four civilians were killed, one missing, and five wounded in an explosion caused by compressed air and fluid used in testing torpedo propulsion mechanism.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer FLEW [redacted] to West Berlin toDAY TO try to END THE [redacted] Communists "cold bloackade". And American officials disclose that Rudolf Hess, once the Number Two Nazi, tried to commit suicide in Spandau prison several days ago. Fast action by American medics saved [redacted] HIS LIFE.

Edward R. Murrow: April 26, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

One of the problems that always plagues a democracy, particularly in a time of uneasy peace, is what information shall be released to the general public. It has been said by a number of high-ranking intelligence experts that eighty to ninety percent of the information a nation receives about a potential enemy comes from a careful reading of published documents, particularly scientific and technical journals. This information doesn't come in any large measure from beautiful spies or traitors.

About a month ago the Administration being worried about this aspect of security as well as inter-service rivalry, and perhaps about the indiscretions of some of its high-ranking officials too, laid down a new set of regulations covering the dissemination of news. Defense Secretary Wilson ordered the information staffs in the Pentagon to be cut down by a third to a half. Many of the men in uniform in charge of handing out information were replaced by civilians. New and stringent regulations as to what serving officers may write and publish were also announced. But of particular interest to news men and the public was that portion of the order dealing with the general release of official information. It reads as follows: "Such review and clearance shall be related not only to a

determination of whether release of the material would involve any technical or substantive violation of security, but also to a determination of whether release or publication of the material would constitute a constructive contribution to the primary mission of the Department of Defense." This last phrase, "a constructive contribution to the primary mission of the Department of Defense" is so wide and vague that anything could be suppressed, regardless of whether security considerations were involved. A given official might regard criticism as not being constructive. Whatever the reasons, the Secretary's order has produced a pall of silence over the military establishment.

For example, the Defense Department said today that a pamphlet put out by the Republican Party contains information about three military items that had not previously been cleared for publication. However, the Department concluded that its publication is not considered a breach of security. Its title was: "National Defense Under the Republican Administration, Today and Tomorrow." Democrats in Congress have claimed that it violates the new secrecy or security orders.

Defense Secretary Wilson announced that he's going to reorganize his information department, so as to separate security and policy clearance

from information. That will be a neat trick in both organization and semantics, if it can be done. (No nation has ever succeeded in doing it in the past.) Secretary Wilson also said he wanted to make it clear that in handling information we should not inadvertently give our enemies advantages which they do not already have. This is certainly an objective with which all reporters would agree.

This is a most difficult and delicate task to deny information to an enemy, without denying to the citizen information which is essential to the formation of intelligent opinion. Here is one example of how the new directive works. A few days ago Secretary Dulles spoke of a new Communist air build-up opposite Formosa. A colleague of mine, in Tokyo, asked a spokesman of the Far East Air Force whether anything had changed since his recent reports from Formosa. The reply was that he really could not say anything about Communist air strength. It was explained that the Wilson order had shut off any comment whatsoever on enemy activities. Further questioning about the Luchow and Fuchow air bases produced the reply: "I'm sorry, we can't even answer these question off the record to our friends." There followed questions based on information that the Russians are building a second new air base in the Kurile Islands. It may already be operational.

Again the answer came: "It's impossible to tell you anything about that." My colleague then said: "It seems to me that this order, as you interpret it, completely bars the American public from any information on Communist air activities in the whole Far East, unless Washington chooses to make public release of such information." And the reply was: "That is exactly right."

Reporters pick up information where they can, much of it from untrustworthy sources. It is their habit to check this information with our own official sources. But it is clear that in the Far East reporters are no longer given the guidance or background, even off the record, of official military sources. Like most problems, this conflict between security and information is easier stated than solved.

The search for the facts comes instinctively to those whose business it is to report the news. And it often happens, as Oliver Wendell Holmes remarked: "A moment's insight can be worth a life's experience." ~~Because this sometimes is so,~~ Restrictions on the sources of news can be dangerous. Samuel Johnson concluded ~~a longtime ago:~~ "A desire of knowledge is the natural feeling of mankind. And every human being whose mind is not debauched, will be willing to give all that he has to get it."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow: April 27, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

~~This is the News~~ -

The National Public Health Service in Washington reported today that six cases of paralytic polio have occurred among children vaccinated with the serum made by Cutter Laboratories of Berkeley, California. Five of the cases were in California, one in Chicago. In addition a seven-year-old girl died, in Pocatello, Idaho, a week after innoculation; an eight-year-old boy in Idaho was also reported stricken four days after innoculation. TODAY, All of the unused vaccine manufactured by Cutter Laboratories was ordered withdrawn from use.

The Surgeon General, Leonard A. Scheele, this afternoon expressed "complete faith" in the vaccine - said there is no reason to suspect that vaccination itself caused the polio. And he added: "The action in this one instance does not indicate even that the batches of vaccine which were used were in any way faulty." Scheele thought it might be coincidence, the children might have been on their way to getting polio before they got the shot. He pointed out that it takes more than a month to build up effective antibodies after the injections are given.

Dr. Jonas Salk, who developed the vaccine, issued a statement in Pittsburgh, saying: "The Public Health Service's action in withdrawing the

Cutter product seemed reasonable." He said: "It is difficult to say whether or not the association between vaccination and the cases reported is one of cause and effect, or one of coincidence. When you realize how much investigation was done to verify each case in the field trial, then it is not difficult to appreciate that only after a similar kind of thorough investigation can any valid conclusions be drawn concerning the reported cases." Dr. Salk said the interpretation as to whether or not the particular batches of vaccine employed are implicated as a cause, should await the same scientific criteria so as to provide the basis for sound judgment, and any further action that might be necessary.

~~The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis said~~ The Cutter vaccine was shipped to five states and Hawaii, the states being California, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada and New Mexico. Smaller commercial shipments have been made to at least 12 southern states. Each bottle of the vaccine is labeled with the name of the originating laboratory, so the doctor administering it knows where it came from.

The Director of the California Department of Public Health said it is not known at this point whether these cases are related to injection of the vaccine, or are naturally occurring infections. If there is any difficulty with the vaccine, it may be limited to a few production lots. However,

further investigation will be necessary to completely identify such lots.

The Wyeth Laboratories, which have supplied the Salk vaccine to the states of Maryland, Ohio, Delaware, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, reports that they have "had absolutely no reports of adverse reactions of any kind" from the use of anti-polio vaccine produced in their laboratories.

A spokesman for the National Institute of Health said today that written "protocols" from the Cutter Laboratories concerning their vaccine had "measured up to the minimum standards which we established for safety, purity and potency." These protocols were required from all manufacturers before distribution of any batch of vaccine was allowed. They include the manufacturers' accounts of tests he has conducted "in test tubes and in animals." The spokesman could not say whether the National Institute of Health had made any tests of its own on Cutter samples. And he added: "We did not make tests of our own on most batches from any manufacturer." But he said that the written protocols, or reports on safety, purity and potency, met the minimum requirements on all lots of the vaccine cleared for distribution.

This whole situation is one where the experts are cautious, and the reporter must be likewise. However, from today's announcements and official

statements, certain general conclusions can be drawn. The field tests of the Salk vaccine were exhaustive and conclusive, conducted by scientists of impeccable reputation. No one claimed that it was one hundred percent effective.

The polio cases reported today may have been in the incubation stage before the innoculations; or they could have been the result of a faulty batch of vaccine. This is not known. The Cutter-produced vaccine was withdrawn as a precautionary measure, while studies are being made.

There have been no reports of paralytic polio in children who have received other than the Cutter vaccine. It is possible that the children stricken were on the way to getting polio before they were vaccinated. It is possible that adequate tests of all the vaccine manufactured were not carried out. We do not know. The stop order, which applies only to the Cutter-produced vaccine, was issued in order that the situation might be fully studied. The scientists must have scientific data in order to form judgment. That is what they are now trying to get.

a

The President told reporters today that he believes efforts to work out a voluntary distribution program from the anti-polio vaccine are on the right track. And he told reporters that we would be glad to meet with the Chinese Communists on a cease-fire for Formosa..the freeing of Americans they hold as prisoners..without the presence of Chinese Nationalists. Mr. Eisenhower said talk on these two subjects would not directly affect the Nationalists .. we could discuss the problems without damaging the interests of the Nationalists.

Senate Republican Leader Knowland disagrees. He issued a statement saying there is nothing to demonstrate that the Communist pledged word is worth the paper it is written on. He thinks the Chinese Reds are inviting talks to cover up their efforts to build-up striking power to seize Formosa. Another Republican, Capehart of Indiana, says these problems should be "left up to the judgment of the President and Secretary of State". He would not have Congress interfere with the day-to-day responsibility for conducting foreign policy.

And on Formosa, official Nationalist quarters say the visiting Admiral Radford and Assistant Secretary of State Robertson discussed with

Chiang kai Shek the basic problems involved in obtaining a cease-fire in Formosa strait. Both American and Nationalist quarters say that while we want a cease-fire , Chiang wants to fight on. But we're told that a compromise is possible.

At the White House news conference today the President had a number of other things to tell questioning reporters: He has been holding personal correspondence with Soviet Defense Minister Zhukov. But he does not want to release it. He doesn't know if THE exchange of letters will do any good..He considers it a slim hope. Mr. Eisenhower also said: he has a hunch that peace prospects are on the upswing.. The situation in Viet Nam is "strange and almost unexplainable"... He hasn't changed one iota in his opposition to the Bricker constiutional amendment to limit the President's treaty-making powers. Mr. Eisenhower also said: he is not satisfied with the operation of the law dealing with admitting refugees to this country.. His major interest in changing the minimum wage law is to spread the coverage. He approves an increase to 90 cents an hour--from the present 75 cents..to match the increase in the cost of living. And the President feels that someone blundered in compiling a Senate Republican policy papmhlet dealing

with information on our weapons. Mr. Eisenhower feels that technical military secrets should not be made public to anyone except those who absolutely need to know about the matter. He has been "plagued" by unexplainable "leaks" in the government.

British Foreign Secretary MacMillan expressed the hope today that the explosive Far Eastern situation "may begin to develop along more favorable lines." He's instructed his representative in Peiping to get additional information on Chou en Lai's recent offer to negotiate with the United States on Far Eastern problems.

Austrian Chancellor Raab today called on the Big Four powers to free Austria from the occupation by early November.

In Washington, the President today sent Congress a program to help poor farmers. Secretary of Agriculture Benson says the plan is to help the million and a half farmers who make less than one thousand dollars a year...with educational techniques. supervised credit, vocational training and employment information. Democratic Senator Russell says it might bring some help in four or five generations. But Republican Representative Hope of Kansas says he's delighted because "something is going to be done right away."

The Atomic Energy Commission today again postponed the big civil defense nuclear explosion. Its been re-scheduled for tomorrow morning.

~~The House Armed Services committee has approved a new stiffened military reserve program. But it left out the Pentagon's requested authority to draft youths into the reserves.~~

Stanley M. Barnes, chief of the Justice department's anti-trust division, says the Department will seek a court order to block the merger of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet and Tube..if the two companies go ahead as scheduled. And the C.I.O. Steelworkers told the basic steel industry today that the union wants a pay increase for 600-thousand members employed in steel producing plants. Steelworkers now earn an average of $2.33 an hour. Only yesterday United States Steel announced that its first quarter profits this year were 62 per cent higher than a year ago

And General Motors reported today that the first three months of THIS year was the greatest first-quarter in its history. Its consolidated net income reached 309-million dollars..the greatest ever earned by any company in any quarter.

~~The Federal Housing Administration says that in the future it will require home buyers with government insured loans to pay dea-closing costs in cash. The Veterans Administration has taken similar action.~~

The Justice Department today filed an anti-trust suited aimed at whittling down the size of the Conrad Hilton Hotel Empire. ~~Hilton now has 96 hotels in operation or under construction in this country and abroad.~~ The government charges that the Hilton Corporation violated the law's anti-merger section when it acquired the Statler hotel chain last year. In Paris today, Conrad Hilton said he will fight the suit.. he does not believe his coporation is violating any anti-trust laws.

Here in New York, Richard W. Slocum, president of the American newspaper Publishers Association, told the organization's convention: the publishers "must raise their voices" against any increase in the price of newsprint. He said the economy of the newsprint manufacturers is "a healthy one..far healthier profit-wise than most newspapers.

f

The Federal Housing Administration today tightened home mortgage rules. The Administration will require home buyers , with government insured loans, to pay deal-closing costs in cash. The Veterans Administration has taken similar action.

The decision by ~~the Public Health Service~~ to withdraw all unused polio vaccine marketed by Cutter Laboratories is in the nature of a normal precaution, summed up centuries ago by Terence in these words:"When you can guard against a danger, it is stupid to let it come near you." But, there is also no need for panic. The Roman poet Lucan once advised wisely:"The mere apprehension of a coming danger has put many into a situation of the utmost danger."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The National Public Health Service in Washington reported today that six cases of paralytic polio have occurred among children vaccinated with the serum made by Cutter Laboratories of Berkley, California. Five of the cases were in California, one in Chicago. In addition a seven-year-old-girl died in Pocatella Idaho, a week after innoculation; an eight-year-old-boy in Idaho was also reported stricken four days after innoculation. Today all th the unused vaccine manufactured by Cutter Laboratories was ordered withdrawn from use.

The Surgeon General, Leonard A. Scheele, this afternoon expressed "complete faith" in the vaccine - said there is no reason to suspect that vaccination itself caused the polio. And he added "The action in this one instance does not indicate even that the batches of vaccine which were used were in any way faulty." Scheele thought it might be coincidence, the children might have been on their way to getting polio before they got the shot. He pointed out that it takes a more than a month to build up effective anti-bodies after the injections are given.

Dr. Jonas Salk, who developed the vaccine, issued a statement in Pittsburgh, saying:"The Public Health Service's action in withdrawing the Cutter product seemed reasonable." He said: "It is difficult to say whether or not the association between vaccination and the cases reported is one of cause and effect, or one of coincidence. When you realize hos much investigation was done to verify each case in the field tiral, then is is not difficult to appreciate that only after a similar thorough investigation can any valid

conclusions be drawn concerning the reported cases." Dr. Salk said the interpretation as to whether or not the particular batches of vaccine employed are implicated as a cause, should await the same scientific criteria so as to provide the basis for sound judgement, and any further action that might be necessary.

The cutter vaccine was shipped to five states and Hawaii, the states being California, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, and New Mexico. Smaller commercial shipments have been made to at least 12 southern states. Each bottle of the vaccine is labled with the name of the originating laboratory, so the doctor administering it knows where it comes from.

The Director of the California Department of Public Health said it is not known at this point whether these cases are related to injection of the vaccine, or are naturally occuring infections. If there is any difficulty with the vaccine, it may be limited to a few production lots. However, further investigation will be necessary to completely identify such lots.

The Wyeth Laboratories, which have supplied the Salk vaccine to the states of Maryland, Ohio, Delaware, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, reports that they have had"absolutely no reports of adverse reactions of any kind"from the use of anti-polio vaccine produced in their laboratories.

A spokesman for the National Institute of Health said today that written "protocols" from the Cutter Laboratories concerning their vaccines had "measured up to the minimum standards which we established for safety, purity and potency." These protocols were required from all manufacturers before distribution of any batch of vaccine was allowed. They include the manufacturers' accounts of tests he has conducted" in test tubes and in animals." The spokesman could not say whether the National Institute of Health had made many tests of its own on Cutter samples. And he added:"We did not make tests of

its own on Cutter samples. And he added:"We did not make tests of our own on most batches from any manufacturer." But he said that the written protocols, or reports on safety, purity and potency met the mimimum requirements on all lots of the vaccine cleared for distribution.

This whole situation in one where the experts are cautious, and the reporter must be likewise. However, from today's announcements and official statements, certain general conclusions can be drawn. The field tests of the Salk vaccine were exhaustive and conclusive, conducted by scientists of impeccable reputation. No one claimed that it was one hundred percent effective.

The polio cases reported today may have been in the incubation stage before the innoculation ; or they could have been the result of a faulty batch of vaccine. This is not known. The Cutter-produced vaccine was withdrawn as a precautionary measure, while studies are being made.

There have been no reports of paralytic polio in children who have received other than Cutter vaccine. It is possible that the children stricken were on the way to getting polio before they were vaccinated. It is possible that adequate tests of all the vaccine manufactured were not carried out. We do not know. The stop order, which applies only to the Cutter-produced vaccine, was issued in order that the situation might be fully studied. The scientists must have scientific data in order to form judgement. That is what they are now trying to get.

The President told reporters today that he believes efforts to work out a voluntary distribution program from the anti-polio vaccine are on the right track. And he told reporters that we would be glad to meet with the Chinese Communists on a cease fire for Formosa...the freeing of Americans they hold as prisoners..without the presence of Chinese Nationalists. Mr. Eisenhower said talk on these two subjects would not directly affect the Nationalists..we could

discuss the problems without damaging the interests of the Nationalists.

Senate Republican Leader Knowland disagrees. He issued a statement saying there is nothing to demonstrate that the Communist pledged word is worth the paper it is written on. He thinks the Chinese Reds are inviting talks to cover up their efforts to build-up striking power to seize Formosa. Another Republican, Capehart of Indiana, says these problems should be "left up to the judgement of the President and Secretary of State." He would not have Congress interfere with the day-to-day responsiblilty for conducting foreign policy."

And on Formosa, official Nationalist quarters say the visiting Admiral-Radford and Assistant Secretary of State Robertson discussed with Chiang kai Shek the basic problems involved in obtaining a cease-fire in Formosa Strait Both American and Nationalist quarters say that while we want a cease-fire, Chiang wants to fight on. But we're told that a compromose is possible.

At the White House news conference today the President had a number of other things to tell questioning reporters: He has been holding personal correspondence with Soviet Defense Minister Zhukov. But he does not want to release it. He considers it a slim hope. Mr. Eisenhower also said: he has a hunch that peace prospects are on the upswing...The situation in Viet Nam is "strange and almost unexplainable." He hasn't changed one iota in his opposition to the Bricker constitutional amendment to limit the President's treaty-making powers. Mr. Eisenhower also said: he is not satisfied with the operation of the law dealing with admitting refugees to this country...His major interest in changing the minimum wage law is to spread the coverage. He approves an increase to 90 cents an hour--from the present 75 cents..to match the increase in the cost of living. And the President feels that someone blundered in compiling a Senate Republican policy pamphlet dealing with information

on our weapons. Mr. Eisenhower feels that technical military secrets should not be made public to anyone except those who absolutely need to know about the matter. He has been "plagued" by unexpalinable "leaks" in the government.

British Foreign Secretary MacMillan expressed the hope today that the explosive Far Eastern situation "may begin to develop along more favorable lines." He's instructed his representative in Peiping to get additional information

on our weapons. Mr. Eisenhower feels that technical military secrets should not be made public to anyone except those who absolutely need to know about the matter. He has been "plagued" by unexplainable "leaks" in the government.

British Foeign Secretary MacMillan expressed the hope today that the explosive Far Eastern situation "may begin to develop along more favorable lines." He's instructed his representative in Peiping to get additional information

on Chou en Lai's recent offer to negotiate with the United States on Far Eastern problems.

Austrian Chancellor Raab today called on the Big Four powers to free Austria from the occupation by early November.

In Washington, the President today sent Congress a program to help poor farmers. Secretary of Agriculture Benson says the plan is to help poor farmers. Secretary says the plan is th help the million and a half farmers who make less than one thousand dollars a year...with educational techniques, supervised credit, vocational training and employment information. Democratic Senator Russell says it might bring some help in four or five generations. But Republican Representative Hope of Kansas says he's delighted because "something is going to be done right sway."

The Atomic Energy Commission today again postponed the big civil defense nuclear explosion. It has been re-scheduled for tomorrow morning.

Stanley M. Barnes, chief of the Justice department's anti-trust division, says the Department will seek a court order to block the merger of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet ant Tube..if the two companies go ahead as scheduled. And the C.I.O. Steelworkers told the basic steel industry today that the union wants to pay increase for 600-thousand members employed in steel producing plants. Steelworkers now earn an average of $2.33 an hour. Only yesterday United States Steel announced that its first quarter profits this year were 62 per cent higher than a year ago.

And General Motors reported today that the first three months of this year was the greatest first-quarter in its history. Its consolidated net income reached 309-million dollars..the greatest ever earned by and company in any quarter.

The Justice Dppartment toady filed an anti-trust suit aimed at whittling down the size of the Conrad Hilton Hotel Empire. The government charges that the Hilton Corporation violated the law's anti-merger section when it acquired the Statler hotel chain last year. In Paris today Conrad Hilton said he will fight the suit..he does not believe his corporation is violating any anti-trust laws.

Here in New York, Richard W. Slocum, president of the American newspaper Publishers Assosiation, told the organization's convention: the publishers "must raise their voices" against any increase in the price of newsprint. He said the economy of the newspring manufacturers is "a healthy one..far healthier profit-wise than most newspapers."

The Federal Housing Administration today tightened home mortgage rules. The Administration will require home buyers, with government insured loans, to pay deal-closing costs in cash. The Veterans Administration has taken similar action.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The decision to withdraw all unused polio vaccine marketed by Cutter Laboratories is in the nature of a normal precaution, summed up centuries ago by Terence in these words: "When you can guard against a danger, it is stupid to let it come near you." But, there is also no need for panic. The Roman poet Lucan once advises wisely: "The mere apprehension of a coming danger has put many into a situation of the utmost danger."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday April 28, 1955

This is the news:

The pro-western government of South Viet Nam is now engaged in a battle for survival. It started this morning when the palace of Premier Diem was attacked by the army of former river pirates who control all of Saigon's gambling and prostitution. Premier Diem's army struck back. At last report a square mile of Saigon was on fire. More than 100 persons were killed..about 500 wounded in the first nine hours of battle. The government says the National Army has now captured seven REBEL strongholds. An American SOURCE in Saigon says Premier Diem must meet this challenge firmly.. with force... "because if he stops now he might as well resign because he'll never be able to govern again."

But a few hours after the fighting broke out, Chief of State Bao Dai, still vacationing on the French Riviera, summoned Premier Diem to an emergency conference in Cannes BY NEXT TUESDAY. to keep this date Diem would have to leave Saigon almost immediately...at a crucial time. He would leave a power vacuum which his enemies COULD easily seize. There is no indication yet whether Premier Diem will heed

the summons from Bao Dai. And if he decides to remain in Saigon he faces a new problem. Bao Dai has relieved him of his military powers and handed them to a general who took refuge with rebellious forces only a few days ago.

Our ambassador to Indo-China, General J. Lawton Collins, is now in Washington. He is understood to have told the President and the National Security Council that the future American policy towards non-Communist IndoChina could be drastically affected by the outcome of today's fighting. American officials are dismayed by Bao Dai's action in calling Premier Diem to France.

In Europe today, the Dutch completed their parliamentary approval of the Paris agreements. This was the last such action needed to bring Western Germany into the alliance against Communism. Fifteen nations have now completed the necessary action on agreements which, among other things: creates the framework for German re-armament,,, permits Allied troops to stay in Germany to help defend Europe... and admits West Germany as the 15th member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The NATO commander, General Greunther, has told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that when it comes down to the capacity to deliver nuclear weapons "the Soviets are not in the same league with us." In secret testimony, parts of which were released today, General [redacted] Greunther said: "In spite of Soviet strength, if they went to war today they would lose because of our overwhelming air capability."

~~Grunther pointed out that when General Eisenhower first took command of NATO forces in 1951 he asked a "cynical" general what the Russians would need to march to the English channel. The reply was "General, all they need is shoes." Now, says Greunther, they need more than shoes. They would have to bring in additional forces from the Soviet Union. They could do that. But we would have warning."~~ This is the way General Greunther estimates Russian strength: their land forces are "very good... their air force is "reasonably good". What they don't have in quality they make up in quantity.....they have a "relatively weak" surface navy. But there is a continuing emphasis on submarines. Grunther also told the Senators the Russians are "having trouble..there is a creaking in their MACHINERY [redacted]...there is a certain amount of strain and it could well be the result of their agricultural program.

British Prime Minister Eden told the House of Commons today that the WAY is now clear to hold talks with Russia at any level. He's hopeful about prospects. He said:"We are anxious to explore with the Soviet government the possibility of reaching agreement on all outstanding matters between East and West," He said the Allies are now discussing how such a conference can be arranged.

The British Labor party tonight made public ITS "platform" FOR the May elections. I'd like to discuss these issues in a few minutes. And left-wing Laborite Aneurin Bevan today was given back his membership in the party..so he can run as an official party candidate. He has apologized in writing for opposing the leadership, AND promised not to do it any more.

Japan's former premier Yoshida suggested today that the non-Communist world use 10 million Chinese, outside Red China, as a fifth column to detach Red China from Soviet Russia.

In Washington today the government announced it is setting up teams of medical experts to be rushed to various parts of the country to track down and CURB polio outbreaks. The plan was announced as four more youngsters who had received the anti-polio

vaccine were listed as polio victims. Three of the cases were reported from Los Angeles and involved the Cutter vaccine which has been temporarily withdrawn from use. The fourth case, in Columbus, Georgia, involved Eli Lilly Company's vaccine. This has not been banned. And one of eleven cases previously reported among innoculated children today was described as another ailment.. an improper diagnosis. [redacted]

Democratic Senator George said today that he has strong doubts that Senator Bricker and the Administration can agree on a constitutional amendment to limit the treaty power. He thinks it will be impossible to get any such amendment through the Senate this year.

Attorney General Brownell says he's prepared to take action, under the anti-trust laws, against certain advertising practises in the publishing industry..particularly the matter of "uniform" agency commissions. ~~Earlier, Elisha Hanson, general counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, told the A.N.P.A. convention that the government is trying to make it the guinea pig in an attempt to change anti-trust laws through the courts rather than through Congress. Hanson told the convention the Justice Department is about to~~

~~bring a suit charging the A.N.P.A. with violation of the~~

And out at Las Vegas, the Atomic Energy Commission postponed the scheduled big atomic explosion for a third straight day. There is now a possibility it may not be fired until next week.

Edward R. Murrow: April 28, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The British political parties are ~~winding~~ turning up for a national election ~~this~~ to be held on May 26th. Traditionally British election campaigns last only about three weeks. The Public Opinion polls, which have a remarkable record of accuracy in England, are indicating a narrow victory for the Conservative Party, now led by Sir Anthony Eden. But predicting the outcome of a British election is about as unprofitable as attempting to predict an American election. The classic example over there was the election in 1945, during the Potsdam Victory Conference, when the British electorate decided to turn Mr. Churchill and his Conservative Party out to pasture. They cheered Churchill wherever he went, and then proceeded to vote him out of power, mainly because of the Labor Party's slogan: "Fair Shares for All".

The political balance of power in England is held by the middle class wage earners. The Labor Party bid for a return to power was issued today in what is called the Party Manifesto. The Labor Party said: "The Hydrogen Bomb looms over all mankind. The existence of this terrible weapon on both sides of the Iron Curtain maintains an uneasy balance under the threat of mutual destruction - deterrents can at best only give us a breathing space. We are faced with a choice between world co-operation and world annihilation.

The Labor Party says the first objective of the British Government should be to end the delay in setting up high level talks with the Russians. But high level talks are not enough. Labor says the Prime Minister who takes part in them must stand for a positive peace policy. The Conservatives are also in favor of high level talks, but they want the Austrian Treaty signed, and Germany formally tied to the West before such talks are held. The Labor Party wants a neutralized Formosa. The Conservatives are on the fence about this, but if they're crowded will probably go along with a guarantee of Formosa; but they will have no part of any fighting for Quemoy and Matsu.

Labor also wants a more socialized Welfare State at home - wants to kill the Conservative Government's plans for commercial sponsorship of Television in Britain, scheduled to start in September.

Again in the field of foreign affairs, the Labor Party is committed to trying to get Chiang Kai Shek's forces off the Chinese offshore islands. The Labor Party also commits itself to do everything it can to get Communist China admitted to the United Nations. Labor is committed to work for worldwide disarmament, even if it means "sacrifices of national sovereignty." It proposes the immediate cessation of all hydrogen bomb

tests, but promises to keep Britain strong if there is no worldwide agreement to disarm. There is also the promise of a new effort to unify East and West Germany by means of genuinely free elections.

On the domestic scene Labor promises to again nationalize Britain's steel industry, and long-distance trucking. The Labor Party did this in 1950, but Winston Churchill's Conservatives de-nationalized both industries after the 1951 election. Labor would nationalize water supplies, and some parts of the chemical and machine tool industries. The abolition of present small charges for prescriptions, false teeth and spectacles, is also promised. Likewise a reform of education, by recruiting more teachers and raising classroom standards.

The significant aspect of this British election is that foreign affairs and foreign policy will play an important if not dominant role. Traditionally, with few exceptions, the British have been content to leave the conduct of foreign affairs to the Foreign Office. But in the election that is coming, the Hydrogen Bomb, Formosa, relations with Russia, will be more important than purely domestic issues, a field in which neither Party offers anything startling or new.

The Conservative Party will play upon the theme of relative prosperity,

stability and the importance of the Western Alliance. The Labor Party will play upon the prospect of another war.

For the next month we can expect no decisive or dramatic action by Sir Anthony Eden's government - we can expect some very hard things to be said about American policy - even though that policy changes from day to day or week to week it would probably better be served by a Conservative rather than a Labor victory. Only one thing is reasonably certain, and that is that any attempt in this country - no matter the source or motivation - to influence the outcome of the British Election will backfire against those who initiate it.

The British Labor Party is making a strong bid to be returned to power in the May elections. To achieve this end, as is frequently the case in politics, there are a lot of tempting promises being bandied about. T.C. Haliburton once contended that "mankind lives on promises." But to this, George Washington had a ready reply:"Be careful with your promise. Undertake not what you can not perform."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The pro-western government of South Viet Nam is now engaged in a battle for survival. It started this morning when the palace of Premier Diem was attacked by the army of former river pirates who control all of Saigon's gambling and prostitution. Premier Diem's army struck back. At last report a square mile of Saigon was on fire. More than 100 persons were killed...about 500 wounded in the first nine hours of battle. The government says the National Army has now captured seven rebel strongholds. An American source in Saigon says Premier Diem must meet this challenge firmly..with force.."because if he stops now he might as well resign because he'll never be able to govern again.

But a few hours after the fithting broke out, Chief of State Bao Dai, still vacationing on the French Riviera, summoned Premier Diem to an emergency conference in Cannes by next Tuesday. To keep this date Diem would have to leave Saigon almost immediately..at a crucial time. He would leave a power vacuum which his enemies could easily seize. There is no indication yet whether Premier Diem will heed the summons from Bao Dai. And if he decides to remain in Saigon he faces a new problem. Bai Dai has relieved him of his military powers and handed them to a general who took refuge with rebellious forces only a few days ago.

Our ambassador to Into China, General J. Lawton Collins, is now in Washington. He is understood to have told the President and the National Security Council that the future American policy towards non-Communist Indo China could be drastically affected by the outcome of today's fighting. American officials are dismayed by Bao Dai's action in calling Premier Diem to France.

In Europe today, the Dutch completed their parliamentary approval of the Paris agreements. This was the last such action needed to bring Western Germany into the alliance against Communism. Fifteen nations have now completed the necessary action on agreements which, among other things: creates the framework for German rearmament...permits Allied troops to stay in Germany to help defend Europe..and admits West Germany as the 15th member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The NATO commander, General Greunther, has told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that when it comes down to the capacity to deliver nucle r weapons "the Soviets are not in the same league with us." In secret testimony, parts of which were released today, General Greunther said:"In spite of Soviet Strength, if they went to war today they would lose because of our overwhelming air capability." This is the way General Greunther estimates Russian strength: their land forces are "very good"..their force is "reasonably good". What they don't have in quality they make up in quantity...they have a "relatively weak" surface navy. But there is a continuing emphasis on submarines. Gruenther also told the Senators the Russians are "having trouble...there is a creaking in their machinery..there is a certain amount of strain and it could well be the result of their agricultural program.

British Prime Minister Eden told the House of Commons today that the way is now clear to hold talks with Russia at any level. He's hopeful about prospects. He said:"We are anxious to explore with the Soviet government the possibility of reaching agreement on all outstanding matters between East and West." He said the Allies are now discussing how such a conference can by arranged.

The British Labor party tonight made public its "platform" for the May elections. I'd like to discuss these issues in a few minutes. And left-wing Laborite Aneurin Bevan today was given bach his membership in the party..so

he can run as an official party candidate. He has apologized in writing for opposing the leadership and promised not to do it any more.

Japan's former premier Yoshida suggested today that the non-Communist world use 10 million Chinese, outside Red China, as a fifth column to detach Red China from Soviet Russia.

In Washington today the government announced it is setting up teams of medical experts to be rushed to various parts of the country to track down and curb polio outbreaks. The plan was announced as four more youngsters who has received the anti-polio vaccine were listed as polio victime. Three of the cases were reported from Los Angeles and involved the Cutter vaccine which has been temporarily withdrawn from use. The fourth case, in Columbus, Georgia, involved Eli Lilly Company's vaccine. This has not been banned. And one of eleven cases previously reported among innoculated children today was described as another ailment...an imporper diagnosis.

Democratic Senator George said today that he has strong doubts that Senator Bricker and the Administration can agree on a constitutional amendment to limit the treaty power. He thinks it will be impossible to get any such amendment through the Senate this year.

Attorney General Brownell says he's propared to take action, under the anti-trust laws, against certain advertising practices in the publishing industry..particularly the matter of "uniform" agency commissions.

And out at Las Vegas, the Atomic Energy Commission postponed the scheduled big atomic explosion for a third straight day. There is now a possibility it may not be fired until next week.

The British political parties are turning up for a national election to be held on May 26th. Traditionally British election campaigns last only about three weeks. The Public Opinion polls, which have a remarkable record of accuracy in England, are indicating a narrow victory for the Conservative Party, now lead by Sir Anthony Eden. But predicting the outcome of a British election is about as unprofitable as attempting to predict an American election. The classic example over there was the election in 1945, during the Postdam Victory Conference, when the British electorate decided tu turn Mr. Churchill and his Conservative Party out to pasture. They cheered Churchill wherever he went, and then prodeded to vote him out of power, mainly because of the Labor Party's slogan: "Fair Shares for All."

The political balance of power in England is held by the middle class wage earners. The Labor Party bid for a return to power was issued today in what is called the Party Manifesto. The Labor Party said: "The Hydrogen Bomb looms over all mankind. The existence of this terrible weapon on both sides of the Iron Curtain maintains an uneasy balance under the threat of mutual destruction - deterrents can at best only give us a breathing space. We are aced with a choice between world-co-operation and world annihilation.

The Labor Party says the first objective of the British Government should be to end the delay in setting up high level talks with the Russians. But high level talks are not enough. Labor says the Prime Minister who takes part in them must stand for a positive peace policy. The Conservatives are also in favor of high level talks, but they want the Austrian Treaty signed, and Germany formally tied to the West before such talks are held. The Labor Party wants a neautralized Formosa. The Conservatives are on the fence about this, but if they're crowded, will probably go along with a guarantee of Formosa; but they will have no part of any fighting for Quemoy and Matsu.

Labor also wants a more socialized Welfare State at home - wants to kill the Conservative Government's plans for a commercial censorship of television in Britain, scheduled to start in September.

Again in the field of foreign affairs, the Labor Party is committed to trying to get Chiang Kai Shek's forces off the Chinese offshore islands. The Labor Party also commits itself to do everything it can to get Communist China admitted to the United Nations. Labor is committed to work for worldide disarmament, even if it means "sacrifices of national soverignty." It proposes the immediate cessation of all hydrogen bomb tests, but promises to keep Britain strong if there is no worldwide agreement to disarm. There is also the promise of a new effort to unify East and West Germany b means of genuinely free elections.

On the domestic scene Labor promises to again nationalize Britain's steel industry, and long-distance trucking. The Labor Party did this in 1950, but Winston Churchill's Conservatives de-nationalized both industries after the 1951 election. Labor would nationalize water supplies, and some parts of the chemical and machine tool industries. The abolition of present small charges for precriptions, false teeth and spectacles, is also promised. Likewise a reform of education, by recruiting more teachers and raising classroom standards.

The significant aspect of this British election is that foreign affairs and foreign policy will play an important if not dominant role. Traditionally, with few exceptions, the British have been content to leave the conduct of foreign affairs to the Foreign Office. But in the election that is coming the Hydrogen Bomb, Formosa, relations with Russia, will be more important than pure y domestic issues, a field in which neigher Party offers anything startling or new.

The Conservative Party will play upon the theme of relative prosperity, stability and the importance of the Western Alliance. The Labor Party will play upon the prospect of another war.

For the next month we can expect no decisive action by Sir Anthony Eden's government - we can expect some very hard things to be said about American policy - even though the policy changes from day to day or week to week it would probably better be served by a conservative rather than a Labor victory. Only one thing is reasonably certain, and that is that any attempt in this country - no matter the source or motivation - to influence the outcome of the British Election will backfire against those who initiate it.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The British Labor Party is making a strong bid to be returned to power in the May elections. To achieve this end, as is frequently the case in politics, there are a lot of tempting promises being bandied about. T.C. Hali - burton once contended that "minkind lives on promises." But to this, George Washington had a ready reply:"Be careful with our promise. Undertake not what you can not perform.

Good Night and Good Luck

Friday, April 29, 1955

This is the news:

The American-supported government of Premier Diem appears to be winning the civil war in South Viet Nam. The latest reports from Saigon tell us: The Nationalist army has struck back hard at the rebel Bin Soo-Yen forces. An estimated one thousand persons have been killed or wounded in the second day of the civil war. The Nationalists appear to have split the four to five thousand rebels. Two square miles of Saigon are now in flames. So much for the fighting.

Diem is also having political troubles. Yeterday Chief of State Bao Dai, who has been living on the Riviera for a year, summoned Diem for a meeting..by next Tuesday. Today Diem's cabinet said his presence in Saigon is "indispensable" to Viet Name. He will not be able to leave. And the cabinet turned down Bao Dai's appointment of a new army chief of staff.. an enemy of Premier Diem. There has been no further word on this from Bao Dai except that he is sending another enemy of Premier Diem to Indo-China on "a mission of information."

This split between Viet Nam's premier and chief of state was reflected in another way. The French have made it clear they have had

enough of Diem. The State Department says we are still supporting him.

French Premier Faure said in Paris that Diem's government is "no longer equal to the task entrusted to it." The British are reported to agree. But the State Department, a few hours after Faure spoke, made it very clear we are still behind Diem. And a spokesman refused to say whether we recognize Bao Dai as South Viet Nam's chief of state.

~~In [redacted]~~ I'd like you to hear a report now from my colleague Bill Costello in Washington who has spent much time in the Far East and knows the situation in Indo-China intimately.

(runs 5;20..return cue...

(And we don't have the troops to back up our support of Diem)

The Chinese Nationalists reported today that their warships have shelled the mainland near the Matsu islands. They say they destroyed a considerable number of artillery positions, started fires, and returned safely.

Washington reporters were told today that our government is considering sending troops to Formosa..either soldiers or Marines... to boost the morale of Chinese Nationalists and offset opposition to any cease-fire in the area. The story is that no final decision has been made but the idea of a token force of troops may have been discussed on Formosa by Admiral Radford and Assistant Secretary of State Robertson. Both are now on their way home after meeting with Chiang Kai Shek.

On Tuesday the President will meet with Republican and Democratic congressional leaders. House Republican Leader Martin says they'll discuss the situation in Formosa as well as the President's foreign aid request.

British Prime Minister Eden said today that he will seek early talks with the Russians to assure world peace. In OUTLINING the Conservative platform for the May elections, Sir Anthony said:

"I have always and shall always support talks at whatever level seems to me to have a real chance of success." This means that the Conservatives and the Labor Party are now agreed on this issue. In other areas, the Conservatives: promised to develop Great Britain into a "property-owning democracy"... with help on income taxes, slum clearance and schools.

British Field Marshal Lord Montgomery said today that the western allies could hit the Soviet Union in the first few hours of any future war with more explosive punch than has been used before in all history.

In Italy, Giovanni Gronchi today was elected president. He won by a landslide on the fourth ballot. Gronchi, who leans to the left, is 67.. veteran president of the Chamber of Deputies.. leader of a partisan band in Northern Italy in World War Two. Italian experts interpret ~~mmmm~~ Gronchi's election as a blow at Prime Minister Scelba who backed another candidate.

In this country the often postponed atomic test in Nevada has been put off again..at least until Sunday..because of bad weather.

In Washington, the Defense Department urged Congress to give the government power to bar known subversives from defense plants that are vital to national security. General Counsel Wilbur Brucker says there are now known subversives working in such plants. But the government has no authority to meet this potential threat to our "productive capabilities and therefore to our military effectiveness."

Emerson Schmidt, of the United States Chamber of Commerce told a Senate committee that the President's proposal to raise the mimimum wage from 75 cents an hour to 90-cents is unrealistic and self-defeating.

The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars made known their support of the proposed Bricker amendment to the constitution to limit the treaty-making powers. The League of Women Voters representative testified against it.

A Senate subcommittee today voted the scrap the President's highway program in favor of a five-year 21 and a third billion dollar road building plan. It also provides for increasing federal gasoline taxes from two to three cents a gallon to help finance the program.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis said today that almost three and a third million first and second grade children in 27 states.. Hawaii and the District of Columbia..have received their first anti-polio shots.....Attorney General Brownell says the Justice Department is keeping a close check on sales of the vaccine to make sure there is no "collusion or price-fixing."...

Four more youngsters who received the shots came down with polio today, bringing the total to 18. And in Nassau County here in New York, the president of the Medical Society reported what he called "a shocking and deplorable situation"....39 YOUNGSTERS up to 19 years of age received shots before youngsters in the key danger years of five to nine GOT THEIRS. Physicians who gave the shots to the older children will be investigated.

And the State Department says it has granted passports to 12 American veterans who met Soviet forces at the Elbe River in Germany in 1945. The 12 will be permitted to go to Moscow for a reunion with Russian soldiers on May 9.

The confused situation in South Vietnam raises a number of complications which ev[redacted]y could seriously affect our foreign policy decisions...this, despite the fact, that Vietnam is a long way from America. But those in the State Department might get some small measure of comfort from these words by Edmund Burke and a Greek philosopher [redacted] Ep[redacted]. "Difficulty is a severe instructor...but it is difficulties which show what men are."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, April 29, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... I'd like you to hear a report now from my colleague, Bill Costello, in Washington, who has spent much time in the Far East and knows the situation in Indo-China intimately.

COSTELLO: As the crisis in Viet Nam deepens so does the paralysis in Washington. As matters stand tonight, the United States Government has no definite policy for dealing with the situation except to repeat stubbornly that we are supporting the legal Government now headed by Premier Diem. Even that assertion can no longer be taken at face value. Some officials in the Department are saying that a decision was reached Wednesday to let Diem go down the drain. Others, like Secretary of State Dulles, are still insisting, for the record, that we will not give him up. Behind the scenes there is an argument within the Administration. Some of the stronger personalities are saying Diem now has to prove himself. If he will revolt openly against the Emperor, Bao Dai, then we will give him all-out support. Others, more timorous, are afraid Premier Diem may, indeed, revolt and nobody then dares predict what the French reaction will be or how far we will go in supporting Diem. Our firmness is being eroded.

For weeks this crisis has been brewing just as for years the armistice crisis moved its inexorable way toward Geneva. When Geneva finally came this Government was tongue-tied and flabbergasted, and it is pertinent, recalling that, because the same drama is being reenacted now. Premier Diem is opposed by three forces, - by the rebellious Binh Xuyen Society, by the French, and by the Emperor Bao Dai, who is allied with both the other factions. The Binh Xuyen have the simplest of all reasons for wanting Premier Diem out of office. They are the vice overlords of Saigon, as well as being the police. They run the opium dens, the brothels, the gambling joints, and their operations run into millions of piastres. Before the war the leaders of the

Binh Xuyen were pirates on the Saigon River. During the war they got allied arms in the struggle against the Japanese. After the war they marched into Saigon with their arms and made themselves the custodians of the Police Department. The French tolerated them first because they needed an embodiment of power and some of the Frenchmen who came later continued to tolerate the pirates because they were given a share of the loot from Saigon's vice dens. In the course of time, the Emperor Bao Dai was cut in on the swag. It is said he has been getting half-a-million dollars a month to squander on the French Riviera or to salt away in Swiss banks.

Last winter, when Premier Diem announced he would close the gambling casinos of Cholon observerssmelled trouble. They knew that neither the French, the Emperor, nor the Binh Xuyen would let themselves be pauperized without putting up a fight.

In Washington for months now the authorities have been temporizing, have been urging Diem to go slowly, and urging Bao Dai not to take any unilateral action against Diem because it was felt we must postpone a showdown. Now, Bao Dai has acted and in two ways. First, he appoints a new army chief-of-staff, his appointee being a General who is hiding in the jungles. Premier Diem parries smothly by suggesting it is not possible now to carry out this order. The French and Americans sigh in relief because one crisis is thus postponed. Then, Bao Dai orders Premier Diem to hasten to France so that he can get fired. The Cabinet defiantly rejects the Emperor's demand, saying Diem is indispensable. This conflict has until next week to simmer. In both cases the issue is whether Bao Dai has any power or any influence left in Viet Nam. It appears that the present nationalist-minded rulers of the country are ready to repudiate the ex-Emperor and look around for a wholly new symbol of sovereignty. That showdown creates fresh anxiety in Washington. High officials here say Bao Dai is the only link of legitimacy between the old and new regimes. They fear chaos if that thread is broken. Democratic Senator Humphrey says if theViet Namese Government no longer has

room for both Diem and Bao Dai then the phony Emperor must go. The Administration hesitates to make this clear choice.

The State Department's concern arises from the fact that if Diem goes we don't know whom to endorse as Premier and if Bao Dai goes we don't know whom to back as chief-of-state or how to placate the French. Today, when the French finally told Premier Diem, finally said that he is not fitted for his job, a State Department spokesman repeated with melancholy firmness that there is no change in our attitude, which is to support this legal Government - Free Viet Nam. Asked, however, if we still recognized Bao Dai, the spokesman made extensive inquiries in the Department and replied finally: "We do not recognize individuals."

The American dilemma is that we do not want to offend France openly because of German rearmament problems, but neither do we want Diem's overthrow to lead to a Communist victory in Viet Nam. France now provides the troops and we provide the money to keep South Viet Nam afloat. Our fear is that France might pull out its troops if we demand too great a voice in policy and we don't have the troops to back up our support of Diem.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The American supported government of Premier Diem appears to be winning the civil war in South Viet Nam. The latest reports from Saigon tell us: the Nationalist army has struck back hard at the rebel Bin Soo-Yen forces. An estimated one thousand persons have been killed or wounded in the second day of the civil war. The Nationalists appear to have split the four to five thousand rebels. Two square miles of Saigon are now in flames. So much for the fighting.

Diem is also having political troubles. Yesterday Chief of State Bao Dai, who has been living on the Riviera for a year, summoned Diem for a meeting..by next Tuesday. Today Diem's cabinet said his presence in Saigon is "indespensible" to Viet Nam. He will not be able to leave. And the cabinet turned down Bao Dai's appointment of a new army chief of staff ..an enemy of Premier Diem. There has been no further word on this from Bao Dai except that he is sending another enemy of Premier Diem to Indo China on "a mission of information."

This split between Viet Nam's premier and the chief of state was reflected in another way. The French have made it clear they have had enough of Diem. The State Department says we are still supporting him.

French Premier Faure said in Paris that Diem's government is "no longer equal to the task entrusted to it." The British are reported to agree. But the State Department, a few hours after Faure spoke, made it very clear we are still behind Diem. And a spokesman refused to say whether we recognize Bao Dai as South Viet Nam's chief of state.

MURROW: I'd like you to hear a report now from my colleague, Bill Costello, in Washington, who has spent much time in the Far East and knows the situation in Indo-China intimately.

COSTELLO: As the crisis in Viet Nam deepens so does the paralysis in Washington. As matters stand tonight, the United States Government has no definite policy for dealing with the situation except to repeat stubbornly that we are supporting the legal government now headed by Premier Diem. Even that assertion can no longer be taken at face value. Some officials in the Department are saying that a decision was reached Wednesday to let Diem go down the drain. Others, like Secretary of State Dulles, are still insisting, for the record, that we will not give him up. Behind the scenes there is an argument within the Administration. Some of the stronger personalities are saying Diem now has to prove himself. If he will revolt openly against the Emperor, Bao Dai, then we will give him all-out support. Others, more timorous, are afraid Premier Diem may, indeed, revolt and nobody then dares predict what the French reaction will be or how far we will go in supporting Diem. Our firmness is being eroded.

For weeks this crisis has been brewing just as for years the armistice crisis moved its inexorable way toward Geneva. When Geneva finally came this government was tongue-tied and flabbergasted, and it is pertinent, recalling that, becuase the same drama is being reenacted now. Premier Diem is opposed by three forces, by the rebellious Binh Xuyen Society, by the French, and by Emperor Bao Dai, who is allied with both the other factions. The Binh Xuyen have the simplest of all reasons for wanting Premier Diem out of office. They are the vice overlords of Saigon, as well as being the police. They run the opium dens, the brothels, the gambling joints, and thier operations run into millions of piastres. Before the war the leaders of the Binh Xuyen were pirates on the Saigon Riber. During the war they got allied arms in the

struggle against the Japanese. After the war they marched into Saigon with their arms and made themselves the custodians of the Police Department. The French tolerated them first because they needed an embodiment of power and some of the Frenchmen who came later continued to tolerate the pirates because they were given a share of the loot from Saigon's vice dens. In the course of time, the Emperor Bao Dai was cut in on the swag. It is said he has been getting half-a-million-dollars a month to squander of the French Riviera or to salt away in Swiss banks.

Last winter, when Premier Diem announced he would close the gambling casinos of Cholon observers smelled trouble. They knew that neither the French, the Emperor, nor the Binh Xuyen would let themselves be pauperized without putting up a fight.

In Washington for months now the authorities have been temporizing, have been urging Diem to go slowly, and urging Bao Dai not to take any unilateral action against Diem because it was felt we must postpone a showdown. Now Bao Dai has acted and in two ways. First, he appoints a new army chief-of-staff, his appointee being a General who is hiding in the jungles. Premier Diem parries smoothly by suggesting it is not possible now to carry out his order. The French and Americans sigh in relief because one crisis is thus postponed. Then, Bao Dai orders Premier Diem to hasten to France so that he can get fired. The Cabinet defiantly rejects the Emperor's demand, saying Diem is indispensable. This conflict has until next week to simmer. In both cases the issue is whether Beo Dai has any power or any or any influence left in Viet Nam. It appears that the present nationalist-minded rulers of the country are ready to repudiate the ex-Emperor and look around for a wholly new symbol of soverignty. That showdown creates fresh anxiety in Washington. High officials here say Bao Dai is the only link of legitimacy between the old and new regimes. They fear chaos if that thread is broken. Democratic

Senator Humphreys says if the Viet Namese Government no longer has room for both Diem and Bao Dai, then the phony Emperor must go. The Administration hesitates to make this clear choice.

The State Department concern arises from the fact that if Diem goes we don't know whom to endorese as Premier and if Bao Dai goes we don't know whom to back as chief-of-state or how to placate the French. Today, when the French finally told Premier Diem, finally said that is is not fitted for his job, a State Department spokesman repeated with melancholy firmness that there is no change in our attitude, which is to support this legal Government -Free Viet Nam. Asked, however, if we still recognized Bao Dai, the spokesman made extensive inquiries in the Department and replied finally:"We do not recognize individuals."

The American dilemma is that we do not want to offend France openly because of German rearmament problems, but neither do we want Diem's overthrow to lead to a Communist victory in Viet Nam. France now provides the troops and we provide the money to keep South Viet Nam afloat. Our fear is that France might pull out its troops if we demand too great a voice in policy and we don't have the troops to back up our support of Diem.

MURROW: The Chinese Nationalists reported today that their warships have shelled the mainland near the Matsu islands. They say they destroyed a considerable number of artillery positions, started fires, and returned safely.

Washington reporters were told today that our government is considering sending troops to Formosa, either soldiers or Marines...to boost the morale of Chinese Nationalists and offset opposition to any cease-fire in the area. The story is that no final decision has been made but the idea of a token force of troops may have deen discussed on Formosa by Admiral Radford and Assistant Secretary of State Robertson. Both are now on their way home after meeting with Chiang Kai Shek.

On Tuesday the President will meet with Republican and Democratic congressional leaders. House Republican Leader Martin says they'll discuss the situation in Formosa as well as the President's foreign aid request.

British Prime Minister Eden said today that he will seek early talks with the Russians to assure world peace. In outlining the Conservative platform for the May elections, Sir Anthony said: "I have always and shall always support talks at whatever level seems to me to have a real chance of success." This means that the Conservatives and the Labor Party are now agreed on this issue. In other areas, the Conservatives: promised to develop Great Britain into a "property owning democracy"..with help on income taxes, slum clearance and schools.

British Field Marshal Lord Montgomery said today that the western allies could hit the Soviet Union in the first few hours of any future war with more explosive punch than has been used before in all history.

In Italy, Giroanni Gronchi today was elected president. He won by a landslide on the fourth ballot. Gronchi, who leans to the left, is 67... veteran president of the Chamber of Deputees...leader of a partisan band in Northern Italy in World War Two. Italian experts interpret Gronchi's election as a blow at Prime Minister Scelba who backed another candidate.

In this country the often postponed atomic best in Nevada has been cut off again..at least until Sunday..because of bad weather.

In Washington, the Defense Department urged Congress to give the government power to bar known subversives from defense plants that are vital to national security. General Cousell Wilbur Brucker says there are now known subversives working in such plants. But the government has no authority to meet this potential threat to our "productive capabilities and therefore to our military effectiveness."

Emerson Schmidt, of the United States Chamber of Commerce told a Senate committee that the President's proposal to raise the minimum wate from 75 cents an hour to 90 cents is unrealistic and self-defeating.

The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars made known their support of the proposed Bricker amendment to the constitution to limit the treaty-making powers. The League of Women Voters representative testified against it.

A Senate subcommittee today voted the scrap the President's highway program in fa or a a five-year 21 and a third billion dollar road building plan. It also provides for increasing federal gasoline taxes from two to three cents a gallon to help finance the program.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis said today that almost three and a third million first and second grade children in 27 states..Hawaii and the District of Comumbia..have received their first anti-polio shots... Attorney General Brownell says the Justice Department is keeping a close check on sales of the vaccine to make sure there is no "collusion or price-fixing."

Four more youngsters who received the shots came down with polio today, bringing the total to 18. And in Nassau County here in New York, the president of the Medical Society reported that he called "a shocking and de lorable situation"..39 youngsters up to 19 years of age received shots before youngsters in the keydanger years of five to nine got theirs. Physicians who gave the shots to the older children will be investigated.

And the State Department says it has granted passports to 12 American veterans who met Soviet forces at the Elbe river in Germany in 1945. The 12 will be permitted to go to Moscow for a reunion with Russian soldiers on May 9.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The confused situation in South Vietnam raises a number of complications which could seriously affect our foreign policy decisions..this, despite the fact, that Vietnam is a long way from America. But those in the State Department might get some small measure of comfort from these words by Edmund Burke and a Greek philosopher "Difficulty is a severe instructor... but it is difficulties which show what men are."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday, May 2, 1955

This is the news:

The French have now joined the State Department in supporting Premier Diem of South Viet Nam. Only a few days ago French Premier Faure said Diem was unequal to the tasks facing him. But now authoritative French sources say the French support Diem and they are prepared to sacrifice Chief of State Bao Dai if that will help produce stability. Over the week-end Premier Diem weathered a number of political moves. Today he remains in control of the government and the army. And Bao Dai, on the French Riviera has been warned by Diem and three army generals that no Bao Dai-appointed government will be recognized by Viet Nam. ~~Bao Dai told my colleague David Schoenbrun on the French Riviera today: a minority faction of revolutionaries dominates the government in Saigon. He cannot believe these "little known men can carry the country with them."~~ In Washington, the State Department, again declaring its support of Diem, refused any comment on its attitude towards Bao Dai.. a clear indication that we might approve deposing him.

There was more fighting in Saigon today as government forces tried to wipe out the last rebel command post..in a Saigon suburb. A

French news agency says the fighting now is over.

On Formosa, two Chinese Nationalist newspapers argued against any talks between the United States and Red China on easing tension in Formosa Strait. And a State Department spokesman in Washington says the Nationalist promise, five months ago, not to attack the Communist mainland without our approval, still stands.

In Vienna today, the ambassadors of the Big Four powers spent four and a half hours talking about a final Austrian peace treaty. Austrian Foreign Minister Figl says "The chances are good." A communique reports "notable progress" at today's meeting.

Secretary of State Dulles told a Senate committee today he is in complete opposition to the proposed Bricker amendment to the Constitution. He warned that the President "would be unable properly to conduct foreign relations" if the amendment is approved. ~~Mr. Dulles added: "Our constitution was designed to form a more perfect union, Let us not bring imperfection into this world."~~

The President told the United States Chamber of Commerce meeting today: that prosperity at home and free trade abroad are the major ingredients for a victory over Communism. Mr. Eisenhower

said:"I feel that the aspiration of global peace is based on justice and decency and respect for others, and that it means we must continue our [redacted] prosperity at home."

The group heard ~~Eugene Holman, board chairman of Standard Oil of New Jersey, express the hope that the President's tax program would be approved by Congress without crippling amendments. He~~ Lester L. Colbert president of Chrysler Corporation, forecast that by 1975 "a large proportion of families may be using three or more cars." [redacted] Chamber President Clem D. Johnston predicted: "We can double the American standard of living by 1965 if we really put our minds to it."

Leaders of the A.F of L. and the C.I.O. today approved a new constiution for the combined labor organization. Among other things it would give the governing board of the new merged union, the power to suspend, on a two-thirds vote, any member unions found to be dominated by Communists or corruption.

A House committee today released testimony showing that Defense Secretary Wilson and Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, DISAGREE WITH ~~[redacted]~~ Army Chief of Staff [redacted] Ridgeway. General

Ridgeway has testified that he was given little warning that the army's manpower would be cut.. and no chance to protest to the National Security Council. Wilson and Admiral Radford say the army cut was planned long ago and the army's views were fully considered.. and rejected. During the questioning Secretary Wilson agreed that the cutback meants the army views "were not given primary consideration." He said:"If you listen to the military people only, they will bankrupt the nation or else create a military dictatorship."

Benjamin Fairless, board chairman of United States Steel, retired today under a company rule which calls for retirment at age 65. Fairless will be 65 tomorrow when his replacement is named.

The Public Health Service says its latest count shows 29 confirmed polio cases among the more than 4-million children innoculated since the program got under way two weeks ago. ~~Democratic Senator Morse of Oregon has called on Congress to impose compulsory federal controls on the distribution of the Salk anti-polio vaccine.~~

William Faulkner's "A Fable" today was awarded the Pulitzer prize for literature. Tennessee William's "Cat on a hot tin roof" was given

the drama prize . The History award goes to Paul Morgan, for his book about the Rio Grande river.. and William S. White's "The Taft Story" is honored for biography. Wallace Stevens wins the poetry award and Gian-Carlo Menotti the music prize. A number of reporters were honored: Mrs. Caro Brown of Alice, Texas....Roland K. Towery of the Cuero (texas) Daily record... Anthony Lewis of the Washington Daily News... Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times...the Detroit free press for editorial writing... AND The Colmbus (Georgia) Ledger and Sunday [redacted]e: Ledger-Enquirer, for its coverage of curruption in Pheonix City, Alabama. [redacted]

Edward R. Murrow: May 2, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Sometimes the stories that are told reveal more of the climate of public opinion than the official communiques and speeches. It's an old form of communication, and no dictator has yet been able to stop it. Here are a few samples of stories now circulating in Eastern Germany, behind the Iron Curtain. Two East Germans are talking about what they would do the moment the Communist Government is overthrown. "The first thing I'd do", says one, "is go to the government's Pankow headquarters and break Ulbricht's neck." "That's what you think," replies the other, "you'd have to stand in line patiently to await your turn." Walter Ulbricht is the most hated as well as the most powerful figure in Communist Germany. He appears sinister even when he smiles. There is another story about him. Ulbricht tells a high-ranking railroad official: "We must do something, and immediately, about the recurrent delay of trains." The official replies: "We have worked out a new schedule, and offered cash rewards for improved service." Says Ulbricht: "That is ridiculous. You must build more waiting rooms."

This story is also circulating in East Germany. A farmer went to the annual fair at Minsk. In the market square he saw a merry-go-round, standing still. He asked a man standing near: "Comrade, why doesn't the merry-go-round move?" The comrade replies: "Don't you know that Comrade

Vishinsky has died?" The farmer says: "No - too bad; but don't you have anybody else in town who could move the thing?"

There is also the story of Comrade Flunsch, who went to visit his brother in West Germany. The brothers had a wonderful boat trip on the Rhine; much food and more drink; very hilarious. When it was all over the Western brother said: "I hope this trip gave you a lot of pleasure." "It was very nice" replied Flunsch, "but nothing compared to the joy I feel at home when the Security Police knock on my door, drag me out of bed, check my papers, and find out it's not me but my neighbor they want."

Two other brothers meet: the one from the West says: "The Americans are all right, but I can't get used to the fact that they always have their hands in their pockets." "That's exactly how I feel, too." says the one from the East zone. "What", replies the one from the West: "do the Russians have their hands in their pockets all the time, too?" And the Eastern brother says: "No, in ours!"

In a slightly more serious vein, the Moscow newspaper Pravda reported recently that there aren't enough razor blades in the Soviet Union to go round. More than a hundred years ago Marx blue-printed the Communist way to a happy life for the little man. In 1917 Lenin put it into operation.

In 1928 Stalin colletivized the peasants in order, he said, that the little man could get more food and the essentials he needed. Now Pravda admits that there is a shortage of razor blades, needles, thimbles, kerosene lamps and primus stoves. Yet Soviet industry has turned out the tanks, guns, planes and bombs to equip a hundred and seventy-five divisions - has undertaken to deliver the necessary equipment to industrialize Communist China. And only a few weeks ago Premier Malenkov was kicked out of office for favoring the light industries which produce the needles, the thimbles and the razor blades, at the expense of the heavy industry which produces the guns and tanks. This is a measure of how far Russia has moved from the promise of the happier life for the little man toward the goal of world domination. If he were alive, Marx probably wouldn't worry about the razor blades, for he wore a full beard anyway. But what would he or his wife say about the shortage of needles, thimbles and kerosene lamps, to say nothing of butter, sugar and shoes?

There's another story out of Russia that is about as unfunny as it could be. The creation of a committee for the return of Displaced Persons to the homeland. This is the latest move in a campaign to break up anti-communist groups in the West. Already it has eliminated at least

fifty active anti-communists by blackmail, kidnapping and murder. Recently a broadcaster was murdered in Munich; a Russian agent sentenced for trying to kidnap an anti-communist Russian writer.

There is a clause in the proposed Austrian Treaty which bears on this Communist effort to silence or recapture anti-communists in the West. It is paragraph number sixteen tentatively accepted by the Western delegates. It requires the Austrian government to hand over to the Russians any Soviet refugees they may ask for. Under this provision, if it stays in the treaty, something over six thousand anti-communist refugees from Russia now living in Austria, may be forced to go back to Russia. In Germany and elsewhere, anti-communist refugees are asking if it can happen in Austria now, why not in Germany in a year or two? At the end of the war many Russians committed suicide rather than go back to the Soviet Union. If that clause remains in the Austrian Treaty, there will be more suicides, and the West will have betrayed some of its ablest soldiers in the cold war.

International diplomacy is frequently complicated by language barriers. But there is one almost universal language in foreign affairs - and that is the political joke. And more than 250 years AGO, John Dryden recognized its worth when he noted:"Satire has always shone among the rest and is the boldest way if not the best...to tell men freely of their foulest faults, to laugh at their vain deeds and vainer thoughts."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The French have now joined the State Department in supporting Premier Diem of South Viet Nam. Only a few days ago French Premier Foure said Diem was unequal to the tasks facing him. But now, authoritative French sources say the French support Diem and they are prepared to sacrifice Chief of State Bao Dai if that will help produce stability. Over the week-end Premier Diem weathered a number of political moves. Today he remains in control of the government and the army. And Bao Dai, on the French Riviera, has been warned by Diem and three army generals that no Bao Dai appointed government will be recognized by Viet Nam. In Washington, the State Department again declaring its support of Diem refused any comment on its attitude towards Bao Dai...a clear indication that we might approve deposing him.

There was more fighting in Saigon today as government forces tried to wipe out the last rebel command post..in a Saigon suburb. A French news agency says the fighting now is over.

On Formosa two Chinese Nationalist newspapers argued against any talks between the United States and Red China on easing tension in Formosa Strait. And a State Department spokesman in Washington says the Nationalist promise, five months ago, not to attack the Communist mainland without our approval, still stands.

In Vienna today, the ambassadors of the Big Four powers spend four and a half hours talking about a final Austrian peace treaty. Austrian Foreign Minister Figl says:"The chances are good." A communique reports "notable progress at today's meeting.

Secretary of State Dulles told a Senate committee today he is in complete opposition to the proposed Bricker amendment to the Constitution. He warned that the President "would be unable properly to conduct foreign relations" if the amendment is approved.

The President told the United States Chamber of Commerce meeting today: that prosperity at home and free trade abroad are the major ingredients for a victory over Communism. Mr. Eisenhower said: "I feel that the aspiration of global peace is based on justice and decency and respect for others, and that it means we must continue our prosperity at home."

Lester L. Colbert, president of Chrysler Corporation, forecast that by 1975 "a large proportion of families may be using three or more cars." Chamber President Clem D. Johnson predicted: "We can double the American standard of living by 1965 if we really put our minds to it."

Leaders of the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. today approved a new constitution for the combined labor organization. Among other things it would give the governing board of the new merged union, the power to suspend, on a two-thirds vote, any member unions found to be dominated by Communists or corruption.

A House committee today released testimony showing that Defense Secretary Wilson and Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, disagree with Army Chief of Staff Ridgeway. General Ridgeway has testified that he was given little warning that the army's manpower would be cut..and no chance to protest to the National Security Council. Wilson and Admiral Radford say the army cut was planned long ago and the army's views were fully considered ...and rejected. During the questioning, Secretary Wilson agreed that the cutback meant the army views "were not given primary consideration." He said:"If you listen to the military people only, they will bankrupt the nation or else create a military dictatorship."

Benjamin Fariless, board chairman of United States Steel, retired today under a company rule which calls for retirement at age 65. Fairless will be 65 tomorrow when his replacement is named.

The Public Health Service says its latest count shows 29 confirmed polio cases among more than 4 million children innoculated since the program got under way two weeks ago.

William Faulkner's "A Fable" today was awarded the Pulitzer prize for literature. Tennessee Williams' "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" was given the drama prize. The history award goes to Paul Morgan for his book about the Rio Grande River...and William S. White's "The Taft Story" is honored for biography. Wallace Stevens wins the poetry award and Gian-Carlo Menotti the music prize. A number of reporters were honored: Mrs Caro Brown of Alice, Texas...Roland K Towery of the Cuero (Texas) Daily Record...Anthony Lewis of the Washington Daily News...Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times.... the Detroit Free Press for editorial writing ...and the Columbus (Georgia) Ledger and Sunday Ledger-Inquirer for its coverage of the corruption in Phoenix City, Alabama.

Sometimes the stories that are told reveal more of the climate of public opinion than the official communiques and speeches. It's an old form of communication, and no dictator has yet been able to stop it. Here are a few samples of stories now ciruulating in Eastern Germany, behind the Iron Curtain.

Two East Germans are talking about what they would do the moment the Communist Government is overthrown. "The first thing I'd do", says one, "is go to the government's Pankow headquarters and break Ulbrich's neck." "That's what you think", replies the other, "You'd have to stand in line patiently and await your turn." Walter Ulbricht is the most hated as well as the most powerful figure in Communist Germany. He appears sinister even when he smiles.

There is another story about him. Ulbricht tells a high-ranking railroad official: "We must do something, and immediately, about the recurrent delay of trains." The official replies: "We have worked out a new schedule, and offered cash rewards for improved service." Says Ulbricht:"That is ridiculous. You must build more waiting rooms."

This story is also circulating in East Germany. A farmer went to the annual fair at Minsk. In the market square he say a merry-to-round, standing still. He asked a man standing near: "Comrade, why doesn't the merry-go-round move?" The comrade replies: "Don't you know that Comrade Vishinsky has died?" The farmer says: "No - too bad; but don't you have anybody else in town who could move the thing."

There is also the story of Comrade Flunsch, who went to visit his brother in West Germany. The brothers had a wonderful boat trip on the Rhine; much food and more drink; very hilarious. When it was all over the Western brother said; "I hope this trip gave you a lot of pleasure." "It was very nice" replied Flunsch, "but nothing compared to the joy I feel at home when the Security Police knock on my door, drag me out of bed, check my papers, and find out it's not me but my neighbor they want."

Two other brothers meet: the one from the West says: "The Americans are all right, but I can't get used to the fact that they always have their hands in their pockets." "That's exactly how I feel, too," says the one from the East zone. "What", replies the one from the West:"do the Russians have their hands in their pockets all the time, too?" And the Eastern brother says: "No, in ours!"

In a slightly more serious vein, the Moscow newspaper Pravda reported recently that there aren't enough razor blades in the Soviet Union to go round. More than a hundred years ago Marx blue-printed the Communist way to a happy life for the little man. In 1917 Lenin put it into operation. In 1928 Stalin

collectivized the peasants in order, he said, that the little man could get more food and the essentials he needed. Now Pravda admits that there is a shortage of razor blades, needles, thimbles, derosene lamps, and primus stoves. Yet Soviet industry has turned out the tanks, guns, planes and bombs to equip a hundred and seventy five divisions - has undertaken to deliver the necessary equipment to industrialize Communist China. And only a few weeks ago Premier Malenkov was kicked out of office for favoring the light industries which produce needles, the thimbles and razor blades, at the expense of the heavy industry which produces the guns and tanks. This is a measure of how far Russia has moved from the promise of the happier life for the little man toward the goal of world domination. If he were alive, Marx probably wouldn't worry about the razor blades, for he wore a full beard anyway. But what would he, or his wife say about the shortage of neeldes, thimbles and kerosene lamps, to say nothing of butter, sugar ans shoes?

There's another story out of Russia that is about as unfunny as it could be. The creation of a committee for the return of Displaced Persons to the homeland. This is the latest move in a campaign to break up anti-Communist groups in the West. Already it has eliminated at least fifty active anti-Communists by blackmail, kidnapping and murder. Recently a broadcaster was murdered in Munich; a Russian agent sentenced for trying to kidnap an anti-Communist Russian writer.

There is a clause in the proposed Austrian Treaty which bears on this Communist effort to silence or recapture anti-Communists in the West. It is paragraph number sixteen tentatively accepted by the Western delegates. It requires the Austrian government to hand over to the Russians any Soviet refugees they may ask for. Under this provision, if it stays in the treaty, something over six thousand anti-communist refugees from Russia no living in Austria, may be forced to go back to Russia. In Germany and elsewhere, anti-

communist refugees are asking if it can happen in Austria now, why not in Germany in a year or two? At the end of the war many Russians committed suicide rather than go back to the Soviet Union. If the clause remains in the Austrian Treaty, there will be more suicides, and the West will have betrayed some of its ablest soldiers in the cold war.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: International diplomacy is frequently complicated by language barriers. But there is one, almost universal language in foreign affairs - and that is the political joke. And more than 250 years ago, John Dryden recognized its worth when he noted:"Satire has always shone among the rest and is the boldest, way, if not the best..to tell men freely of their foulest faults, to laugh at their vain deeds and vainer thoughts."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday May 3, 1955

This is the news:

Admiral Radford says: "There is no question that a Communist buildup is going on, on the Chinese mainland." / The chairman of the joint chiefs of staff conferred with the President for almost an hour. / Assistant Secretary of State Robertson, who made the trip to Formosa with Radford, attended the meeting. / After it was over the two men offered few details. / Reporters asked if we plan to send Marines to Formosa. Radford said: "We are not sending any Marines." / Reporters asked whether we plan to send any troops to Formosa. / Radford said: "We probably will do what we have to do in the future."

In Viet Nam today, a general of a religious sect supporting Premier Diem was killed in action. / Earlier, four of this general's batallions..perhaps 24-hundred men--had decided to join the premier in the fight against a rebellious group. Government forces are still tracking down the last group of rebels outside Saigon.

On Formosa, the Nationalist Foreign Office denies a local press report that the Nationalist Foreign Minister had hinted that China might agree to a cease-fire in Formosa strait.

In Vienna tonight, its reported that the Army has ordered all occupation forces to be ready to start withdrawing shortly..after an Austrian peace treaty is signed. But today, the ambassadors trying to settle this, ran into trouble. The Russians evidently want their own repatriation teams to be permitted to enter the country in unlimited numbers. They would arrange wholesale deportation of refugess who have fled from Iron Curtain countries..perhaps as many as 36-thousand persons. The western powers want to permit Austria to have a larger army than the Russians..who would limit it to 53-thousand men.

~~The New York Times reports that we have agreed to train selected British bomber crews in using American atomic weapons.~~

In Washington today, the United States and Turkey signed the first international agreement for co-operative research in the peaceful use of atomic energy. The President said: "This may be a historic day."

Mr. Eisenhower conferred today with 29 key members of Congress, on his foreign aid program. Later, Senate Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas said the Administration plans to give nearly a billion dollars worth of new military aid to Korea, Indo China and the Chinese on

Formosa. Johnson described the meeting as "helpful and hopeful".

Senate and House conferees today agreed on an eight point eight per cent average increase for the government's 500-thousand postal workers. This would cost an estimated 178-million dollars a year. [redacted] The President has indicated he would not approve a raise of more than seven point six per cent.

The National Foundation for Infantile Parylsysis says it has shipped more than six million "first-shot" Doses of the Salk anti-polio vaccine. It has contracted for 18-million cubic centimeteres to provide first and second shots for 9-million school children.

Republican Senator Ives of New York says the limited supply of the vaccine constitutes a national emergency that demands immediate imposition of federal controls and priorities. Ives and ten other Senators have introduced a bill to compel the Welfare Department to set up a control program without delay.

Here in New York, the World-Telegram and Sun says it has learned from a top phameceutical source that the vaccine is pouring steadily into offices of many New York doctors..but not a drop has been made

available to the city's school children. ~~The paper says the vaccine is going to some doctors in exchange for drug orders ... to others as samples for their children.~~

Great Britain has postponed its vaccination tests until American experts determine why some children, inocculated with the vaccine, have been stricken with polio.

Harold Stassen says a Senate investigation has disclosed an effort "to play favoritism" in awarding a grain storage contract for Pakistan. Stassen, the outgoing foreign aid chief, says he has barred those involved from another chance to bid on the job.

Frank B. Cliffe, vice president of the H.J. Heinz Company, told the Chamber of Commerce today that the guaranteed annual wage is "a beautiful rose" but it has thorns that can scratch.

United States Steel today chose Roger M. Blough, a corporate lawyer, to be chairman and chief executive officer of the corporation. He succeeds Benjamin Fairless who has retired. Blough is 51.. vice chairman of the board since 1952.

In Washington today, Indiana's Republican Governor Craig, said Indiana's Republican Senator Jenner, has made "neurotic" complaints about the Administrations' foreign policy. Jenner replied that Governor Craig is a "monkey." Each said the other was embarrassing Indiana.

Edward R. Murrow: May 3, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The deposit of ratifications of the treaties that incorporate the Federal German Republic in the Western defense family, is to take place day after tomorrow. Anyone able to remember vividly what was said about these treaties when they were in danger of defeat would expect the final completion of the ratification to ring out as an historic event of great importance. Now, one should be able to say, the West has arrived at the point it set out to reach; now Germany is in truth a member of the free world, now the West is correspondingly strengthened, and now can go on to negotiate from strength for a world of peace. Now it is able to seize on any proof of good faith from the Soviet Union and get along with negotiations. And since the Soviet Union has come up with a demonstration of good faith in negotiating an Austrian treaty, what could be more propitious? The news from Austria, where the talks about a treaty are making remarkable progress, is better than anyone dreamed would be possible a few weeks ago.

But something unpredictable has happened. The elation that should be registered in the capitals of the free world is strangely absent. And some hard realities are now coming into view. One of these is, that when the Soviet Union turns moderate it becomes a far more difficult antagonist than

when it is extreme and menacing. The West knows how to unite when it is faced with danger. It does not know how to do so when it is faced with a degree of compliance.

An even more important reality is that this show of moderation - by the Soviet Union in Europe, and by Communist China in Asia - is a change in strategy, not a change in purpose. The world still is in the grip of a power rivalry. The control of Germany and Japan still is the great prize, and what happens in these two countries will shape the future of international life for a long time to come. Communist strategy to gain control of these prizes ~~now~~ is not now a strategy of seizure. It is one of placation, of creating good will, of making defensive build-ups seem unnecessary.

Another reality that now comes into view is that ratification of the German treaties does not in fact make Germany a member of the Western defense system, and if we thought it did we were taken in by our own words. The treaties are ratified all right, but Germany is not armed. And if the Soviet Union can prevent it Germany will never be armed, or at least armed as a part of NATO. Before Germany can be armed an entirely new phase must be passed through, the phase of negotiating for the unification of Germany,

and failing to achieve it.

Instead of elation over the ratification of the treaties, the Western Allies are now concentrating on this new phase. The news today is that a draft of a note to the Soviet Union has been completed by diplomats of the Allies and the West German Republic, and will be laid before the Western foreign ministers this week end. This note invites the Soviet Union to meet this summer to discuss German unification. It should be said that it is not written with the idea that the Soviet Union is ready to negotiate sincerely to unify Germany. It is written in the opposite belief. It is an attempt to put Moscow on the defensive. It is described as an effort to get back the initiative which Moscow has seized with the negotiations of an Austrian treaty.

The West knows, of course, that Moscow has proclaimed that it will not discuss the future of Germany if the German treaties are ratified. It is trying to make Moscow eat these words. It assumes that Moscow will have to back down and cannot refuse to meet and talk about unification. So far so good. A minor Western victory looks possible.

But suppose the Russians do sit down and talk, what then? Moscow is expected to be preparing to propose a deal by which it recognizes the Bonn

government in return for the Western Powers recognizing East Germany. This process of mutual recognition will be put forward as a basis which makes unification easier to obtain, not harder. Already many Germans are softening toward this proposition.

But if the West recognizes East Germany, it gives the Communist regime an important part in drafting the terms of unification, and in administering any elections to be held. The West, of course, will insist on genuinely free elections. But if the East German communists have a hand in controlling them, they can hardly be free according to Western standards. Dr. Adenauer has always insisted that the East German regime cannot be recognized. But it is a paradox that this week, when Dr. Adenauer's policy has finally triumphed, his persuasiveness is already on the wane. The majority of Germans want unification more than they want anything else. They certainly want it more than they want to have an army that is incorporated in NATO. And the fact that Austria now looks forward to a future as a neutral state, uncommitted to either rival in the struggle for power, gives a good many Germans a similar aspiration.

The West knows this is a danger. But it figures that the Soviet Union will not pay the price of German unification if it means withdrawal from East Germany and a weakening of Soviet power all along the Iron Curtain.

That may be so, but it is not certain. At any rate, the coming conference - if it comes - can hardly be called negotiating from strength.

In matters of diplomacy, time, patience and perserverance are qualities essential to all statesmen. Yet, ~~there are times when, even possessed of these traits, our diplomats despair.~~ Darwin Kingsley once remarked that "there are no limitations in what you can do except the limitations in your own mind as to what you can not do." Whether or not one is inclined to regard this as "practical" advice, Frank Vanderlip surely was right in concluding:"Nothing is settled until it is settled right."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Admiral Radford says: "There is no question that a Communist buildup is going on on the Chinese mainland." The chairman of the joint chiefs of staff conferred with the President for almost an hour. Assistant Secretary of State Robertson who made the trip to Formosa with Radford, attended the meeting. After it was over the two men offered few details. Reporters asked if we plan to send Marines to Formosa. Radford said: "We are not sending any Marines." Reporters asked whether we plan to send any troops to Formosa. Radford said:"We probably will do what we have to do in the future."

In Viet Nam today, a general of a religious sect supporting Premier Diem was killed in action. Earlier, four of this general's batallions..perhaps 24-hundred men..had decided to join the premier in the fight against a rebelious group. Government forces are still tracking down the last group of rebels outside Saigon.

On Formosa, the Nationalist Foreign Office denies a local press report that the Nationalist Foreign Minister had hinted that China might agree to a cease-fire in Formosa Strait.

In Vienna tonight, it is reported that the Army has ordered all occupation forces to be ready to start withdrawing shortly..after an Austrian peace treaty is signed. But today, the ambassadors trying to settle this, ran into trouble. The Russians evidently went their own repatriation teams to be permitted to enter the country in unlimited numbers. They would arrange wholesale deportation of refugees who have fled from Iron Curtain countries..perhaps as many as 36-thousand persons. The western powers want to permit Austria to have a

larger army than the Russians..who would limit it to 53-thousand men.

In Washington today, the United States and Turkey signed the first international agreement for co-operative research in the peaceful use of atomic energy. The President said : "This may be a historic day."

Mr. Eisenhower conferred today with 29 key members of Congress on his foreign aid program. Later, Senate Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas said the Administration plans to give nearly a billion dollars worth of new military aid to Korea, Indo China and the Chinese on Formosa. Johnson described the meeting as "helpful and hopeful."

Senate ahd House conferees today agreed on an eight point eight per cent average increase for the government's 500-thousand postal workers. This would cost an estimated 178-million dollars a year. The President has indicated he would now approve a raise of more than seven point six per cent.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis says it has shipped more than six million "first shot" doses of Salk anti-polio vaccine. It has contracted for 18-million cubic centimeteres to provide first and second shots for 9 million school children.

Republican Senator Ives of New York says the limited supply of the vaccine constitutes a national emergency that demands immediate imposition of federal controls and priorities. Ives and ten other Senators have introduced a bill to compel the Welfare Department to set up a control program without delay.

Here in New York, the World-Telegram and Sun says it has learned from a top pharmaseautical source that the vaccine is pouring steadily into offices of many New York doctors.. but not a drop has been made available to the city's school children.

Great Britain has postponed its vaccination tests until American experts determine why some children, innocculated with the vaccine, have been stricken with polio.

Harold Stassen says a Senate investigation has disclosed an effort to "play favoritism" in awarding a grain storage contract for Pakistan. Stasses, the outgoing foreign aid chief, says he has barred those involved from another chance to bid on the job.

Frank B. Cliffe, vice president of the H. J. Heinz Company, told ahe chamber of Commerce today that the guaranteed annual wave is "a beautiful rose" but it has thorns that can scratch.

United States Steel today chose Roger M. Blough, a corporate lawyer, to be chairman and chief executive officer of the corporation. He succeeds Benjamin Fairless who has retired. Blough is 51...vice chairman of the board since 1952.

In Washington today, Indiana's Republican Governor, Craig, said Indiana's Republican Senator Jenner has made "neaurotic" complaints about the Administration's foreign policy. Jenner replied that Governor Craig is a "monkey". Each said the other was embarrassing Indiana.

The deposit of ratifications of the treaties that incorporate the Federal German Republic in the Eastern defense family, is to take place day after tomorrow. Anyone able to remember vividly what was said about these treaties when they were in danger of defeat would expect the final completion of the ratification to ring out as an historic event of great importance.

Now, one should be able to say, the West has arrived at the point it set out to react; now Germany is in truth a member of the free world, now the West is correspondingly strengthened, and now can go on to negotiate from strength for a world of peace. Now it is able to seize on any proof of good faith from the Soviet Union and get along with negotiations. And since the Soviet Union has come up with a demonstration of good faith in negotiating an Austrian treaty, what could be more propitious? The news from Austria, where the talks about a treaty are making remarkable progress, is better than anyone

dreamed would be possible a few weeks ago.

But something unpredictable has happened. The elation should be registered in the capitals of the free world is strangely absent. And some hard realities are now coming into view. One of these is, that when the Soviet Union turns moderate it becomes a far more difficult antagonist than when it is extreme and menacing. The West knows how to unite when it is faced with danger. It does not know how to do so when it is faced with a degree of compliance.

And even more important reality is that this show of moderation - by the SovietUnion in Europe, and by Communist China in Asia - is a change in strategy, not a change in purpose. The world still is in the grip of a power rivalry. The control of Germany and Japan still is the great prize, and what happens in these two countries will shape the future of international life for a long time to come. Communist strategy to gain control of these prizes is not now a strategy of seizure. It is one of placation, of creating good will, of making defensive build-ups seem unnecessary.

Another reality that now comes into view is that ratification of the German treaties does not in fact make Germany a member of the Western defense system, and if we thought it tid we were taken in by our own words. The treaties are ratified all right, but Germany is not armed. And if the Soviet Union can prevent it, Germany will never be armed, or at lease armed as a part of NATO. Before Germany can be armed an entirely new phase must be passed through, the phase of negotiations for the unification of Germany, and failing to achieve it.

Instead of elation over the ratification of the treaties, the Western Allies are now concentrating on this new phase. The news today is that a draft of note to the Soviet Union has been completed by diplomats of the Allies and the West German Republic, and well be laid before the Western foreign ministers

this week end. This note invites the Soviet Union to meet this summer to discuss German unification. It should be said that it is not written with the idea that the Soviet Union is ready to negotiate sincerely to unify Germany. It is written in the opposite belief. It is an attempt to put Moscow on the defensive. It is described as an effort to get back the initiative which Moscow has seized with the negotiations of an Austrian treaty

The West knows, of course, that Moscow has proclaimed that it will not discuss the future of Germany if the German treaties are ratified. It is trying to make Moscow eat these words. It assumes that Moscow will have to back down and cannot refuse to meet and talk about unification. So far so good. A minor Western victory looks possible.

But suppose the Russians do sit down and talk, what then? Moscow is expected to be preparing to propose a deal by which it recognizes the Bonn government in return for the Western Powers recognizing East Germany. This process of mutual recognition will be put forward as a basis which makes unification easier to obtain, not harder. Already many Germans are softening toward this proposition.

But if the West recognizes East Germany, it gives the Communist regime an important part in drafting the terms of unification, and in administering any elections to be held. The West, of course, will insist on genuinely free elections. But if the East German communists have a hand in controlling them, they can hardly be free according to Western standards. Dr. Adenauer has always insisted that the East German regime cannot be recognized. But it is a paradox that this week, when Dr. Adneauer's policy has finally triumphed, his persuasiveness is already on the wane. The majority of Germans want unification more than they want anything else. They certainly want it more than they want to have an army that is incorporated in NATO. And the fact that Austria now looks

forward to a future as a neautral state, uncommitted to either rival in the struggle for power, gives a good many Germans a similar aspiration.

The West knows this is a danger. But it figures that the Soviet Union will not pay the price of German unification if it means withdrawal from East Germany and a weakening of Soviet power all along the Iron Curtain. That may be so, but it is not certain. At any rate, the coming conference - if it comes - can hardly be called negotiating from strength.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON : COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In matters of diplomacy, time, patience and perseverance are qualities essential to all statesmen. Darwin Kingsley once remarked that "there are no limitations in what you can do except the limitations in your own mind as to what you can not do." Whether or not one is inclined to regard this as "practical" advice, Frank Vanderlip surely was right in concluding:"Nothing is settled until it is settled right."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday May 4, 1955

This is the news:

The President said today that no child will be deprived of the Salk anti-polio vaccine because of innability to pay. Mr. Eisenhower told reporters: before any youngsters suffer because their parents could not pay for the vaccine, he would consider having the federal government buy all of the available supply for free distribution through the states. The President still favors the voluntary plan of distribution despite some Congressional demands for compulsory federal controls. And he is confident that the Welfare Department's plan to provide the vaccine for all youngsters between the ages of five and nine by August first--will work.

The Public Health Service Reported today that the supplies of the vaccine have fallen nearly seven million doses behind estimates of a week ago. So far ten-and-a-half million doses have been approved for distribution. Another four million are being held back for more data.

Mr. Eisenhower was asked today about Mrs. Eisenhower's illness. The President said he thought this was a legitimate question. He said Mrs. Eisenhower is in good health despite a long battle with a virus infection. Her general health in the last two years has been

better than the NORMAL average of her health over the past ten years. The President said his wife has an allergy to some of the medicines usually prescribed in virus attacks. And while she is not as robust and strong as some people, the President said Mrs. Eisenhower is a good healthy person.

On the matter of Formosa the President said: We've taken a sort of wait-and-see position with respect to talks with Red China...He has heard no suggestion that we establish a permanent military base on Formosa.. If the Communists should attack the off-shore islands of Quemoy and Matsu, the President said he would try to decide whether the attack was aimed exclusively at those islands or ultimately at Formosa itself. He pointed out that while the Communists have made it clear they are out to re-take Formosa they have not announced any intentions to conquer Quemoy and Matsu.

In answer to questions the President also told reporters: the Administration's flexible farm program is good legislation...It needs more time to prove itself. He emphatically favors a plan to create a new military manpower reserve...he never was consulted during the war on any post-war matters; therefore had nothing to do with the

Yalta conference.

Nationalist China's Ambassador to Washington predicted today that in any talks with the United States, Red China will insist that we clear out of the Formosa area. ~~Dr. Wellington Koo said Quemoy and Matsu are "of secondary importance and even insignificance" to the Communists. And he fears the Communists have no intention to seek a peaceful settlement of the Formosa problem except on their own terms.~~

Today, Communist Mig fighters challenged Nationalist ~~plane~~ planes in the Matsu area for the first time. There ~~were~~ was no damage to the Nationalist planes.

In West Germany, the Constiutional Court ruled that the French-German agreement on the Saar is constiutional. And in West Germany tomorrow, as soon as the British and French deposit their treaties ratifying the Paris agreements, the West Germans will become an independent nation.

The ~~Soviet~~ COMMUNIST PARTY paper Pravda today severly criticized a wide range of Soviet government and ~~Soviet~~ party organizations: everything from the production of electric power, to potatoes. And ~~mm~~ the censors permit American reporters to cable that western observers in Moscow consider

this "interesting and significant." That's because most of the farm production drive that was criticized has been sparked by Kruschchev, the first secretary of the Communist party.

In Vienna today, the Russians agreed to abandon their demand to include an article on refugee repatriation in the Austrian peace treaty. Informed sources say good progress was made at today's meeting of the Big Four ambassadors.

In Washington, the President's trade program survived its first floor tests. Republican Senator Malone's substitute plan was shouted down by a voice vote. Indications are that no drastic changes will be made.

Former President Hoover told the United States Chamber of Commerce that the federal budget "could be balanced overnight" if the views of his Commission on Government Organization are adopted in full. And Democratic Senator Byrd of Virginia said the balance could be achieved in the year beginning July first through a four per cent cut in the budget proposed by the President.

Democratic governors meeting in Washington charged today that the Eisenhower Administration is guilty of complacency towards unemployment.... and neglect and indifference towards farmers. Michigan's governor Williams said dairy farmers in his state are "losing their shirts." New York's Governor Harriman said Republicans are talking about good businness "but its good business for Big Business." Mississippi's Governor White said that because of restrictions on cotton production "chaotic conditions have been brought about in the the farm life" of his state.

And a Birmingham jury today acquitted [redacted] Former Prosecuting Attorney Ferrell of the murder of a crime fighter in Pheonix City, Alabama. It took the jury 13 hours to decide that Ferrell was not guilty of the murder last June of A.L. Patterson, the Democratic nominee for attorney general who had vowed to rid the city of ~~[illegible]~~ racketeering.

Edward R. Murrow: May 4, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The crisis in South Vietnam is getting worse. Some seven hundred local and regional officials from all parts of the country came to Saigon today, trying to decide whether to oust Emperor Bao Dai, or whether just to oblige him to yield his powers to Premier Diem. They could decide to set up a constitutional monarchy with Bao Dai as merely a figurehead ruler. Bao Dai, who is still on the French Riviera, today asked Diem to disavow all action taken by what he termed "a seditious minority which is far from representing our people, and risks being carried away by the Communists." By which he apparently means the meeting in Saigon today.

In this confused situation a spokesman for our State Department said it's not true that we favor the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in free Vietnam. He said it's up to the Vietnamese to resolve their own problems and decide their own form of government. Nevertheless, Secretary of State Dulles is apparently still determined to keep Diem in office.

The French and Bao Dai claim that Premier Diem's so-called "revolutionary committee" has been infiltrated by the Communists. American authorities say privately that this is not true. So we have a four-cornered situation - Premier Diem and his supporters, Emperor Bao Dai, the French and the

Americans. Apparently no two of the four can agree as to what should be done.

Today on the Riviera, Bao Dai conferred with Diem's brother in an effort to find a way out of the crisis, but nothing was settled. It is reasonably clear that the forces that want freedom in South Vietnam are disorganized, and that the only well-organized revolutionary apparatus in the country is the Communist-led Viet Minh. Premier Diem may fear that the Communists ~~may~~ will take over from the inside, for he continues to plead for Bao Dai's support.

My colleague David Schoenbrun has spent an hour-and-a-half with Bao Dai on the Riviera during the last two days. He reports that Bao Dai is not personally hostile to Diem, and wants to find a compromise acceptable to all parties, including the United States and France. The absent ~~Emperor~~ CHIEF OF STATE is not bitter that American policy prefers Diem to himself. He feels that the United States gave support to Diem hastily, put too much reliance on one man. Schoenbrun reports that Bao Dai insists on the importance of his royal position, which he says is the only juridical and moral answer to the Communist Ho Chi Minh's claim to be the rightful president of all Vietnam. He claims that Premier Diem has no mandate ~~upon~~ FROM the people. Bao Dai feels

that as the sovereign he should not descend into the political arena, and involve himself in conflict with Diem. He wants to remain above the storm as the supreme arbiter. Bao Dai says he is trying to find a formula which will avoid facing Mr. Dulles with a choice between Diem and Bao Dai. But he wants at the same time to cut the ground from under the revolutionary committee, which he thinks represents just as grave a danger to Diem and the American interests as to Bao Dai and the French. It might be observed that the Riviera is not the ideal place for the cutting of such ground, but that's what Bao Dai says he's trying to do. # He is hoping for something like a high Council of State, limited to five or six top Vietnamese personalities, including Premier Diem. These men would then try to order the revolutionary committee to disband, offering amnesty and positions of power to those members who would rally to the new Council. The Council would then call on Bao Dai to come home, telling him he must transfer his absolute powers to the Council in order to create a constitutional monarchy. As Bao Dai sees it, this would be a fine solution for all concerned. # The United States wouldn't have to choose between Diem and Bao Dai. ~~Diem's~~ face would be saved, since he would remain as Premier until the change had been effected. His opponents would be satisfied, since Diem would no

longer be a one-man ruler with supreme powers. Bao Dai would remain as the figurehead emperor, but he would be relieved of running his country's affairs, which he hasn't been doing anyway.

If Diem should proclaim a republic and ask for recognition, the French have threatened to pull out their troops and wash their hands of the whole mess. If this happens we will inherit the mess, will face the choice whether we will send in our own troops - whether we will take care of eight hundred thousand anti-communist refugees from the North, who are now being cared for by French forces - or whether we will abandon them to their fate. Unless some formula can be found to resolve this four-cornered conflict, Vietnam will be lost, and another considerable strain will have been put upon the Western Alliance.

The political situation in Vietnam is complicated by a number of factors, not the least of which is a struggle for power from within. And in this instance, at least, action and not words will be required. Of course, C.C. Colton pointed out a long time ago that "all too often we pay statesmen for what they say instead of what they do." But in the end, it's pretty much as Napoleon Bonaparte concluded: "The greatest orator in the world, he said, is success."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President said today that no child will be deprived of the Salk anti-polio vaccine because of innability to pay. Mr. Fisenhower told reporters: before any youngsters suffer because their parents could not pay for the vaccine, he would consider having the federal government but all of the available supply for free distribution through the states. The President still favors the voluntary plan of distribution despite some Congressional demands for compulsory federal controls. And he is confident that the Welfare Department's plan to provide the vaccine for all youngsters between the ages of five and nine by August first --will work.

The Public Health Service Reported today that the supplies of the vaccine have fallen nearly seven million doses behind estimates of a week ago. So far ten-and-a-half million doses have been approved for distribution. Another four million are being held back for more data.

Mr. Eisenhower was asked today about Mrs. Eisenhower's illness. The President said he thought this was a legitimate question. He said Mrs. Eisenhower is in good health despite a long battle with a virus infection. Her general health in the last two years has been better than the general average of her health over the past ten years. The President said his wife has an allergy to some of the medicines usually prescribed in virus attacks. And while she is not as robust ans strong as some people, the President said Mrs. Eisenhower is a good healthy person.

On the matter of Formosa the President said: We've taken a sort of wait-and-see position with respect to talks with Red China..He has heard

no suggestion that we establish a permanent military base on Formosa..If the Communists should attack the off-shore islands of Quemoy and Matsu, the President said we would try to decide whether the attack was aimed exclusively at those islands or ultimately at Formosa itself. H e pointed out that while the Communists have made it clear they are out to re-take Formosa they have not announced any intentions to conquer Quemoy and Matsu.

In answer to questions the President also told reporters: The Administration's flexible farm program is good legislation...It needs more time to prove itself..He emphatically favors a plan to create a new military manpower reserve...he never was consulted during the war on any post-war matters; therefore had nothing to do with the Yalta conference.

Nationalist China's Ambassador to Washington predicted today that in any talks with the United States, Red China will insist that we clear out of the Formosa area.

Today, Communist Mig fighters challenged Nationalist planes in the Matsu area for the first time. There was no damage to the Nationalist planes.

In West Germany, the Constitutional Court ruled that the French-German agreement on the Saar is constitutional. And in West Germany tomorrow, as soon as the British and French deposit their treaties ratifying the Paris agreements, th West Germans will become an independent nation.

The Communist Party paper, "Pravda", today severly criticized a wide range of Soviet government and party organizations: everything from the production of electric power to potatoes. And the censors permit American reporters to cable that western observers in Moscow consider this "interesting and significant." That's because most of the farm production drive that was criticized has been sparked by Kruschev, the first secretary of the Communist Party.

In Vienna today, the Russians agreed to abandon their demand to include an article on refugee repatriation in the Austrian peace treaty. Informed sources say good progress was made at today's meeting of the Big Four ambassadors.

In Washington, the President's trade program survived its first floor tests. Republican Senator Malone's substitute plan was shouted down by a voice vote. Indications are that no drastic changes will be made.

Former President Hovover told the United States Chamber of Commerce that the federal budget "could be balanced overnight" if the views of his Commission of Government Organization are adopted in full. And Democratic Senator Byrd of Virginia said the balance could be achieved in the year beginning July first through a four per cent cut in the budget proposed by the President.

Democratic governors meeting in Washington charged today that the Eisenhower Adminiatration is guilty ofcomplacency towards unemployment...and neglect and indifference toward farmers. Michigan's governor Williams said dairy farmers in his state are "losing their shirts." New York's Governor Harriman said Republicans are talking about good business "but its good business for Big Business." Mississippi's Governor White said that because of restrictions on cotton production "chaotic conditions have been brought about in the farm life" of his state.

And a Birmingham jury today acquitted Former Prosecuting Attorney Ferrell of the murder of a crime fighter in Phoenix City, Alabama. It took the jury 13 hours to decide that Ferrell was not guilty of the murder last June of A. L. Patterson, the Democratic nominee for attorney general who had vowed to rid the city of racketeering.

The crisis in South Vietnam is getting worse. Some seven hundred local and regional officials from all parts of the country came to Saigon today, trying to decide whether to oust Emperor Bao Dai, or whether just to oblige him to yield his pweers to Premier Diem. They could decide to set up a constitutional monarchy with Bao Dai as merely a figurehead ruler. Bao Dai, who is still on the French Reviera, today asked Diem to disavow all action taken by what he termed "a seditious minority which is far from representing our people, and risks being carried away by the Communists." By which he apparently means the meeting in Saigon today.

In this confused situation a spokesman for our State Department said it's not true that we favor the establishemnt of a constititional monarchy in free Vietnam. He said it's up to the Vietnamese to resolve their own problems and decide theor own form of government. Nevertheless, Secretary of State Dulles is apparently still determined to keep Diem in office.

The French and Bao Dai claim that Premier Diem's so called "revolutionary committee" has been infiltrated by the communists. American authorities say privately that this is not true. So we have a four cornered situation Premier Diem and his supporters, Emperor Bai Dai, the French and the Americans. Apparently no two of the four can agree as to what should be done.

Today on the Riviera, Bao Dai conferred with Diem's brother, in an effort to find a way out of the crisis, but nothing was settled. It is reasonably clear that the forces that want freedom in South Vietnam are disorganized, and that the only well-organized revolutionary apparatus in the country is the Communist-led Viet Minh. Premier Diem may fear that the Communists will take over from the inside, for he continues to plead for Bao-Dai's support.

My colleague David Schoenbrun has spend an hour-and-a-half with Bao Dai on the Riviera during the last two days. He reports that Bao-Dai is not personally hostile to Diem, and wants to find a compromise acceptable to all parties, including the United States and France. The absent Chief of State is not bitter that American policy prefers Deim to himself. He feels that the United States gave support to Diem hastily, put too much reliance on one man. Schoenbrun reports that Bao Dai insists on the importance of his royal position, which he says is the only juridical and moral answer to the Communist Ho Chi Minh's claim to be the rightful president of all Vietnam. He claims that Premier Diem has no mandate from the people. Bao Dai feels that as the soverign, he should not descend into the political arena, and involve himself in conflict with Diem. He wants to remain above the storm as the supreme arbiter. Bao Dai says he is trying to find a formula which willavoid facing Mr. Dulles with a choice between Diem and Bao Dai. But he wants at the same time to cut the ground from under the revolutionary committee, which he things represents just as grave a danger to Diem and the American interests as Bao Dai and the French. It might be observed that the Riviera is not the idealplace for the cutting of such ground, but that's what Bao Dai says he's trying to do.

He is hoping for something like a high Council of State, limited to five or six top Vietnamese personalities, including Premier Diem. These men would then try to order the revolutionary committee to disband, offering amnesty and positions of power to those members who would rally to the new council. The council would then call on Bao Dai to come home, telling him he must transfer his absolute powers to the Council in order to create a constitutional monarchy. As Bao Dai sees it, this would be a fine solution for all concerned.

The United States wouldn't have to choose between Diem and Bao Dai. Diem's face would be saved, since he would remain as Premier until the change had been effected. His opponents sould be satisfied, since Diem would no longer be a one-man ruler with supreme powers. Bao Dai would remain as the figurehead emperor, but he would be relieved of running his country's affairs, which he hasn't been doing anyway.

If Diem should proclaim a republic and ask for recognition, the French have threatened to pull out their troops and wash their hands of the whole mess. If this happens we will inherit the mess, will face the choice whether we will send in our own troops - whether we will take care of eight hundred thousand anti-Communist refugees from the North, who are now being cared for by the French forces - or whether we will abandon them to their fate. Unless some formula can be found to resolve this four-cornered conflict, Vietnam will be lost, and another considerable strain will have been put upon the Western Alliance.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The political situation of Vietnam is complicated by a number of factors, not the least of which is a struggle for power from within. And in this instance, at least, action and not words will be required. Of course, C.C. Colton pointed out a long time ago that "all too often we pay statesmen for what they say instead of what they do." But in the end, it's pretty much as Napoleon Bonaparte concluded: "The greatest orator in the world," he said, "is success."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday, May 5, 1955

This is the news:

The West German Republic today became a soverign state. And Chancellor Adenauer's government, representing 50 million Germans, made it clear that the end of ten years of allied occupation is clouded only by the fact that 18-million Germans in the Soviet zone are still not free. [We'll have a report from Germany in a few minutes.]

The Moscow radio says today's historic event means "the Bonn revenge seekers now have received permission to re-arm."

And Secretary of State Dulles says: today marks the death knell of Russia's attempt to keep West Germany out of the west European defense system. He feels that West Germany's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "brings nearer the unification of Germany"... although he did not explain this. Dulles points out that Soviet policy towards Germany has failed.. they must now find a new policy and put the best face they can on the old one to cover up its failure.

In Vienna today, the four ambassadors working out an Austrian peace treaty again report good progress. But the western delegates and the Russians are split over the future of American and

British-developed oil fields which are now under Soviet control in East Austria.

Viet Nam's chief of state, Bao Dai, made it known today that he will leave his Riviera villa tomorrow for Paris. He intends to make a personal appeal to the western powers to maintain his status as chief of state. In Saigon today, two Congresses moved to strip Bao Dai of all his powers. A four-thousand-man "National Congress" (declared) by acclamation that Bao Dai's rule has ended. And a congress of 700 local and provincial councilors and tribal chiefs demanded that the chief of (STATE'S) powers be given to Premier Diem who is supported by the United States. This group would leave it to the National Assembly to depose Bao Dai. Both congresses called for national elections within four to six months to chose a national assembly (AND) set up a workable government.

The Chinese Communists today carried out one of their heaviest shellings of the year against the Quemoys. The Nationalists say that Red artillery fired 150 rounds on little Quemoy from Amoy..which is four miles away.

In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles (TOLD) the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he finds "a certain sense of encouragement" in the general world situation. He says its based on "a series of small but perhaps significant signs." He feels that "the time may be nearing when those who have been seeking the conquest of freedom will in fact put (THEIR) foreign relations on a more tolerable basis." Mr. Dulles also told the Senators that he sees no early end to our mutual security program of grants and loans to friendly nations. He thinks we will have a program of this type "for a considerable length of time." And even if the program is halted suddenly, Mr. Dulles says it will take about two years for the pipelines to dry up..to deliver the tanks and guns and military aid orders but not yet off the assembly line. The Secretary says (THE) price we are paying for the aid program is "reasonable when measured in terms of attainable results."

Dag Hammershuld, the secretary-general of the United Nations, said today that he feels a peace "challenge in the air." And he disclosed that new negotiations have been started with the Chinese Communists on the release of American flyers jailed as spies. He would

not disclose any details.

The Public Health Service reports eight new cases of polio among persons innoculated with the Salk vaccine. That makes a total of 41 confirmed cases. In all, the states reported a total of 147 new polio cases last week...20 per cent more than were listed for the same week in 1954. The National Foundation For Infantile Paralysis today authorized the immediate shipment of more than a million shots of THE vaccine to 12 states, Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone and certain Indian reservations. Until today no vaccine had gone to these areas for the school children's innoculation program. Two states... New York and Washington..have asked the Foundation to delay their shipments.

The House today voted for a return of the Truman policy of supporting basic farm crops at 90 per cent of the parity price. The vote was 206 to 201. This victory of House democrats may not be a permanent one. Its uncertain that the Senate will consider any farm legislation this year. And even if the Congress decided to abandon the present system of flexible supports the President would probably veto the bill.

The long-delayed atomic explosion test in Nevada was carried out today. But there are no reports yet on what happened to "Survival City".. the civil defense test town.

In Washington administration officials said the President's proposed atomic-powered merchant ship can be built in two years..at a cost of 30 to 35 million dollars. But Republican Representative Cole of New York thinks it would be "a phantom ship and a waste of money." And Chairman Price of an atomic energy subcommittee, thinks it might be better for the Administration to give the idea more thought.

The Defense Department discloses that the McDonnel Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis has now built an aircraft that can be converted in flight from a helicopter to an airplane and back to a helicopter again.

And seven western states today had a air raid alert.. by mistake. The air force blames it on a delay in properly identifying American bombers flying in from the Pacific.

And now, from West Germany, a recorded report by my colleague Dick Hottelet:

(runs 4;45..cue: Now back ERM in NY)

In Washington today the Senate voted unanimously to give all ex-presidents a 22-thousand 500dollar pension..with special office space.. a staff of assistants and free mailing privileges.

The bill also provides a pension of 10-thousand dollars a year for the widows of presidents.

For those who might argue tonite that West Germany should not have been granted sovereignity, these words from Thomas Macauley would seem appropriate:"Many politicians lay it down as a self-evident proposition, he said, that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom. But this maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who had resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, May 5, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... And, now, from West Germany a recorded report by my colleague, Dick Hottelet.

HOTTELET: West Germany today received its sovereignty soberly and without elation. This is not the German Fourth of July. It is more like graduation day. Joy is well-tempered by the thoughts of the problems and responsibilities that lie ahead. The word "historic" tends to be overworked, but this has been an historic day in the real sense of the word. The ceremonies began this morning at ten o'clock with a meeting of the allied High Commission. This body has been the supreme authority in West Germany since September 1949. It has ruled under anoccupation statute and its authority stems from the unconditional surrender of Germany ten years ago. Today, the allied High Commission met for the last time and issued a brief proclamation, revoking the occupation statute and abolishing itself. That was all there was to it, just a small group of men in dark suits or striped pants in a conference room of what has now become the American Embassy.

When themeeting was finished both the actors and the audience quietly disbanded. No German spectators had come to watch them drive up, none were there when they left. At noon the same changed to Chancellor Adenauer's office. Again, the only people present were high officials and correspondents. The Chancellor and the newly-converted British and French Ambassadors sat down at two little tables under a crystal chandelier in the middle of the big Cabinet room. From two minutes to twelve until three minutes after twelve the sound of history was the scratching of pens and the whirring of cameras. The bound volumes of two of the Paris treaties were handed across the table. Germany and France exchanged letters on the Saar. At this NX moment West Germany became a sovereign state and the occupation forces became its guests. The moment passed,the actors again quietly rose and walked out.

Thenext act opened in Parliament, down the street, and here for the first time there was more than formal ceremony. Chancellor Adenauer had planned to appear before the Bundestag himself and announce German sovereignty, but Under the Bundestag rules a statement by the Chancellor may be followed by debate and the Social Democrats were waiting for a chance to attack him and his policy and particularly this occasion, so, the President of the Bundestag, Hermann Gerstenmaier, made the announcement - the Federal Republic of Germany is now sovereign. He was applauded only from the Government benches and then he went on to express thoughts that were really in everyone's minds today. Even though the occupation was not oppressive, he said, we are conscious of the meaning ofthis hour. We must remember that the Bundestag now assumes responsibility morepressing and direct. We must do everything to achieve reunification. We are united in this hour with all Germans in hope and prayer that the hour of freedom may strike for all Germany in a peaceful world.

And Socialist opposition leader, Erich Ollenauer, followed to say that today was no cause to celebrate, that NATO and the treaties seriously limit German freedom of action. He said that unity must remain the primary goal of German policy. The Government had not called upon the people to celebrate this day, but little observances were held in federal offices. Flags were raised on Government buildings and at his own small ceremony Chancellor Adenauer read a proclamation to the German people. In it he declared there is only place for us in the world, at the side of the free peoples. Our goal is a free and united Germany in a free and united Europe. A small brass band oompahed its way through thenational anthem, a platoon of border police, thirty strong, presented arms, and that was that. Outside the main gate stood a hundred and fifty curious spectators, some of whom did not know what was going on.

This evening, the new Ambassadors presented their credentials to President Theodor Heuss, except for the American. Although the United States has worked for this day with all its might for the

past five years,the Senate did not get around to confirming the appointment of James Bryant Conant. All he presented tonight was his good wishes. They are no unimportant. Maybe they're worth more than credentials to those Germans who have fought (?) over this historic date. For them, it is less the end of an era than the beginning of one, a new era with all the old problems and all the old dangers (? ? ?) except more urgent.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The West German Republic today became a soverign state. And Chancellor Adenauer's government, representing 50 million Germans, made it clear that the end of ten years of allied occupation is clouded only by the fact that 18-million Germans in the Soviet zone are still not free. We'll have a report from Germany in a few minutes.

The Moscow radio says today's historic event means "the Bonn revenge seekers now have received permission to re-arm."

And Secretary of State Dulles says: today marks the death knell of Russia's attempt to keep West Germany out of the west European defense system. He feels that West Germay's entry into the North Atlantic treaty Organization "brings nearer the unification of Germany"...although he did not explain this. Dulles points out that Soviet policy towards Germany has failed..they must now fine a new policy and put the best face they can on the old one to cover up its failure.

In Vienna today, the four ambassadors working out an Austrian peace treaty again report good progress. But the western delegates and the Russians are split over the future of American and British developed oil fields which are now under Soviet control in East Austria.

Vietnam's chief of state Bao Dai, made it known today that he will leave his Riviera villa tomorrow for Paris. He intends to make a personal appeal to the Western powers to maintain his status as chief of state. In Saigon today, two Congressms moved to strip Bao Dai of all his powers. A four thousand-man "National Congress" declared by acclamation that Bao Dai's rule has ended. And a congress of 700 local and provincial councilors and tribal

chiefs demanded that the chief of state's powers be given to Premier Diem who is supported by the United States. This group would leave it to the National Assembly to depose Bao Dai. Both congresses called for national elections within four to six months to chose a national assembly and set up a workable government.

The Chinese Communists today carried out one of their heaviest shellings of the year against the Quemoys. The Nationalists say that Red artillery fired 150 rounds on the little Quemoy from Amoy..which is four miles away.

In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he finds "a certain sense of encouragement in the general world situation. He says it's based on "a series of small but but perhaps significant signs." He feels that"the time may be nearing when those who have been seeking the conquest of freedom will in fact put their foreign relations in a more tolerable basis." Mr. Dulles also told the Senators that he sees no early end to our mutual security program of grants and loans to friendly nations. He thinks we will have a program of this type "for a considerable length of time." And even if the program is halted suddenly, Mr. Dulles says it will take about two years for the pipelines to try up ..to deliver the tanks and guns and military aid ordered but not yet off the assembly line. The Secretary says the price we are paying for the aid program is "reasonable when measured in terms of attainable results."

Dag Hammerskjold, the secretary-general of the United Nations, said today that he feels a peace "challenge in the air." And he discloses that new negotiations have been started with the Chinese Communists on the release of American flyers jailed as spies. He would not disclose any details.

The Public Health Service reports eight new cases of polio among persons innoculated with the Salk vaccine. That makes a total of 41 confirmed cases.

In all, the states reported a total of 147 new polio cases last week..20 per cent more than were listed for the same week in 1954. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis today authorized the immediate shipments of more than a million shots of the vaccine to 12 states, Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone and certain Indian reservations. Until today no vaccine had gone to these areas for the school children's innoculation program. Two states..New York and Washington..have asked the Foundation to delay their shipments.

The House today voted for a return of the Truman policy of supporting basic farm crops at 90 per cent of parity price. The vote was 206 to 201. This victory of House Democrats may not be a permanent one. Its uncertain that the Senate will consider any farm legislation this year. And even if the Congress decided to abandon the present system of flexibe supports the President would probably veto the bill.

The long delayed atomic explosion test in Nevada was carried out today. But there are no reports yet on what happened to "Survival City"..the civil defense test town.

In Washington administration officials said the President's proposed atomic - powered merchant ship can be built in two years...at a cost of 10 to 35 million dollars. But Republican Representative Cole of New York thinks it would be "a phantom ship and a waste of money." And Chairman Price of an atomic energy subcommittee, thinks it might be better for the Administration to give the idea more thought.

The Defense Department discloses that the McDonnel Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis has now build an aircraft than can be converted in flight from a helicopter to an airplane and back to a helicotter again.

And seven western states today had an air raid alert..by mistake. The air force blames it on a delay improperly identifying American bombers flying in from the Pacific.

And now, from West Germany, a recorded report by my colleague, Dick Hottelet.

HOTTELET: West Germany today received its soverignty soberly and without elation. This is not the German Fourth of July. It is more like a graduation day. Joy is well-tempered by the thoughts of the problems and responsibilities that lie ahead. The word "historic" tends to be overworked, but this has been an historic day in the real sense of the word. The ceremonies began this morning at ten o'clock with a meeting of the allied High Commission. This body has been the supreme authority in West Germany since September 1949. It has ruled under an occupation statute and its authority stems from the unconditional surrender of Germany ten years ago. Today, the allied High Commission met for the last time and issued a brief proclamation, revoking the occupation statute and abolishing itself. That was all there was to it, just a small group of men in dark suits or striped pants in a conference room of what has now become the American Embassy.

When the meeting was finished both the actors and audience quietly disbanded. No German spectators had come to watch them drive up, none were there when they left. At noon the scene changed to Chancellor Adenauer's office. Again, the only people present were high officials and correspondents. The Chancellor and the newly-converted British and French Ambassadors sat down at two little tables under a crystal chandelier in the middle of the big Cabinet room. From two minutes to twelve until three minutes after twelve the sound of history was the scratching of pens and the whirring of cameras. The bound volumes of two of the Paris treaties were handed across the table. Germany and France exchanged letters on the Saar. At this moment West Germany became a soverign state and the occupation forces became its guests. The moment passed, and the actors again quietly rose and walked out.

The next act opened in Parliament down the street, and here for the first time there was more than formal ceremony. Chancellor Adenauer had planned to appear before the Bundestag himself and announce German soveright, but under Bundestag rules a statement by the Chancellor may be followed by debate and the Social Democrats were waiting for a chance to attack him and his policy and particularly this occasion, so, the President of the Bundestag, Herman Gerstenmaier, made the announcement - the Federal Republic of Germany is now soverign. He was applauded only from the government benches and then he went on to express thoughts what were really in everyone's minds today. Even though the occupation was not oppressive, he said, we are conscious of the meaning of this hour. We must remember that the Bundestag now assumes responsibility more pressing and direct. We must do everything to achieve reunification. We are united in this hour with all Germany in hope and prayer that the hour of freedom may strike for all Germany in a peaceful world.

And Socialist opposition leader, Erlich Ollenauer, followed to say that today was no cause to celebrate, that NATO and the treaties seriously limit German freedom of action. He said that unity must remain the primary goal of German policy. The Government had not called upon the people to celebrate this day, but little observances were held of federal offices. Flags were raised on Government buildings and at his own small ceremony Chancellor Adenauer reada proclamation to the German people. In it he declared there is only peace for us in the world, at the side of the free peoples. Our goal is a free and united Germany in a free and united Europe. A small brass band oompahed its way through the national anthem, a platoon of border police, thirty strong, presented arms, and that was that. Outside the main gate stood a hundred and fifty curious spectators, some of whom did not know what was going on.

This evening, the new Ambassadors presented their credentials to President Theodor Heuss, except for the American. Although the United States has worked for this day with all its might for the past five years, the Senate did not get around to confirming the appointment of James Bryant Conant. All he presented tonight was his good wishes. They are not unimportant. Maybe they're worth more than credentials to those Germans who have fought over this historic date. For them, it is less the end of an era than the beginning of one, a new era with all the old problems and all the old dangers except more urgent.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: In Washington today the Senate voted unanimously to give all ex-presidents a 22-thousand 500 dollar pension..with special office space..a staff of assistants and free mailing privileges.

The bill also provides a pension of 10-thousand dollars a year for the widows of presidents.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: For those who might argue tonight that West Germany should not have been granted soverignty, these words from Thomas Macauley would seem apporpriate:"Many politicians lay it down as a self-evident proposition, he said, that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom." But this maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who had resolved not to go into the water until he had learned to swim."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday May 6, 1955

This is the news:

The government has stopped approving any anti-polio vaccine. But Surgeon General Scheele told a House committee this does not mean that the vaccine is under suspicion. He's confident it's excellent. The government merely wants to be certain that it is using every conceivable safeguard. And so all approval has been withheld while a group of scientists, meeting in Washington this week, decides what to do next. Dr. Sheele is confident that government inspections will be [redacted] resumed in a few days. He stresses that there is no cause for alarm. Innoculations should proceed with supplies already cleared. Dr. Scheele says that despite 44 cases of polio reported among children who have had their first "shot" there is no cause for alarm when one remembers that from four to six million youngsters have had the first shot. [redacted] Dr. Scheele says none of the 44 children who have polio is known to be ill because of the vaccine. The manufacturing of the vaccine is continuing. New production will be held in storage until the government decides whether more thorough tests should be made [redacted] before it is released.

Dr. Salk, one of the scientists attending the Washington conference, says the group is studying all aspects of the problem

created by the withdrawal of the Cutter vaccine. He urged studies "on all aspects of this problem" from the beginning.

The government reported today that employment rose by a record one and a quarter million jobs from early March to early April. And the number of jobless in the country decreased by 200-thousand persons to under 3-million.

Germany today officially became the 15th member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. And Secretary of State Dulles, before flying to Paris, said: "A new Europe, united, free and secure" is assured with Germany's entrance into NATO. Mr. Dulles said that if the talks now under way on an Austrian treaty end successfully, he'll fly to Vienna from Paris to sign that document.

The ambassadors negotiating the Austrian treaty report that they have made considerable progress this week. And as they recessed until Monday, the British [redacted] made it clear that they fully expect an agreement from the Russians..that all of their doubts have been dissipated. The extent of the concessions made by the Russians is said to exceed anything the British expected.

The State Department made it known today, that we have great sympathy for ANY Nationalist course in south Viet Nam, "which is free and effective." We are still supporting Premier Diem. Although the State department spokesman would not interpret this, other officials says its designed to imply that we are ready to support Diem, if he renounces Bao Dai, the chief of state, and sets up a Republic.

~~Dispatches from Saigon quoted a high government informant as saying that Viet Nam will be proclaimed a Republic in its assured of the backing of Washington, London and Paris.~~

The Chinese Nationalists say they have now PLANTED mines in waters close to Red China..to halt any invasion moves directed against the Nationalist-held off-shore islands...and to choke off shipping to the port of Foochow.

Foreign correspondents on Formosa have registered complaints with the Nationalist government, and the American Military Assistance Group. The correspondents say they don't have a minimum working relationship with the Americans. And they say, the Chinese are withholding from them virtually all information.

In Washington, John B. Hollister, named by the President to be the new foreign aid chief, conferred with Mr. Eisenhower and then told reporters: the mutual security program must continue for peace and security reasons.

Out in Survival City, Nevada, the experts are now evaluating the effects of yesterday's atomic explosion. Harold Goodwin, the atomic test chief of the Civil Defense Administration, says the results show that all residents of the town, within one mile of the explosion, probably would have been killed by falling debris and radiation. Goodwin says that farther out, the primary injuries would have been ruptured ear drums caused by the force of the explosion. There was a good deal of evidence that outside the one mile ring, survival would have been possible for families living in the right kind of house with the right kind of shelter.

In the 54-day-old strike against the Lousiville and Nashville railroad, one striker is dead in Tennessee and another seriously wounded in Kentucky. The striking ten non-operating railroad unions have withdrawn their offer to arbitrate the 14-state dispute because of the shootings.

Edward R. Murrow: May 6, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The meeting of the NATO ministers in Paris tomorrow brings the foreign secretaries of the fifteen NATO governments together, just as a page is turned in contemporary history. The West German Republic is now a NATO member, and in so becoming, a long season of danger and anxiety has come to an end. Now a new page in history waits to be written. It is not likely to bear much resemblance to the one that has been turned. It begins with this Paris meeting. Here an important question has to be faced, even if it can't be answered at once. It is the question: where do we go from here?

Secretary Dulles, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday, put his finger on what is new in the present situation. There is an air of expectancy in the world, he said, and "the time may be nearing when those who have been seeking the conquest of freedom will in fact put their foreign relations on a more tolerable basis." He thought that Soviet willingness to sign an Austrian treaty "may be indicative of a change of mood which may extend to other areas." Mr. Dulles recognized that the Communists may be engaged in no more than a temporary retreat, but he said he was encouraged because their tactics suggest "that they realize that the free world is in fact strong, and that they have given up some of the

courses they once selected."

Obviously this is a situation that calls for a co-ordinated Western strategy. And at the NATO meeting a new experiment may be tried in managing a coalition. This will be to give all its members more to say about the policies of the great powers that have been dominating it. The idea is that since all members are obligated to help each other, they should be consulted about policies that might involve them in heavy sacrifices. At the forthcoming Paris meeting an attempt is to be made to agree on an outline of a common Western attitude. This means an attitude not only about European affairs, but affairs in the Middle and Far East. The aim is to develop NATO into something more than a defensive alliance, by giving it a guiding doctrine or political philosophy.

No great formal change could come from such an experiment. It doesn't mean, for instance, that the little nations in NATO would expect to exercise a veto on the policies of the big ones. But they want a chance to discuss them, and that means a chance to criticize them. The Big Three still would be the Big Three, and each of them still would keep the right to run its own foreign policy. But Western solidarity is now becoming a factor of supreme importance. In the negotiations with the Communists that lie ahead,

Western solidarity may prove to be the decisive factor. The Communists know that if they can divide the West, they can out-maneuver the West. And if the West is to remain united, there will have to be greater mutual understanding than exists at present. And this understanding has to embrace the regions outside Europe, since whatever happens anywhere, can end by requiring action in Europe, too.

Secretary Dulles, in presenting his version of the new state of affairs, was arguing for a continuance of foreign aid, and he even said that it had been the foreign aid program that had brought about the change of the Communist attitude. What he appeared to be saying was that the Communists were being awed by Western power into making one-sided concessions.

It will be a surprise if he finds that other NATO foreign ministers are ready to accept such a description. Most Europeans believe that the world is coming into a season of tight and tough negotiations, and while they are confident that the Communists have decided to make some concessions, they are just as sure that concessions will have to be made by the West. The general European view is that the cold war has reached a point of great danger, but also a point where tensions can be reduced by negotiations. But negotiations presuppose a willingness on both sides to yield something.

The cold war hasn't been a unilateral affair. Both sides have fought it with ardor. And if it is to be abated, both sides would have to contribute something.

But this is not the way Washington is presenting the new state of affairs. For example, the offer of Chou En-lai to negotiate with the United States is being treated as something that can be dealt with by a mere exchange of notes. That would be a convenient way of leaving the Nationalists out of the discussion. But most Asians are sure that Chou En-lai will not settle for anything that does not give him, at the very least, the demilitarization of the offshore islands. And most Europeans, while seeing we have a case for keeping Formosa in friendly hands and defending it against aggression, believe the Communists have a right to the offshore islands. And if our Allies speak out at the Paris meeting, they are more likely to say this than to quote what Mr. Dulles told the Foreign Relations Committee.

No one can expect Washington to lay its cards on the table at this stage. It probably isn't sure as yet what cards it cares to play. It is early in the game - if it can be called a game - and a government has the right to feel its way. But it does not prepare for the tests ahead if the public is led to expect tensions to be relaxed simply by the Communists making concessions without any quid pro quo. That millenium has not arrived.

Tomorrow marks the 81st running of the most colorful of all horse races - the Kentucky Derby. For husbands betting on the outcome, these words from the Englishman John Ray would seem appropriate: "It's a good horse that never stumbles and a good wife that never grumbles." And if you don't happen to pick the winner and are looking for a quick explanation, Thomas Jefferson can back up your claim that "victory and defeat are each of the same price."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The government has stopped approving any anti-polio vaccine. But Surgeon General Scheeley told a House committee this does not mean that the vaccine is under suspicion. He's confident its excellent. The government merely wants to be certain that it is using every conceivable safeguard. And so, all approval has been withheld while a group of scientists, meeting in Washington this week, decides what to do next. Dr. Scheeley is confident that government inspections will be resumed in a few days. He stresses there is no cause for alarm. Innoculations should proceed with supplies already cleared. Dr. Scheeley says that despite 44 cases of polio reported among children who have had their first "shot" there is no cause for alarm when one remembers that from four to six million youngsters have had the first shot. Dr. Scheeley says none of the 44 children who have polio is known to be ill because of the vaccine. The manufacturing of the vaccine is continuing. New production will be held in storage until the government decides whetheer more thorough tests should be made before it is released.

Dr. Salk, one of the scientists attending the Washington conference, says the group is studying all aspects of the problem created by the withdrawal of the Cutter vaccine. He urged sutdies "on all aspects" of this problem" from the beginning.

The government reported today that employment rose by a record one and a quarter million jobs from early March to early April, And the number of jobless in the country decreased by 200-thousand persons to under 3 million,

Germany today officially became the 15th member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. And Secretary of State Dulles, before flying to Paris, said: "A new Europe, united, free and secure" is assured with Germany's entrance into NATO. Mr. Dulles said that if the talks now under way on an Austrian treaty and successfully, he'll fly to Vienna from Paris to sign that document.

The ambassadors negotiating the Austrian treaty report that they have made considerable progress this week. And as they recessed until Monday, the British made it clear that they fully expect an agreement from the Russians.. that all of their doubts have been dissipated. The extent of the concessions made by the Russians is said to exceed anything the British expected.

The State Department made it known today that we have great sympathy for any Nationalist course in south VietNam, "which is free and effective." We are still supporting Premier Dien. Although the State department spokesman would not interpret this, other officials say it is designed to imply that we are ready to support Diem if he renounced Bao Dai, the chief of state, and sets up a Republic.

The Chinese Nationalists say thay have now planted mines in waters close to Red China..to halt any invasion moves directed against the Nationalist - helf off-shore islands...and to choke off shipping to the port of Foochow.

Foreign correspondents on Formosa have registered complaints with the Nationalist government and the American Military Assistance Group. The correspondents say they don't have a minimum working relationship with the Americans. And they say the Chinese are withholding from them virtually all information.

In Washington, John B. Holisster, named th the President to be the new foreign aid chief, conferred with Mr. Eisenhower and then told reporters: the mutual security program must continue for peace and security reasons.

Out in Survival City, Nevada, the experts are now evaluating the effects of yesterday'a atomic explosion. Harold Goodwin, the atomic test chief of the Civil Defense Administration, says the results show that all residents of the town, within one mile of the explosion, probably would have been killed by falling debris and radiation. Goodwin says that farther out, the primary injuries would have been ruptured ear drums caused by the force of the explosion. There was a good deal of evidence that outside the one mile ring, survival would have been possible for families living in the right kind of house with the right kind of shelter.

In the 54-day-old strike against the Louisville and Nashville railroad, one striker is dead in Tennessee and another seriously wounded in Kentucky. the striking ten non-operating railroad unions have withdrawn their offer to arbitrate the 14 - state dispute because of the shootings.

The meeting of the NATO ministers in Paris tomorrow brings the foreign secretaries of the fifteen NATO governments together, just as a page is turned in contemporary history. The West German Republic is now a NATO member, and in so becoming, a long season of danger and anxiety has come to an end. Now a new page in history waits to be written. It is not likely to bear much resemblence to the one that has been turned. It begins with this Paris meeting. Here an important question has to be faced, even if it can't be answered at once. It is the question: where do we go from here?

Secretary Dulles, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday, put his finger on what is new in the present situation.

There is an air of expectancy in the world, he said, and "the time may be nearing when those who have been seeking the conquest of freedom will in fact put their foreign relations on a more tolerable basis." He thought that Soviet willingness to sign an Austrian treaty "may be indicative of a change

of mood which may extend to other areas." Mr. Dulles recognised that the Communists may be engaged in no more than a temporary retreat, but he said he was encouraged because their tactics suggest "that they realize that the free world is in fact strong, and that they have given up some of the courses they once selected."

Obviously this is a situation that calls for a co-ordinated Western strategy. And at the NATO meeting a new experiment may be tried in managing a coalition. This will be to give all its members more tosay about the policies of the great powers that have been dominating it. The idea is that since all members are obliged to help each other, they should be consulted about policies that might involve them in heavy sacrifices. At the forthcoming Paris meeting an attempt is to be made to agree on an outline of a common Western attitude This means an attitude not only about European affairs, but affairs in the Middle and Far East. The aim is to develop NATO into something more than a defensive alliance, by giving it a guiding doctrine or political philosophy.

No great formal change could come from such an experiment. It doesn't mean, for instance, that the little nations in NATO would expect to exercise a veto on the policies of the big ones. But they want a change to discuss them, and that means a chance to criticize them. The Big Three still would be the Big Three, and each of them still would keep the right to run its own foreign policy. But Western solidarity is now becoming a factor of supreme importance. In the negotiations with the Communists that lie ahead, Western solidarity may prove to be the decisive factor. The Communists know that if they can divide the West, they can out-maneuver the West, And if the West is to remain united, there will have to be greater mutual understanding than exists at present. And this understanding has to embrace the regions outside Europe, since whatever happens anywhere, can end by requiring action in Europe, too.

Secretary Dulles, in presenting his version of the new state of affairs was arguing for a continuance of foreign aid, and he even said that it had been the foreign aid program that had brought about the change of the Communist attitude. What he appeared to be saying was that the Communists were being awed by Western power into making one-sided concessions.

It will be a surprise if he finds that other NATO foreign ministers are ready to accept such a description. Most Europeans believe that the world is coming into a season of tight and tough negotiations, and while they are confident that the Communists have decided to make some concessions, they are just as sure that concessions will have to me made by the West. The general European view is that the cold war has reached a point of great danger, but also a point where tensions can be reduced by negotiations. But negotiations presuppose a willingness on both sides to yield something. The cold war hasn't been a unilateral affair. Both sides have fought it with ardor. And if it is to be abated, both sides would have to contribute something.

But this is not the way Washington is presenting the new state of affairs. For example, the offer of Chou en Lai to negotiate with the United States is being treated as something that can be dealt with by a mere exchange of notes. That would be a convenient way of leaving the Nationalists out of the discussion. But most Asians are sure that Chou En-Lai will not settle for anything that does not give him, at the very least, the demilitarization of the offshore islands. And most Europeans, while seeing we have a case for keeping Formosa in friendly hands and defending it against aggression, believe the Communists have a right to the offshore islands. And if our Allies speak out at the Paris meeting, they are more likely to say this than to quote what Mr. Dulles told the Foreign Relations Committee.

No one can expect Washington to lay its cards on the table at this stage. It probably isn't sure as yet what cards it cares to play. It is early in the game - if it can be called a game - and a government has the right to feel its way. But it does not prepare for the tests ahead if the public is led to expect tensions to be relaxed simply by the Communists making concessions without any quid pro quo. That millenium has not arrived.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Tomorrow marks the 81st running of the most colorful of all horse races - the Kentucky Derby. For husbands betting on the outcome, these words from the Englishman John Ray would seem appropriate: "It's a good horse that never stumbles and a good wife that never grumbles." And if you don't happen to pick the winner and are looking for a qqick explanation, Thomas Jefferson can back up your claim that "victory and defeat are each of the same price."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday May 9 1955

This is the news:

West Germany, with its 50 million people, today was admitted to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. And at the NATO meeting in Paris the western powers decided to ask Russia to attend a Big Four conference..at which the heads of state would decide whether they could ease the tensions in Europe and the Far East. My colleague David Schoenbrun has been covering these, and other developments, so we asked him to record this report from Paris:

(tape runs 5:40

Return cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow in NY"

[redacted]

At the NATO meeting today Secretary of State Dulles told the other foreign ministers that the most spectacular change in Soviet foreign policy this year has been Russia's willingness to complete an Austrian treaty. But he reminded the ministers that the Soviet Union's basic policies remain unchanged..there should be no relaxation of western vigilance. Mr. Dulles said the reason for the Soviet switch on Austria can be found in the West's decision to adopt the Paris

agreements. And he said another important Soviet development is the Kremlin's EMPHASIS on heavy industries..since Marshal Bulganin succeeded former Premier Malenkov.

British Prime Minister Eden, starting a campaign tour of England and South Wales, said today he hopes the Western powers will soon have constructive talks with the Russians. He said the British government has worked patiently and successfully for peace.

Chinese Nationalist Premier O.K. Yui said on Formosa today that his government will fight to keep the Quemoy and Matsu islands and will retreat no more. He says this decision is final and is not subject to change through the suggestion, persuasion or pressure of friendly powers.

In Washington, Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told THE Senate Foreign Relations committee that we are taking a calculated risk in the Far East..with the size of our military forces. But, he said, naval and air reinforcements can be rushed in very quickly--if necessary. Democratic Senator Mansfield of Montana contended

that we "may be playing a dangerous game" by reducing the size of our forces in the Far East to such an extent that we have to depend on our allies..the Chinese Nationalists and South Korea. Admiral Radford defended the military aid program. He called it part and parcel of our defense program. And he said:"It would be a dangerous misconception to assume that our superiority in modern weapons has reduced our need for allies."

The Defense Department announced today that within a few days we are going to set-off an underwater atomic explosion. It will take place in the Pacific, several hundred miles from our west coast in an area "completely clear of fishing grounds and shipping lanes." The purpose of this explosion is to obtain information to help develop defenses against submarine attack.

Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, an atomic scientist and author, charged today that "excessive" government secrecy caused "a year of paralysis" in civil defense preparations to meet the peril of radioactive dust. He says it took the Atomic Energy Commission almost one year after the March 1, 1954 test at Bikini to reveal "some facts" about radioactive fall-out. Dr. Lapp adds:"The federal government

has given no consistent or adequate reason for its failure to inform the people about the dangers of fall-out."

The House today approved an average eight point eight per cent pay increase for postal workers. The bill goes to the Senate for a vote on Wednesday. The President has indicated he will veto any increase beyond the seven point six per cent that he proposed. And Postmaster General Summerfield says he cannot in good conscience recommend that the President sign the bill.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk said today he is certain that the concept of his anti-polio vaccine is "sound." In a statement released by his laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Salk said "I have extended my responsibility as far as I can", in helping to obtain large-scale production of the vaccine. He said the responsibility now belongs to "those agencies involved." He feels the United States Public Health Service decision to hold up the polio vaccine innoculation program "expresses its desire to do all in its power to assure the continuous flow of safe and effective vaccine." He says the Public Health Service has the ultimate responsibility "in matters of this kind that have gone beyond the research stage."

[redacted]

Chairman Magnuson of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee will start an investigation next week of what he calls "the muddled [redacted] confusion" surrounding the vaccine.....And the White House says the President is being kept informed of developments but has not yet received the detailed report which Welfare Secretary Hobby is preparing for him.....[redacted]

In Chicago today, Sewell Avery has resigned as chairman of Montgomery Ward and Co..He will be replaced by John A. Barr, who has been with the company since 1932. Barr is 47 years old.

The prolonged strike against the Lousiville and Nashville Railroad ended today with both sides agreeing to submit all issues to arbitration.

And here in New York, 40 workmen were injured and DNR is believed trapped, in the collapse of a section of a new Coliseum under

construction at Columbus Circle.

The C.I.O. auto workers today asked its 465- thousand Ford AND GENERAL MOTORS workers to authorize a strike if negotiations over the union's demands for a guaranteed annual wage break down.

What my colleague in Paris, David Schoenbrun, seems to be suggesting is that the French people are now hoping for the best, but still anticipating the worst. Appropriately, Joanna Baillie remarked some 2-hundred years ago: "The brave man is not he who feels no fear - for that were stupid and irrational. The brave man is he who bravely dares the danger nature shrinks from."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, May 9, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

ANNC'R: (C O M M E R C I A L)

And now, here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is the News:

West Germany, with its fifty million people, today was admitted to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. And at the NATO meeting in Paris, the Western powers decided to ask Russia to attend a Big Four conference at which the heads of state would decide whether they could ease the tensions in Europe and the Far East. My colleague David Schoenbrun has been covering these and other developments, so we asked him to record this report from Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: A German flag was raised here in Paris today, ten years after it was torn down by Allied armies. The gold, red, and black stripes of the Federal Republic fly side by side with the blue, white, and red tricolor of France as the two countries join forces officially in their first military alliance in history as partners in the Atlantic pact. The foreign ministers of fourteen nations gave a standing ovation to their new colleague, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who, almost single-handed, thru six dangerous years had brought his country into this democratic alliance. Adenauer has governed a major power longer than any other statesman in this postwar decade, and the diplomats of the Atlantic Alliance paid a personal tribute to him today. They also congratulated themselves on the strengthening of the alliance by the addition of German power. It is a matter of great satisfaction here in Paris that Russia apparently has swallowed the bitter pill. Far from breaking off relations with the West, as the Soviets threatened only a few weeks ago, the opposite has happened. The Russians have agreed to meet with the foreign ministers of France, Britain and America in Vienna this coming Saturday; and the next day they plan to sign a treaty of peace with Austria. The Western world has been trying to

get that peace treaty for eight years, without success. When we were weak, the Russians would not deal with us. Now that we are stronger, they have given way - at least, that's the way Mr. Dulles reads today's event; and not only Mr. Dulles, but most of the ministers and observers here in Paris tonite.

Rarely has there been such optimism at an international conference. Rarely has this reporter heard the word "peace" used so frequently. They're even looking far beyond Vienna tonite, talking instead about the relative merits of Swiss cities for an even more important Big Four meeting, a conference of the chiefs of government planned for July, the first real cold-war peace conference.

The United States delegation had come here under instructions to oppose a meeting at the summit. We favored a prior meeting at the foreign ministers' level to handle the long negotiations. Presidents and Prime Ministers cannot stay out of their countries long enough for a real conference; that's what they have secretaries of state for - at least, that's what Mr. Dulles explained to the French and to the British. But the British were insistent. They promised their people to seek a meeting at the top - and national elections in Britain are only two weeks away. A compromise was put forward today. It suggests a meeting of the chiefs of government, limited to, say, one week and to broad general principles, after which the foreign ministers could take over the detailed negotiations. Mr. Dulles agreed to put this proposal up to the President, and he cabled Mr. Eisenhower immediately. There is great optimism here in Paris that the President will agree - and then there will be rejoicing in Europe that will make today's ceremony look like a village sewing bee.

And that's exactly what the most responsible men here tonite fear. They're just as worried about undue optimism as they ~~are~~ were about undue pessimism in the past; for, altho there's no discounting real progress in the alliance and a real decreased threat of war, there's also no discounting the

difficulties that are still ahead. Diplomats here believe that the Russians have not accepted defeat, that they've only changed their tactics. Germany is not yet rearmed. The Germans, above all, want to reunify their country, and they might be tempted by a Russian offer. Above all, the unity of the Western powers in Europe is matched by their equally strong disunity on Asian affairs, notably on Formosa and Indochina. There's been no meeting of the minds between the French and the Americans on the crisis in Vietnam. Mr. Dulles insists that we must support what he calls the legal government of South Vietnam and its Premier, Mr. Ngo Dinh Diem, who is described as honest, nationalist, competent and anti-Communist.

Mr. Dulles has not yet agreed even to receive ex-Emperor Bao Dai for a private talk, even tho Bao Dai is the legal Chief of State, still recognized by America as such. The French are willing to go along with Mr. Diem with us, but only if he broadens his Cabinet and stops his attacks on them, which they fear may lead to an armed clash or endanger the lives of Europeans in Saigon. They refuse flatly to grant Diem's demands for absolute powers. Bao Dai told this reporter in an interview last week, "I'm ready to give up my powers, but not to any other one man. Do you Americans want to substitute a dictator for an emperor," he asked.

Meanwhile the crisis rages in South Vietnam. Diem appears to be in control of the capital but not of the surrounding countryside. Vietminh agents have infiltrated the mushrooming revolutionary committees - and that's just how the Communists began to take over the country back up in the Red River Delta in 1945. A compromise plan has been put forward by Bao Dai, calling for a council of state that would convene the Constituent Assembly. But the United States delegation is not interested in hearing this plan. So far, Mr. Dulles has been intransigent. We have been burnt too often by supporting allies in colonial areas and we have no use for corrupt emperors, the Americans say.

Tomorrow the Big Three will meet again in what may be a

last attempt to break this deadlock and to avoid an almost certain catastrophe in Vietnam. If some unity of views is not found, then the Communists may have all Vietnam within a year and the entire position in Southeast Asia will begin to crumble.

This is David Schoenbrun recording in Paris. I return you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

West Germany, with its fifty million people, today was admitted to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. And at the NATO meeting in Paris, the Western powers decided to ask Russia to attend a Big Four conference at which the heads of state would decide whether they could ease the tensions in Europe and the Far East. My colleague, David Schoenbrun has been covering these and other developments, so we asked him to record this report from Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: A German flag was raised here in Paris today, ten years after it was torn down by Allied armies. The bold, red, and black stripes of the Federal Republic fly side by side with the blue, white and red tricolor of France as the two countries join forces officially in their first military alliance. in history as partners in the Atlantic pact. The foreign ministers of fourteen nations gave a standing ovation to their new colleague, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who, almost single-handed, through six dangerous years had brought his country into this democratic alliance. Adenauer has governed a major power longer than any other statesman in this post war decade, and the diplomats of the Atlantic Alliance paid a personal tribute to him today. They also congratulated themselves on the strengthening of the alliance by the addition of German power. It is a matter of great satisfaction here in Paris, that Russia apparently has swallowed the bitter pill. Far from breaking off relations with the West, as the Soviets threatened only a few weeks ago, the opposite has happened. The Russians have agreed to meet with the foreign ministers of France, Britain and America in Vienna this coming Saturday; and the next day they plan to sign a treaty of peace with Austria. The Western world

has been trying to get that peace treaty for eight years, without success. When we were weak, the Russians would not deal with us. Now that we are stronger, they have given way - at least, that's the way Mr. Dulles reads today today's event; and not only Mr. Dulles, but most of the ministers and observers here in Paris tonight.

Rarely has there been such optimism at an international conferenc. Rarely has this reporter heard the word "peace" used so frequently. They're even looking far beyond Vienna tonight, talking instead about the relative merits of Swiss cities for an even more important Big Four meeting, a conference of the chiefs of government planned for July, the first real cold-war peace conference.

The United States delegation had come here under instructions to oppose a meeting at the summit. We favored a prior meeting at the foreign minister's level to handle the long negotiations. Presidents and Prime Ministers cannot stay out of their countries long enough for a real conference; that's what they have secretaries of state for - at least, that's what Mr. Dulles explained to the French and the British. But the British were insistent. They promised their people to seek a meeting at the top - and national elections in Britain are only two weeks away. A compromise was put forward today. It suggests a meeting of the chiefs of government, limited to, say, one week and to broad general principles, after which the foreign ministers could take over the detailed negotiations, Mr. Dulles agreed to put this proposal up to the President, and he cabled Mr. Eisenhower immediately. There is great optimism here in Paris that the President will agree ant then there will be rejoicing in Europe that w ll mak today's ceremony look lik a village sewing bee.

And that's exactly what the most responsible men here tonight fear. They're just as worried about undue optimism as they were about undue pessimism in the past; for, although there's no discounting real progress in the alliance and a real decreased threat of war, there's also no discounting the difficulties that are still ahead. Diplomats here believe that the Russians have not accepted defeat, that they've only changed their tactics. Germany is not yet rearmed. The Germans, above all, want to reunify their country, and they might be tempted by a Russian offer. Above all, the unity of the Western powers in Europe is matched by their equally strong disunity on Asian affairs, notably on Formo a and Indochina. There's been no meeting of the minds between the French and the Americans on the crisis in Vietnam. Mr. Dulles insists that we must support what he calls the legal government of South Vietnam and its Premier, Mr. Ngo Dinh Diem, who is described as honest, nationalist, competent and anti-Communist.

Mr. Dulles has not yet agreed even to receive ex-Emperor Bao Dai for a private talk, even though Bao Dai is the legal Chief of State, still recognized by America as such. The French are willing to go along with Mr. Diem with us, but only if he broadens his Cabinet and stops his attacks on them, which they fear may lead to an armed clash or endanger the lives of Europeans in Saigon. They refuse flatly to grant Diem's demands for absolute powers. Bao Dao told this reporter in an interivew last week, "I'm ready to give up my powers, but not to any other one man. Do you Americans want to substitute a dictator for an emperor, " he asked.

Meanwhile the crisis rages in South Vietnam. Diem appears to be in control of the captial but not of the surrounding country side. Vietminh agents have infiltrated the mushrooming revolutionary committees - and that's just how the Communists began to take over the country back up in the Red River Delta

in 1945. A compromise plan has been put forward by Bao Dai , calling for a council of state that would convene the consitiuent Assembly. But the United States delegation is not interested in hearing this plan. So far, Mr. Dulles has been intransigent. We have been burnt too often by supporting allies in colonial areas and we have no use for corrupt emperors, the Americans say.

Tomorrow the Big Three will meet again in what may be a last attempt to break this deadlock and to avoid an almost certain catasprophy in Vietnam. If some unity of views is not found, then the Communists may have all Vietnam within a year and the entire position in Southeast Asia will begin to crumble.

This is David Schoenbrun recording in Paris. I return you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

At the NATO meeting today Secretary of State Dulles told the other foreign ministers that the most spectatular change in Soviet foreign policy this year has been Russia's willingness to complete an Austrian treaty. But he reminded the ministers that the Soviet Union's basic policies remain unchanged..there should be no relaxation of western vigilance. Mr. Dulles said the reasons for the Soviet switch on Austria can be found in the West's decision to adopt the Paris agreements. And he said another important Soviet development is the Kremlin's emphasis on heavy intustries..since Marshal Bulganin succeeded former Premier Malenkov.

British Prime Minister Eden, starting a campaign tour of England and South Wales, said today he hopes the Western powers will soon have constructive talks with the Russians. He said the British government has worked patiently and successfully for peace.

Chinese Nationalist Premier O.K. Yui said on Formosa today that his government will fight to keep the Quemoy and Matsu islands and will retreat no more. He says this decision is final and is not subject to change through the suggestion, persuasion or pressure of friendly powers.

In Washington, Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told the Senate Foreign Relations committee that we are taking a calculated risk in the Far East..with the size of our military forces. But, he said, naval and air reinforcements can be rushed in very quickly -- if necessary. Democratic Senator Mansfield of Montana contended that we "may be playing a dangerous game" by reducing the size of our forces in the Far East to such an extent that we have to depend on our allies..the Chinese Nationalists and South Korea. Admiral Radford defended the military aid program. He called it part and pardel of our defense program. And he said:"It would be a dangerous misconception to assume that our superiority in modern weapons has reduced our need for allies."

The Defense Department announced today that within a few days we are going to set-off an underwater atomic explosion. It will take place in the Pacific, several hundred miles from our west coast in an area "completely clear of fishing grounds and shipping lanes. The purpose of this explosion is to obtain information to help develop defenses against submarine attack .

Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, an atomic scientist and author, charged today that "excessive" government secrecy caused "a year of paralysis in civil defense preparation to meet the peril of radioactive dust. He says it took the Atomic Energy Commission almost one year after the March 1, 1954 test at Bikini to reveal "some facts" about radioactive fall-out. Dr Lapp adds: "The federal government has given no consistent or adequate reason for its failure to inform the people about the dangers of fall-out."

The House today approved an aferage eight point eight per cent pay increase for postal workrer. The bill goes to the Senate for a vote on Wednesday.. The Presidnnt has indicated he will veto any increase beyond the seven point six per cent that he proposed. And Postmaster General Summerfield

says he cannot in good conscience recommend that the President sign the bill.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk said today he is certain that the concept of his anti-polio vaccine is "sound." In a statement released by his laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Salk said "I have extended my responsibility as far as I can" in helping to obtain large-scale production of the vaccine. He said the responsibility now belongs to "those agencies involved." He feels the United States Public Health Service decision to hold up the polio vaccine innoculation program "expresses its desire to do all in its power to assure the continuous flow of safe and effective vaccine." He says the Public Health Service has the ultimate responsibility "in matters of this kind that have gone beyond the research stage."

Chairman Manguson of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee will start an investigation next week of what he calls "The muddled confusion" surrounding the vaccine...and the White House says the President is being kept informed of developments but has not yet received the detailed report which Welfare Secretary Hobb is preparing for him.

In Chicago today, Sewell Avery has resigned as chairman of Montgomery Ward and Company ...He will be replaced by John A. Barr, who has been with the company since 1932. Barr is 47 years old.

The prolonged strike against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad ended today with both sides agreeing to submit all issues to arbitartion.

Tnd here in New York, 40 workmen were injured and one is believed trapped in the collapse of a section of a new Coliseum under construction at Columbus Circle.

The C.I.O. suto workers today asked its 465 thousand Ford and General Motors workers to authorize a strike if negotiations over the union's demands for a guaranteed annual wage break down.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: What my colleague in Paris, David Schoenbrun, seems to be suggesting is that the French people are now hoping for the best, but still anticipating the worst. Appropriately, Joanna Baille remarked some 2-hundred years ago: "The brave man is not he who feels no fear - that that were stupid and irrational. The brave man is he who bravely dares the danger nature shrinks from."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday - may 10

TO Ed murrow N.Y.C.

This is the news:

The President, Prime Minister Eden and French Premier Faure have invited Soviet Premier Bulganin to discuss "removing the sources of conflict" between East and West. The invitation, made public tonight, says: the West recognizes a solution to these problems will take time and patience...they will not be solved in a single meeting, [redacted] nor in a hasty manner.. The plan is this: the foreign ministers of the Four powers would meet.. BRIEFLY. [redacted] Then the chiefs of state would meet..at a time and place not yet decided but probably in Sweden or Switzerland in July. At this meeting the President and the Prime Ministers would try to formulate "the issues to be worked on." Their foreign ministers would join the conference. And all would agree on "methods, organs and participants" to carry on the future work. The West sees this all as a series of meetings... "progressive [redacted]n statges" to try to solve mutual problems... The meeting of the chiefs of state would be for "a limited time."

The Russians are expected to accept the invitation. There is nO answer yet because Bulganin, his foreign minister Molotov, and other top aides are now in Warsaw, setting up a unified military command of East European Communist nations.. as an answer to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In Paris today, Secretary of State Dulles told the NATO leaders that the Chinese Communist buildup of airpower, on the mainland opposite Formosa, may shift the balance of air-power in this area, within a few weeks. Mr. Dulles said that up to now the balance has been in our favor. [redacted] Now, he says, the Red buildup is "so great", as to threaten to give them control of the air, over Formosa strait.

Today American Sabrejets battled Communist Migs..over the Yellow Sea...off the coast of North Korea. The air Force says: eight of our Sabres were attacked by 12 to 16 Migs. We destroyed two, probably shot down one, lost none of our own planes. The Chinese Communist radio puts out another version of the

fight..with the customary claim that we were over Chinese territory..that we suffered losses..that we are guilty of "a grave military provocation." The Air Force says its report is the authentic story.

In Viet Nam, Premier Diem has named a new government to set up the first general elections. And in New York, the prime minister of Thailand says "World war three is inevitable."

Defense Secretary Wilson said here in Washington today that the people of every country "hope and pray their leaders will be smart enough to avoid war." He told reporters he's a reasonable optomist and believes the world is " making progress toward a more peaceful existence."

Labor Secretary Mitchell told Republican women meeting here that American workers are "better off than ever before." He says:they have more protection, more earnings and more opportunities than at any other time in our history. Micthell says: unemployment is down..wages are at an all-time high.. and long-overdue improvements have been made in working standards.

Undersecretary of Commerce Williams today quoted Treasury Secretary Humphrey as saying: if the economy continues good, "it looked as if the fiscal 1957 budget might be in balance, with an accompanying reduction in taxes."

Assistant Defense Secretary Hensel told a Senate committe today that if our military aid spending prevents only one local war--like Korea.."the money cost is well worthwhile." Hensel says we've spent about 11-billion dollars for military aid to our allies in the last five and a-half years. He says we must continue to spend large sums of money for a substantial period.

Welfare Secretary Hobby said today that "a great deal of new information" about the Salk anti-polio vaccine has been uncovered by scientists. She says its only prudent to pass this along to manufacturers in the interest of additional safety. Mrs Hobby indicated--in an address to Republican women--that federal public health officials will start distributing this information to vaccine manufacturers in a series of plant inspections that

start tomorrow.

The House of Representatives today defeated a bill to grant statehood to Alaska and Hawaii. By a vote of 218 to 170 the House sent the bill back to committee. In the past the House approved seperate bills to admit Hawaii to statehood on three occassions. Once it approved a bill for Alaska.

MR. V K KRISHNA MENON OF INDIA HAS FINALLY ARRIVED IN COMMUNIST CHINA AFTER MAKING AN INVOLUNTARY 2,000 MILE DETOUR THAT TOOK HIM TO MANILA AND TOKYO BEFORE HIS PLANE COULD SET HIM DOWN S[redacted] IN HONGKONG. HE LEFT IMMEDIATELY BY CAR FOR THE FRONTIER TODAY. HE IS ON A PEACE JOURNEY, AND GOES TO PEIPING AT THE INVITATION OF THE RED PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI.

SOMEHOW A 2,000 MILE DETOUR CANT BE CALLED INCONGRUOUS, FOR THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS ON WHICH MR. MENON IS TO CONSULT WITH CHOU EN-LAI, ARE NEITHER SIMPLE NOR DIRECT. IT MAY BE USEFUL TO LOOK AT THEM FOR A MOMENT, JUST TO BE REMINDED THAT ANY HIGH-LEVEL NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST ON ISSUES OF SUBSTANCE ARE SURE TO BE COMPLEX AND INDIRECT.

IN PARIS WHERE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE NATO GOVERNMENTS ARE ASSEMBLED, A SWELLING NOTE OF ELATION SOUNDS THROUGH MOST OF THE NEWS REPORTS. IT HAS BEEN HEIGHTENED BY THE DECISION OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO ATTEND A FOUR POWER CONFERENCE OF CHIEFS OF STATE. THE SOVIET UNION, AFTER HOLDING BACK NEARLY TEN YEARS ON AN AUSTRIAN TREATY, NOW APPEARS TO BE READY TO COMPLETE THE TREATY. THIS IS WHAT MAKES HIGH-LEVEL TALKS POSSIBLE. IT IS INEVITABLE THAT HIGH HOPES SHOULD BE AROUSED. BUT IT SHOULD BE JUST AS INEVITABLE THAT CAUTION SHOULD TEMPER THESE HOPES.

IT NOW UNDENIABLY SERVES SOVIET INTERESTS TO HOLD THESE TALKS, AND THEYARE ONLY POSSIBLE IF THE MEN IN THE KREMLIN BELIEVE SO. PUT IT THIS WAY, THEY ARE NOT GOING INTO SUCH TALKS OUT OF CONTRITION. THEY EXPECT TO GET MORE OUT OF THEM THAN THEY HAVE TO CONCEDE. AND AS I SUGGESTED, IT MAY HELP APPRAISE THE DIFFICULTIES IN EUROPE TO GLANCE FOR A MOMENT AT THE DIFFICULTIES OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH COMMUNIST CHINA. FOR THE QUESTION OF A CEASE FIRE AND FORMOSA IS NOT HARDER TO SOLVE THAN THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY AND CONTROLLED DISARMAMENT, WHICH ARE THE BIG ITEMS ON THE AGENDA IN EUROPE.

KRISHNA MENON HAS BEEN THE FOREMOST OUTSIDE CONSULTANT ON FORMOSA NEGOTIATIONS FOR SOME TIME. ~~AS INDIAS DELEGATE AT THE UN-~~

~~ITED NATIONS, HE VISITED P~~

XXXX ~~AT THE UNA~~

ITED NAT

XXXXXX

(2)

~~SOME TIME~~. AS INDIAS DELEGATE AT THE UN-
ITED NATIONS, HE VISITED PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND SECRETARY DULLES BEFORE GOING TO THE BANDUNG CONFERENCE.
THEN AT BANDUNG HE WENT INTO PROLONGED TALKS WITH CHOU EN-LAI. PRIME MINISTER NEHRU OF INDIA ALSO SAW CHOU FREQUENTLY AT BANDUNG, AND THE STRATEGY OF THE INDIANS AS WELL AS OF THE CHINESE WAS TO CAP THE CLIMAX OF A WEEK OF CONCILIATORY CHINESE MANEUVERS WITH A PUBLIC OFFER TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE UNITED STATES FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF ASIAN DIFFERENCES, FORMOSA INCLUDED.

THE OFFER WHEN MADE WAS AT FIRST HIGH-HATTED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT LATER IT WAS RESPECTFULLY AND CAUTIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND SECRETARY DULLES. BUT SINCE THEN NOTHING HAS HAPPENED THAT THE PUBLIC KNOWS ABOUT TO PROMOTE NEGOTIATIONS. NATIONALIST CHINA HAS MINED THE WATERS AROUND THE COASTAL ISLANDS, AND HAS ENGAGED IN ACCUSTOMED SMALL SCALE ACTION THERE, AS HAVE THE COMMUNISTS. AND THERE HAS BEEN A CLASH OF PLANES OF THE U S AIRFORCE ON KOREA WITH MIG,S OF UNCERTAIN IDENTITY.
THAT IS, FIRE HAS DEFINITELY NOT CEASED.

IN THEORY, THE UNITED STATES IS INQUIRING INTO WHAT CHOU EN-LAI MEANS BY HIS OFFER TO NEGOTIATE .

NOW KRISHNA MENON HOPES TO BECOME THE INTERMEDIARY OF FIRST RANK. HOW DOES HE LOOK UPON HIS MISSION? HE TOLD NEWSMEN IN TOKYO AND HONGKONG THAT HE HAS NO MISSION, AND ALSO HAS NO PROGRAM. HE BELIEVES THAT TO GET TOGETHER, COMMUNIST CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES NEED NOT RETREAT FROM THE STANDS THEY ALREADY HAVE TAKEN. CHINA NEED NOT RENOUNCE ITS CLAIMS TO HAVE FORMOSA ULTIMATELY, AND THE UNITED STATES NEED NOT ABANDON ITS INSISTENCE ON NATIONALIST CHINA BEING AN EQUAL NEGOTIATOR ON SUBJECTS AFFECTING ITS FUTURE. WASHINGTON, OF COURSE, DOESNT RECOGNIZE PEIPINGS CLAIM TO FORMOSA, AND CHOU REFUSES TO SIT DOWN WITH CHIANG. BUT THAT DOESNT STUMP KRISHNA MENON. HE THINKS BOTH PARTIES CAN NEGOTIATE WITHIN THESE LIMITS.

THEN WHAT ABOUT THE COASTAL ISLANDS. NOTHING IS BEING SAID ABOUT THEM THESE DAYS, EITHER BY PEIPING OR WASHINGTON. YET EVERYONE WHO KNOWS THE PEIPING POLICY IS SURE THERE CAN BE NO CEASE-FIRE WITHOUT THE EFFECTIVE AND PERMANENT DEMILITARIZATION OF THE COASTAL ISLANDS. ONCE THEY CEASE TO BE BASES FOR CHIANG KAI-SJEKS WAR WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, AND TO BE NATIONALIST STEPPING STONES TO THE MAINLAND,

THE VERY NATURE OF THE NATIONALIST CAUSE IS CHANGED. IT WOULD AMOUNT TO THE END OF THE CHINESE CIVIL WAR, AND A DEFACTO SURRENDER BY CHIANG.

FOR THE UNITED STATES, LESS IRKSOME WORDS FOR IT, WOULD BE A MAJOR DISENGAGEMENT. SOME JOURNALISTS IN WASHINGTON BELIEVE SUCH A DISENGAGEMENT ALREADY HAS BEEN DECIDED ON IN PRINCIPLE, AND WILL COME IN DUE COURSE . BUT CHIANG IS NOT PREPARED TO GIVE UP THE ISLANDS AND HIS ROLE IN THE FAR EAST.

SO A SETTLEMENT OF THE FORMOSA ISSUE LIES A LONG WAY AHEAD, AT THE VERY BEST, AND THIS IS WHAT KRISHNA MENON REALIZES. ALL HE WANTS NOW IS THAT WASHINGTON AND PEIPING FIND SOME WAY OF CONTINUING TO DEAL WITH EACH OTHER. IF THEY DO, THEN IN TIME A SETTLEMENT MIGHT BE WORKED OUT.

NOW TO LOOK AT THE EUROPEAN SITUATION AGAIN. IN ONE RESPECT IT

THE EFFECTIVE AND PERMANENT DEMILITARIZATION OF THE COASTAL ISLANDS. ONCE THEY CEASE TO BE BASES FOR CHIANG KAI-SJEKS WAR WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, AND TO BE NATIONALIST STEPPING STONES TO THE MAINLAND,

THE VERY NATURE OF THE NATIONALIST CAUSE IS CHANGED. IT WOULD AMOUNT TO THE END OF THE CHINESE CIVIL WAR, AND A DEFACTO SURRENDER BY CHIANG.

FOR THE UNITED STATES, LESS IRKSOME WORDS FOR IT, WOULD BE A MAJOR DISENGAGEMENT. SOME JOURNALISTS IN WASHINGTON BELIEVE SUCH A DISENGAGEMENT ALREADY HAS BEEN DECIDED ON IN PRINCIPLE, AND WILL COME IN DUE COURSE . BUT CHIANG IS NOT PREPARED TO GIVE UP THE ISLANDS AND HIS ROLE IN THE FAR EAST.

SO A SETTLEMENT OF THE FORMOSA ISSUE LIES A LONG WAY AHEAD, AT THE VERY BEST, AND THIS IS WHAT KRISHNA MENON REALIZES. ALL HE WANTS NOW IS THAT WASHINGTON AND PEIPING FIND SOME WAY OF CONTINUING TO DEAL WITH EACH OTHER. IF THEY DO, THEN IN TIME A SETTLEMENT MIGHT BE WORKED OUT.

NOW TO LOOK AT THE EUROPEAN SITUATION AGAIN. IN ONE RESPECT IT IS SIMILAR. ANY SETTLEMENT THE KREMLIN IS WILLING TO ACCEPT, MUST KEEP GERMANY FROM BECOMING AN ARMED PARTNER OF NATO. BUT IF THE WEST GIVES UP ON THIS, IT WOULD BE MAKING A FATEFUL RETREAT, EVEN IF THE KREMLIN PAID A CONSIDERABLE PRICE FOR IT. TO SAY THIS IS NOT TO DISPARAGE ALL OPTIMISM OVER THE PROSPECT OF HIGH LEVEL TALKS. IT IS BETTER TO BE TALKING ABOUT ENDING THE COLD WAR THAN TO WAGE COLD WAR WITHOUT ASKING HOW TO END IT. BUT IF A LONG PULL IS NECESSARY TO END IT, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT TOO MUCH MUST NOT BE EXPECTED TOO SOON.

ENDIT.

Much of our lifetime has been consumed in the seemingly endless search for a lasting and just peace...Any step in this direction,however small,must be regarded as progress....

Thomas Fuller once advised wisely..."When our hopes tend to break,let our patience hold"...As Edmund Burke concluded long ago, " In the end,patience will achieve more than force. "

Good Night and Good luck...

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President, Prime Minister Eden and French Premier Faure have invited Soviet Premier Bulganin to discuss "removing the sources of conflict" between east and West. The invitation, made public tonight, says: The west recognizes a solution to these problems will take time and patience...they will not be solved in a single meeting not in a hasty manner...the plan is this: The foreign ministers of the Four powers would meet briefly. Then the chiefs of state would meet...at a time and place not yet decided but probably in Sweeden or Switzerland in July. At this meeting the President and the Prime Minister would try to formulate "the issues to be worked on" Their foreign ministers would join the conference. And all would agree on "methods, organs and participants" to carry on the future work. The west sees this all as a series of meetings..."progressive stages" to try to solve mutural problmss. The meeting of the chiefs of state would be for "a limited time."

The Russians are expected to accept the invitation. There is no answer yet because Bulganin, his foreign minister, Molotov, and other top aides are now in Warsaw setting up a unified military command of East European Communist nations..as an answer to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In Paris today, Secretary of State Dulles told the NATO leaders that the Chinese Communist buildup of airpower, on the mainland opposite Formoas, may shift the balance of air power in this area within a few weeks. Mr. Dulles said that up to now the balance has been in our favor. Now, he says, the Red buildup is "so great" as to threaten to give them control of the air over Formosa Strait.

Today American Sabrejets battled Communist Migs over the Yellow Sea.. off the coast of North Korea. The Air Force says: eight of our Sabres were attacked by 12 to 16 Migs. We destroyed two, probably shot down one, lost none of our own planes. The Chinese Communist radio puts out another version of thefight..with the customary claim that we were over Chinese territory.. that we suffered losses..that we are guilty of "a grave military provocation." The Air Force says its report is the authentic story. In Viet Nam, Premier Diem has named a new government to set up the first general elections. And in New York, the Prime minister of Thailand says "World War three is inevitable."

Defense Secretary Wilson said here in Washington today that the people of every country "hope and pray their leaders will be smart enough to avoid war." He told reporters he's a reasonable optimist and believes the world is "making progress toward a more peaceful existence."

Labor Secretary Mitchell told Republican women meeting here that American workers are "better off than ever before." He says :they have more protection, more earnings and more opportunities than at any other time in our history. Mitchell says: unemployment is down..wages are at an all-time high..and long-overdue improvements have been made in working standards.

Undersecretary of Commerce Williams today quoted Treasury Secretary Humphrey as saying: if the economy continues good, "it looks as if the fiscal 1957 budget might be in balance, with an accompanying reduction in taxes."

Assistant Defense Secretary Hensel told a Senate committee today that if our military aid spending prevents only one local war-like Korea.."the money cost is well worthwhile". Hensel says we've spent about 11-billion dollars for military aid to our allies in the last five-and-a-half years. He says we must continue to spend large sums of money for a subatantial period.

Welfare Secretary Hobby said today that "a great deal of new information" about the Salk anti-polio vaccine has been uncovered by scientists. She says it is only prudent to pass this along to manufacturers in the interest of additional safety. Mrs. Hobby indicated -- in an address to Republican women -- that federal public health officials will start distributing this information to vaccine manufacturers in a series of plant inspections that start tomorrow.

The House of Representatives today defeated a bill to grant statehood to Alaska and Hawaii. By a vote of 218 to 190 the House sent the bill back to committee. In the past, the House approved separate bills to admit Hawaii to statehood on three occasions. Once it approved a bill for Alaska.

Mr. Krishna Menon of India has finally arrived in Communist China after making an involuntary 2,000 mile detour that took him to Manilla and Tokyo before his plane could set him down in Hongkong. He left immediately by car for the frontier today. He is on a peace journey, and goes to Peiping at the invitation of the Red Premier Chou en Lai.

Somehow a 2,000 mile detour can't be called incongruous, for the peace negotiations on which Mr. Menon is to consult with Chou en-Lai are neither simple nor direct. It may be useful to look at them for a moment, just to be reminded that any high-level negotiations between east and west on issues of substance are sure to be complex and indirect.

In Paris where the foreign ministers of the NATO governments are assembled, a swelling note of elation sounds through most of the news reports. It has been heightened by the decision of President Eisenhower to attend a four power conference of chief of state. The soviet Union, after holding back nearly ten years on an Austrian treaty, now appears to be ready to complete the treaty. This is what makes high-level talks possible. It is inevitable that high hopes should be aroused. But it should be just as inevitable

that caution should temper these hopes.

It is now undeniably serves Soviet interests to hold these talks and they are only possible if the men in the Kremlin believe so. Put it this way, they are not going into such talks out of contrition. They expect to get more out of them then they have to concede. And as I suggested, it may help appraise the difficulties in Europe to glance for a moment at the difficulties of negotiations with Communist China. For the question of a cease fire and Formosa is not harder to solve than the unification of Germany and controlled disarmament, which are the big items on the agenda in Europe.

Krishna Menon has been the foremost outside consultant on Formosa negotiations for some time. Ad India's delegate to the United Nations, he visited President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles before going to the Bandung Conference.

Then at Bandung, he went into prolonged talks with Chou en-Lai. Prime Minister Nehru of India also saw Chou frequently at Bandung, and the strategy of the Indians as well as of the Chinese was to cap the climax of a week of conciliatory Chinese maneuvers with a public offer to negotiate with the United States for a peaceful settlement of Asian differences, Formosa included.

The offer when made was at first high-hatted by the State Department, later it was respectfully and cautiously acknowledged by President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles. But since then nothing has happened that the public knows about to promote negotiations. Nationalist China has mined the waters around the coastal islands, and has engaged in accustomed small scale action there, as have the Communists. And there has been a clash of planes of the U.S. Air Force an Korea with Migs of uncertain identity.

That is, fire has definitely not ceased. In theory, the United States in inquiring into what Chou en-Lai means by his offer to negotiate.

Now Krishna Menon hopes to become the intermediary of first rank. How does he look upon his mission? He told newsmen in Tokyo and Hongkong that he has no mission, and also has no program. He believes that to get together Communist China and the United States need not retreat from the stands they already have taken. China need not renounce its claims to have Formosa ultimately, and the United States need not abandon its insistence on Nationalist China being an equal negotiator on subjects affecting its future. Washington, of course, doesn't recognize Peiping's claim to Formosa and Chou refuses to sit down with Chiang. But that doesn't stump Krishna Menon. He thinks both parties can negotiate within these limits.

Then what about the coastal islands. Nothing is being said about them these days either by Peiping or Washington. Yet everyone who knows the Peiping policy is ure there can be no cease fire without the effective permanent demilitarization of the coastal islands. Once they cease to be bases for Chiang Kai Sheks war with the Chinese Communists, and to be Nationalist stepping stones to the mainland, the very nature of the Nationalise cause is changed. It would amount to the end of the Chinese Civil War, and a defacto surrender by Chiang.

For the United States, less irksome words for it would ~~be major~~ disengagement. Some jorunalists in Washington believe such a disengagement already has been decided on in principle and will come in due course. But Chiang is not prepared to give up the islands and his role in the Far East.

So a settlement of the Formosa issue lies a long was ahead at the very best, and this is what Krishna Menon realizes. All he wants now is that Washington and Peiping find some way of cintinuing to deal with each other. If they do, then in time a settlement might be worked out.

Now to look at the European situation again. In one respect it is similar. Any settlement the Kremlin is willing to accept must keep Germany from becoming an armed partner of NATO. But if the West gives up on this it would be making a careful retreat, even if the Kremlin paid a considerable price for it. To say this is not to disparage all optimism over the prospect of high level talks. It is better to be talking about ending the cold war than to wage cold war without asking how to end it. But if a long pull is necessary to end it, it is essential that too much must not be expected too soon.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Much of our lifetime has been consumed in the seemingly endless search for a lasting and just peace..Any step in this direction, however small, must be regarded as progress. Thomas Fuller once advised wisely..."When our hopes tend to break, let our patience hold." As Edmund Burke concluded long ago, "In the end, patience will achieve more than force."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday May 11, 1955

This is the news:

The State Department says an attack by Chinese Communist Jets on American planes off Korea yesterday was "unwarranted and illegal." We have told General Taylor, the United Nations commander in Korea, to protest to the military armistice commission in Korea. Eight of our Sabrejets were attacked by 12 to 16 Communist planes. We shot down two and probably a third.

In Washington today the President explained to reporters his views on the proposed Four power meeting of chiefs of state. He thinks such a meeting should last about three days...he thinks it could profitably cover all world problems, including the Far East. He says the whole thing now is in the exploratory stage...The foreign ministers will discuss it in Vienna over the week-end. Mr. Eisenhower made it clear that he feels there has been a growing sentiment throughout the world for a meeting "at the summit" that would accomplish something. He feels its important now to clarify the issues. He cautions that it will not be possible to turn the world around in a few days or weeks. As the President sees it, the Big Power meeting would define or clarify issues..not deal with specific solutions. And it would be a way of testing Russia's sincerity about wanting to relieve world tensions.

Mr. Eisenhower also was asked a number of questions about the anti-polio vaccine situation. Mr. Eisenhower said he believes "implicitly that the Salk vaccine "will, within a measurable time, really eliminate polio in this country." Then, reminding the reporters that he was not a scientist, the president said: government scientists probably released the vaccine too soon because of heavy public pressuure. He said the scientists may have "shortcut a little bit." But he had no criticism of this action. Mr. Eisenhower says there was great pressure to release the vaccine quickly. Some of the exhuastive tests through which a vaccine normally goes were shortcut.

A number of Democrats today criticized Welfare Secretary Hobby. Vanik of Ohio charged she was hasty in licensing the vaccine and "should be held accountable." Spence of Kentucky said he doubts she will appear to testify before his committee. Bolling of Missouri called for an end to the constant heckling of Surgeon General Scheele. He suggests Mrs. Hobby had "DUCKED her responsibilities."

[redacted]

At his news conference today the President offered his thanks to Republican Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. She had expressed the hope that he would seek re-election. But Mr. Eisenhower said he had no idea where Mrs. Smith got the impression that he will not run again.

And in Kansas City, Roy Roberts, editor of the Kansas City Star, and an original Eisenhower for president booster, wrote today that the President might not run. Roberts says Mr. Eisenhower would not run "just to save the party..he doesn't owe it that much." But Roberts feels he would run if he feels his "prestige, experience and leadership is essential at the time in world affairs."

In Paris today the 15 nations of the North Atlantic Treaty alliance called for a truce in the Far East and a Big Four agreement on European problems to end the threat of another world war. They warn that more fighting in Asia "will clearly endanger the peace of the world." And they suggested to the Big Four that the reunification of Germany and a general disarmament agreement should be their main tasks at the proposed "meeting at the summit."

The western allies are having trouble with the Russians in Vienna. The Russians are now refusing to put into the Austrian treaty, the economic concessions Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov gave Austrian Chancellor Rabb, at their Moscow conference last month. This could delay the scheduled Sunday signing. And American sources reveal that Secretary of State Dulles will not go to Vienna until the negotiating ambassadors have reached complete agreement.

In Poland, where Russia and her satellites are holding a security conference, Soviet Premier Bulganin said his country wants an end to the cold war. He said he'll carefully study the western proposal for talks among the chiefs of state. This information was given out by a Communist spokesman. No western reporters are allowed to attend THE Communist meeting.

In Washington, the Congress has completed action on a bill to raise the pay of 500-thousand postal workers, by an average of eight point eight per cent. There are indications that the President may veto the bill, which would cost the government 178 million dollars a year.

The House appropriations committee disclosed today it is investigating what Democratic Representative Mahon of Texas calls "excessively high profits" on big defense contracts. He says the taxpayer has been "losing his shirt" on non-competitive military buying in which the seller is guaranteed a "very proftable return."

~~The atom-powered submarine Nautilus returned unexpectedly to its makers yesterday in Connecticut today after developing what is described as a small leak.~~

And the State Department says we have agreed to permit an official delegation of Soviet farmers to visit American farm areas. Some American farmers, in return, will visit Russian farms this summer. The Russians will come here as an official delegation; so it will not be necessary to fingerprint them. This requirement caused a postponment of a previously planned trip.

6

The C.I.O. steelworkers said today they will ask the basic steel industry for "a substantial wage increase". And they want to negotiate with the six biggest companies at the same time.

Edward R. Murrow: May 11, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The Soviet disarmament proposal published today is Move Number Three in the current East-West competition. Chou En-lai took the lead at Bandung. The West got it back in Paris by uniting, with some huffing and puffing, for a Big Four conference at the highest level. Now the Soviet Union has produced a shrewdly-drafted disarmament proposal in an effort to win back the initiative.

One can call this rivalry an unexpected blessing. It may not of itself promise anything, but if the two great camps are so eager to demonstrate that it is peace they want, it ought to make the chance of getting peace that much better.

The Soviet Union, being a totalitarian state, is run by a handful of men who make the public opinion in their country. They don't have to inform or obey it. That gives them a decided edge in conducting foreign affairs. The disarmament proposal is a case in point. It could be timed perfectly to recapture the initiative. The West's top-level conference still would be the more important event. But when the Big Four meet, they will have to talk about disarmament, and the Soviet proposal will get the first consideration. The press of the world will have to analyze it; the foreign offices will have to weigh it; the experts will have to probe it, for any obscure and fateful meanings. This is going to find the democracies

at a disadvantage. So far they have received little education in the principles or the intricacies of disarmament. And in the West, public opinion has to be obeyed.

The Eisenhower and Truman administrations have treated disarmament as a highly technical subject beyond the public's grasp. The original Baruch proposal for atomic control did have a decided public relations value, so did the Acheson proposals for total disarmament made in Paris three years ago. But disarmament hadn't seemed like a practical subject. And the State Department suffered from an inability to make up its own mind about what it wanted. So now we are caught unprepared. Disarmament still may not be practical, but as an idea it is one of the decisive forces in the cold war.

The Soviet disarmament proposal goes a long way to meet the program embodied in British and French proposals and further developed by the United States. It accepts the West's figures for the maximum size of armed forces of the five Great Powers, to be reached in two cuts, one next year, the other the year after. The United States, Soviet Union and Communist China each would have one, to one-and-a-half million men, the British and French each 650,000. It calls for the ultimate prohibition of atomic weapons and weapons of mass destruction, to go into effect in the second stage of the

program; that is, after some genuine reduction in armed forces has ~~gone~~ occurred, ~~into effect~~. It provides for permanent international inspection, both of atomic and conventional disarmament, and goes much further in defining this than Moscow has offered before. But this is not to be enforcible control by an international agency, with powers. Enforcement would remain with the Security Council of the United Nations and would be subject to the veto. That's one catch.

A new feature of the proposal calls for the abandonment of all military, naval and air bases on territories of other countries. And a concession is offered to possessors of atomic weapons during stage one of disarmament. While they must forego their use in warfare, they are authorized to use them against aggression. Here, however, the catch is that aggression would have to be so designated by the Security Council, where the veto would be in force.

Under the Soviet proposal the Soviet Union and Communist China would have armed forces up to three million strong, and the United States, Britain and France would have two million, three hundred thousand. And any Western advantage in nuclear weapons would be swept away by the total abolition of such weapons. Since enforcement would remain with the Security Council, subject to veto, there would be no enforcement if one of the Communist

powers violated the agreement. As the plan stands, it is a bid for Communist military supremacy in a world deprived of atomic weapons, where genuine enforcement would exist only on paper.

But if this is unacceptable, the West must share some of the blame. It is the West that proposed the size of armies now accepted, agreed to the ultimate abolition of atomic weapons, and so far has failed to insist on the creation of an independent enforcement agency with adequate powers. If the West now discovers it must have more realistic enforcement, the Soviet Union can ~~legitimately complain~~ contend that it has simply gone along with what the West proposed.

In many respects the Soviet proposal contains substantial concessions, perhaps as significant as the Soviet willingness to complete an Austrian treaty. Maybe the time has come for a searching discussion of disarmament, here and everywhere, to learn how far we really would have to go to get ~~XXXX~~ some measure of the real thing.

There are those who maintain that in the struggle for power between the East and West, a show of force can and will be avoided. But Seneca, ~~wise in the ways of the world,~~ long ago remarked that "no one with safety can long expose himself to danger. Whom disaster often passes by, she finds at last." Of course, Randle Cotgrave had a reasonable solution when he said:"He that fears danger in time, seldom feels it."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The State Department says an attack by Chinese Communist Jets on American planes off Korea yesterday was "unwarranted and illegal." We have told General Taylor, the United Nations commander in Korea, to protest to the military armistice commission in Korea. Eight of our Sabrejets were attacked by 12 to 16 Communist planes. We shot down two and probably a third.

In Washington today the President explained to reporters his views on the proposed Four Power meeting of chiefs of state. He thinks such a meeting should last about three days...he thinks such a meeting should last about three days...he thinks it could profitably cover all world problems, including the Far East...He says the whole thing now in in the exploratory stage. The foreign ministers will discuss it in Vienna over the week-end. Mr. Eisenhower made it clear that he feels there has been a growing sentiment throughout the world for a meeting "at the summit" that would accomplish something. He feels it is important now to clarify the issues. He cuations that it will not be possible to turn the world around in a few days or weeks. As the President sees it, the Big Power meeting would define or clarify issues...not deal with specific solutions. And it would be a way of testing Russia's sincerity about wanting to relieve world tensions.

Mr. Eisenhower also was asked a number of questions about the anti-polio vaccine situation. Mr. Eisenhower said he believes "implicitly that the Salk vaccine "will, within a measurable time, really eliminate polio in this country country." Then, reminding the reporters that he was not a scientist, the President said: government scientists probably released the vaccine too soon because of heavy public pressure. He said the scientists may have "shortcut a

a little bit." But he had no criticism of this action. Mr. Eisenhower says there was great pressure to release the vaccine quickly. Some of the exhaustive tests through which a vaccine normally goes were shortcut.

A number of Democrats today criticized Welfare Secretary Hobby. Vanik of Ohio charged whe was hasty in licensing the vaccine and "should be held accountable." Spence of Kentucky said he doubts she will appear to testify before his committee. Bolling of Missouri called for an end to the constant heckling of Surgeon General Scheele. He suggests Mrs. Hobby had ducked her responsibilities.

At his news conference today the President offered his thanks to Republican Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. She had expressed the hope that he would seek re-election. But Mr. Eisenhower said he had no idea where Mrs. Smith got the impression that he will not run again.

And in Kansas City, Roy Roberts, editor of the Kansas City Star, and an original Eisenhower for President booster, wrote today that the President might not run. Roberts says Mr. Eisenhower would not run "just to save the party..he doesn't owe it that much." But Roberts feels he would run if he feels his "prestige, experience and leadership is essential at ahe time in world affairs."

In Paris today the 14 nations of the North Atlantic Treaty alliance called for a truce in the Far East and a big Four agreement on European problems. to end the threat of another world war. They warn that more fighting in Asia "will clearly endanger the peace of the world" And they suggested to the Big Four that the reunification of Germany and a general disarmament agreement should be their main tasks at the proposed "meeting at the summit."

The Western allies are having trouble with the Russians in Vienna. The Russians are now refusing to put into the Austrian treaty the economic concessions Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov gave Austrian Chancellor Raab at

their Moscow conference last month. This could delay the scheduled Sunday signing. And American sources reveal that Secretary of State Dulles will not to to Vienna until the negotiating ambassadors have reached complete agreement.

In Poland, where Russia and her satellites are holding a security conference, Soviet Premier Bulganin said his country wants an end to the cold war. He said he'll carefully study the western proposal for talks among the chiefs of state. This information was given out by the Communist spokesman. No western reporters are allowed to attend the Communist meeting.

In Washington, the Congress has completed action on a bill to raise the pay of 500-thousand postal workers by an average of eight point eight per cent. There are indications that the President may veto the bill which would cost the government 178 million dollars a year.

The House appropriations committee discolosed today it is investigating what Democratic Representative Mahon of Texas calls "excessively high profits" on big defense contracts. He says the taxpayer has been "losing his shirt" on non-competitive military buying in which the seller is guaranteed a "very profitable return."

And the State Department says he have agreed to permit an official delegation of Soviet farmers to visit American farm areas. Some American farmers, in return, will visit Russian farms this summer. The Russians will come here as an official delegation; so it will not be necessary to fingerprint them. This requirement caused a postponment of a previously planned trip.

The C.I.O. steelworkers said today they will ask the basic steel industry for "a substantial wage increase". And they want to negotiate with the six biggest companies at the same time.

The Sovite disarmament proposal published today is Move Number Three in the current East-West competition. Chou En-Lai took the lead at Bandung. The West got it back in Paris by uniting, with some guffing and puffing, for a Big Four conference at the highest level. Now the Soviet Union has produced a shrewdly-drafted disarmenent proposal in an effert to win back the initiative.

One can call this rivalry an unexpected blessing. It may not of itself promise anything, but if the two great camps are so eager to demonstrate that it is peace they want, tt ought to make the change of getting peace that much better.

The Soviet Union, being a totalitarian state, is run by a handful of men who make the public opinion in their country. They don't have to inform or obey it. That gives them a decided edge in conducting foreign affairs. The disarmentnt proposal is a case in point. It could be timed perfectly to recapture the initiative. The West's top-level conference still would be the more important event. But when the Big Four meet they will have to talk about disarmement, and the Soviet proposal will get the first consideration. The press of the world will have to analyze it; the foreign offices will have to weigh it; the experts will have to probe it, for any obscure and fateful meaning. This is going to find the democracies at a disadvantage. So far they have recieved little education in the principles or the intricacies of disarmement. And in the West, public opinion had to be obeyed.

The Eisenhower and Truman administrations have treated disarmement as a highly technical subject beyond the public's grasp. The original Baruch porposal for an atomic control did have a decided public relations value, so did the Acheson proposals for total disarmament back in Paris three years ago. But disarmement hadn't seemed like a practical subject. And the State

Department suffered from an inability to make up its own mind about what it wanted. So now we are caught unprepared. Disarmement still may not be practical , but as an idea it is one of the cecisive forces in the cold war.

The Soviet disarmement proposal goes a long way to meet the program embodied in British and French proposals and further developed by the United States. It accepts the West's figures for the maximum size of armed forces of five great powers, to be reached in two cuts, one next year, the other the year after. The United States, Soviet Union, and Communist China each would have one, to one-and-a-half million men, the British and French each 650, 000. It calls for the ultimate prohibition of atomic weapons and weapons of mass destruction, to go into effect in the second stage of the program; that is, after some genuine reduction in armed forces has occurred. It provides for permanent international inspection, both of aromic and conventional disarmament, and goes much further in defining this than Moscow has offered before. But this is not to be enforcible control by an international agency with powers. Enforcement ould remain with the Security Council of the United Nations and would be subject to the veto. That's one catch.

A new feature of the proposal calls for the abandonment of all military naval, and air bases on territories of other countries. And a concession is offered to possessors of atomic weapons during stage one of disarmement. While they must forego their use in warfare, they are authorized to use them against aggression. Here, however, the catch is that aggression would have to be so designated by the Security Council, where the veto bould be in force.

Under the Soviet proposal the Soviet Union and Communist Chief would have armed forces up to three million strong, and the United States, Britain and France would have two million, three hundred thousand. And any Western advantage in nuclear weapons would be swept away by the total abolitoon of such eeapons. Since enforcement would remain with the Security Council,

subject to veto, there would be no enforcement if one of the Communist violated the agreement. As the plan stands, it is a bid for Communist military supremacy in a world deprived of atomic weapons, where genuine enforcement would exist only on paper.

But if this is unacceptable, the West must share some of the blame. It is the West that proposed the size of armies now accepted, agreed to the ultimate abolition of atomic weapons, and so far has failed to insist on the creation af an independent enforcement agency with adequate powers. If the West now discovers it must have more realistic enforcement, the Soviet Union can content that it has simply gone along with what the West proposed.

In many respects the Soviet proposal contains substantial concessions, perhaps as significant as the Soviet willingness to complete an Austrian treaty. Maybe the time has come for a searching discussion of disarmement, here and everywhere, to learn how far we really would have to go to get some measure of the real thing.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with hhe Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are those who maintain that in the struggle for power between the East and West, a show of force can and will be avoided. But Seneca, long ago remarked that "no one with safety can long expose himself to danger. Whom disaster often passes by, she finds at last." Of course, Randle Cotgrave had a reasonable solution when he said: "He that fears danger in time, seldom feels it."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Swing May 11

The Soviet disarmament proposal published today is Move Number Three in a current East-West competition, one of a welcome nature since it is competition to keep the initiative in the search for peace. Chou En-lai took the lead at Bandung. The West got it back in Paris by uniting, with some huffing and puffing, for a Big Four conference at the highest level. Now the Soviet Union has produced a shrewdly-drafted disarmament proposal to win back the peace initiative ~~that supports Moscow's claim to recognition as an eager seeker for peace~~.

¶ One can call this rivalry an unexpected blessing. It may not of itself promise anything, but if the two great camps are so eager to demonstrate that it is peace they want, it ought to make the chance of getting peace that much better.

¶ The Soviet Union, being a totalitarian state, is run by a handful of men who make the public opinion in their country and don't have to inform ir or obey it. That gives them a decided edge in conducting foreign affairs. The disarmament proposal is a case in point. It could be timed perfectly to recapture the peace initiative in the search for peace. The West's top-level conference would be still the more important event. But when the Big Four

meet they will have to talk about disarmament, and ~~now~~ the Soviet proposal will get the first consideration. The press of the world will have to analyze it, the foreign offices will have to weigh it, the experts will have to probe it for any obscure and fateful meanings. This is going to find the democracies at a disadvantage. So far they have received little edication in the principles or the inricacies of disarmament. And in the West, public opinion has to be obeyed.

¶ The Eisenhower and Truman administrations have treated disarmament as a highly technical subject beyond the public's grasp. The original Baruch proposal for atomic control did have a decided ~~had public-relations~~ value, ~~as~~ so did the Acheson proposals for total disarmament made in Paris three years ago. But disarmament ~~people in this country have not been able to acquire much knowledge of what is involved in disarmament. It~~ hasnt ~~hadn't~~ seemed like a practical subject. And the State Department suffered from an inability to make up its own mind about what it wanted. So now we are caught unprepared. Disarmament still may not be practical, but as an idea it is one of the ~~[illegible]~~ decisive forces in the cold war.

¶ The Soviet disarmament proposal ~~was made by Jakob Malik in the UN disarmament talks in London, and then promptly leaked. [illegible] publication in Moscow. It~~ goes a long to meet the program embodied in British and

French proposals and further developed by the United States. It accepts the West's figures for the maximum size of armed forces of the Five Great Powers, to be reached in two cuts, one next year, the other the year after. The United States, Soviet Union and Communist China each would have one, to one-and-a-half million men, the British and French each 650,000. It calls for the ultimate prohibition of atomic weapons and weapons of mass destruction, to go into effect in the second stage of the program, that is, after some genuine reduction in armed forces has gone into effect. It provides for permanent international inspection, both of atomic and conventional disarmament, and goes much further in defining this than Moscow has offered before. But this is not to be enforcible control by an international agency with powers. Enforcement would remain with the Security Council of the United Nations and would be subject to the veto.

A new feature of the proposal calls for the abandonment of all military, naval and air bases on territories of other countries. And a concession is offered to possessors of atomic weapons during stage one of disarmament. While they must forego their use in warfare, they are authorized to use them against aggression. Here, however, the catch is that aggression would

have to be so designated by the Security Council, where the veto would be in force.

By the Soviet proposal the Soviet Union and Communist China would have armed forces mm up to three million strong, and the United States, Britain and France would have two million three-hundred thousand. And any Western advantage in nuclear weapons would be swept away by the total abolition of such weapons. Since enforcement would remain with the Security Council, subject to veto, there would be no enforcement if one of the Communist powers violated the agreement. As the plan stands, it is a bid for Communist military supremacy in a world deprived of atomic weapons where genuine enforcement would exist only on paper.

But if this is unacceptable, the West must share some of the blame, ~~for keeping to make it so~~ It is the West that proposed the size of armies now accepted, agreed to the utlimate abolition of atomic weapons, and so far has failed to insist on the creation of an independent enforcement agency with adequate powers. If the West now discovers it must have more realistic enforcement, the Soviet Union can legitimately complain that it has simply gone along with what the West proposed.

In many respects the Soviet proposal contains substantial concessions,

perhaps no less significant than the Soviet willingness to complete an Austrian treaty. ~~But~~ ~~An~~ An expert on disarmament told this reporter that probably not a single senator would vote for what the Soviet proposes. ~~He~~ But he added in the same breath that very few would vote for the latest Western proposals either, if they understood them. Maybe the time has come for a searching discussion of disarmament, here and everywhere, ~~and~~ to learn how far we really have to go to get the real thing.

Thursday May 12, 1955

This is the news:

The Big Four today agreed on a peace treaty for Austria. Its expected to be signed by the foreign ministers, in Vienna, on Sunday. Then, Austria will be free again, for the first time in 17 years...following German, then Four-power occupation. Ninety days after the treaty is ratified the 70-thousand occupation troops of the Four Powers will be withdrawn..after ten years. And this is expected to be completed by the end of the year. An official communique says "full agreement has been reached on all articles of the treaty draft."

In London today, British Disarmament Delegate Anthony Nutting says Russia and the West have now reached agreement on two of the three major principles of disarmament. They agree on reducing mass armies..and banning nuclear bombs. But they do not yet agree on effective controls to see that no one cheats on disarmament agreements.

Prime Minister Eden said today that if progress is made in the proposed talks with Russia he hopes to cut the two-year draft period for British youths. In another campaign speech last night former Prime Minister Atlee called for a shorter service by DRAFTEES.

Democratic Senator George says we have nothing to lose by taking a vigorous part in the proposed meeting of the Big Four chiefs of state. The Senator says we can only SUFFER "if we assume that those who represent us will go to sleep on the job."

Secretary of State Dulles is reported to believe that the biggest American achievement at the North Atlantic Treaty meeting in Paris was putting across our foreign policy for the Far East. And authoritative sources say America will discuss Far Eastern questions at the proposed Big Four meeting. But we will not agree to permit Red China to attend.

Today, in Warsaw, a delegate from Communist China pledged to fight alongside the Soviet Union and its European allies if war starts in Europe. At the same time the Chinese spokesman said he's convinced world peace can be preserved.

Secretary Dulles and French Premier Faure today reached complete agreement on the Indo-China problem. And in Haiphong, French coloniliasm came to an end . French troops pulled out of North Viet Nam as Ho Chi Minh 's Communist forces marched in to take military control of the city.

On Formosa, the head of the Nationalist Chinese information bureau denies a charge by correspondents that there has been censorship of news on the island.

In Washington today, the House voted overwhelmingly to endorse the President's military manpower cuts. IN THE 31-and-a-half billion dollar defense bill. Democrats were sharply split on the issue with Chairman Vinson of the Armed Services Committee AND Chairman Cannon of Appropriations supporting the Administration. Other Democrats objected particularly to the manpower cut of 368-thousand men. Cannon told his colleagues that if war comes it will be decided so fast that the army and navy would not get into the fight. He said defense officials have testified in secret that it would take the army a year and the Navy two weeks to get into a war.

A spokesman for the Public Health Service says the agency hopes to be able to announce tomorrow the first findings of its inspection of the Salk anti-polio vaccine at the Parke-Davis laboratories in Detroit. And the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen today called on the President to fire Welfare Secretary Hobby .."to restore public confidence in the anti-polio program."

George V. Allen, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern Affairs, told Senators today: Moscow is stepping up is economic aid in south Asia partly because the Russians have seen the success of our aid program in that area.

Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois charges that the government could lose almost five billion dollars in revenue under what he called "the corporation windfall" sections of the 1954 tax law. The Treasury Department is now asking repeal of these sections because their effect is much greater than anticipated. Yesterday, Treasury Secretary Humphrey said the revenue loss might run as high as one billion dollars.

The government today filed an anti-trust suit against six major publishing and advertising associations. They are charged with illegally channeling national advertising through about one thousand agencies. The American Newspaper Publishers Association says the suit is aimed at "satisfying someone's desire for public victory and an injunction against an ARM of the press."

Edward R. Murrow: May 12, 1955 7:45 p.m.

Before the four-power talks at the summit get under way, it is well to recall some recent history. A new era is opening. But it is opening because an old era is closing. The one that closed, brought about the enormous build-up of Western strength after the Korean aggression, and ended with West Germany joining the Western defense system. Before Germany was taken into NATO the Soviet Union issued a number of ominous threats. It said, threateningly, that it "would not tolerate" the rearming of Germany. It said that if the Paris accords were ratified it would refuse to negotiate over the unification of Germany. It said it would cancel its treaties of friendship with Britain and France, and would set up a unified command in its East-European satellites. Only two of the threats have been carried out. The treaties with Britain and France were terminated, which was just as well, since they had long since ceased to mean anything. And the unified command is being decreed in Warsaw this week, which is making no impression on the West because it had always assumed the satellites were already under unified Soviet command.

What should register in this hour, when the Soviet government has made two important peace offers, is that they arrived as soon as it was settled

beyond recall that the Paris accords were going into effect. Therewith the Soviet Union rushed in with far-reaching proposals affecting Germany and disarmament. And before the question needs to be answered as to the value of these offers, it should be appreciated that Western steadfastness, unity and increased strength created the conditions in which offers on basic issues from the Soviet Union were forthcoming. Since the Truman days -- which were Acheson days, too -- the American doctrine has been to negotiate, but to do it from strength.

That is not saying that negotiations from strength are bound to amount to something. It is not saying that the Soviet government doesn't intend to win more than it yields by making these offers. All it is saying is that two offers already are in the hopper, and that is how they got there.

The top-level meeting of the Big Four is already being looked at suspiciously by some right-wing Republicans in this country. Senator Bridges in a major speech in the Senate yesterday admonished President Eisenhower to beware of "appeasement, compromise and weakness." Senator Knowland expressed skepticism about any four power meeting, on the ground that small states have to pay for them. He cited Munich, Yalta, and Geneva as proving his case. Several other Republicans showed their dislike

of the talks, including Senator McCarthy.

But Western foreign offices have been carefully studying the Soviet offers, trying to discover how the Kremlin itself views the upcoming negotiations. They have received some definite impressions. In the draft of a resolution that accompanies the Soviet disarmament proposal, the Kremlin advocates ultimate withdrawal of all occupation forces from Germany, East and West, and goes on to drop in a significant proviso that the withdrawal by the four powers be "to their national frontiers." For the United States that means getting out of Europe. But for the Soviet Union it means getting out of the satellite countries, and this is something new, coming from Moscow.

It is linked with the insistence on the withdrawal of all nations from bases on the territories of others. And in these two proposals, some observers see the shape and form of the Soviet objective. What the Kremlin seems to want most is to get the American air-force out of its advanced bases, and our army out of Europe. And for this it appears to be willing to pay the price of withdrawing its own forces from the Odor-Neisse line back to Soviet territory. It should be mentioned that the Red Army, behind its own borders, can march again into Germany more easily than an American

expeditionary force can cross the Atlantic. But it also should be noted that the Kremlin doesn't demand the dismantling of the forward bases, but only that they shouldn't be used by foreign forces. Obviously they could be re-occupied in an emergency.

This pulling back of advanced military forces is, of course, hedged about by many considerations, and is tied in with the Soviet disarmament proposals. But if world tensions are to be reduced it may be that the only progress to be expected is in some such mutual acceptance of a reduced strategic advantage. If that is all that the top-level talks will reach out for, there will be no joyous ceremonial ending of the cold war, no delirious crowds of celebrants, no televised scenes as the millenium is entered. At best, there will be a slightly improved climate, a little less distrust, and then the long, tedious troubled period of continuing negotiations.

The last time the top men of the Big Four met was at Potsdam. They set up the Council of Foreign Ministers, and charged it with filling in the details of the broad generalities agreed to at the summit. The machinery worked for a time, then collapsed when it tried to harmonize the differences over Germany. Now the machinery may be set up once more, to

work for as long as events permit.

All in all, it is not an alluring outlook. But it may be wise to enter the new era soberly; appreciating not only what it can produce, but what it can't be expected to produce.

However pessimistic we might tend to be when it comes to something being accomplished at diplomatic conferences, we must not allow ourselves to despair. For, as Sophocles once [redacted] (said:) "It is hope alone which maintains most of mankind." Clare Boothe put it another way when she remarked: "There are no hopeless situations. There are only hopeless men."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Before the four-power talks at the summit get under way, ~~and attention centers on the Soviet offers to end the cold war~~, it is well to recall some recent history. A new era is opening. But it is opening because an old era is closing. The one that closed brought about the enormous build-up of Western strength after the Korean aggression and ended with West Germany joining the Western defense system. Before Germany was taken into NATO the Soviet Union issued a number of ominous threats. It said in utmost solemnity that it "would not tolerate" the rearming of Germany. It said that if the Paris accords were ~~passed and~~ ratified it would refuse to negotiate over the unification of Germany. It said it would cancel its treaties of friendship with Britain and France, and would set up a unified command in its East-European satellites. Only two of the threats have been carried out. The treaties with Britain and France were terminated, which was just as well since they ~~though that hardly caused a ripple in these countries since the treaties~~ had long before ceased to mean anything. And the unified command is being decreed in Warsaw this week, which is making ~~has made~~ no impression on the West because it had always assumed the satellites were de facto under unified Soviet command.

¶ What should register in this hour, when the Soviet government has

made two important peace offers, is that they arrived as soon as ~~at the very moment~~ when it was settled beyond recall that the Paris accords were going into effect. Thereupon, ~~not be beaten. NATO only; West Germany was welcomed as a partner, and~~ the Soviet Union rushed in with farreaching proposals affecting Germany and disarmament. And before the question ~~can~~ needs to be answered as to the value of these offers, it should be ~~sufficiently~~ appreciated that Western steadfastness, unity and increased strength created the conditions in which ~~negotiations on~~ offers on basic issues ~~with~~ from the Soviet Union ~~be possible~~ were forthcoming. Since the Truman days--which were Acheson days, too--the American doctrine has been to negotiate, but ~~only~~ to do it from strength, ~~in the conviction that only negotiations from strength can amount to anything~~.

That is not saying that negotiations ~~that~~ from strength are bound to amount to something. It is not saying that the Soviet giverment doesn't intend to win more than it yields ~~in the negotiations~~ by making these offers. All it is saying is that two ~~Soviet~~ offers already are in the hopper, and that is how they got there.

The top-level meeting of the Big Four is already being looked at suspiciously by some right-wing Republicans in this country,

Senator Bridges in a major speech in the Senate yesterday admonished President Eisenhower to beware of "appeasement, compromise and weakness." Senator Knowland expressed skepticism about any four power meeting, on the ground that small states have to pay for them. He cited Munich, Yalta and Geneva as proving his case. Several other Republicans showed their dislike of the talks, including Senator McCarthy.

But Western foreign offices have been carefully studying the Soviet offers, trying to discover how the Kremlin itself see the upcoming negotiations. They have received some definite impressions. In the draft of a resilution that accompanies the Soviet disarmament proposal, the Kremlin advocates ultimate withdrawal of all occupation forces from Germany, East and West, and goes on to drop in a significant provise that the wihdrawal by the four powers be "to their national frontiers." For the United States that means getting out of Europe. But for the Soviet Union it means getting out of the satellite countries, and this is somehow new, coming from Moscow. It is linked with the insistence on the withdrawal of all nations from bases on the territories of others. And in these two proposals, some observers see the shape and form of the Soviet objective. What the Kremlin seems to want most

is to get the American air-force out of its advanced bases ~~from which the Soviet Union is open to immediate atomic attack~~. And for this it appears to be willing to pay the price of withdrawing its own forces from the Odor-Neisse line back to its ~~own~~ Soviet territory. It should be mentioned that the Red Army, behind its own borders, can march again into Germany more easily ~~than~~ than an American expeditionary force can ~~come~~ cross the Atlantic. But it also should be noted that the Kremlin ~~does~~ doesn't demand the dismantling of the forward basis but only that ~~foreign forces should not use them~~ They should not be used by foreign forces. Obviously they could be reoccupied in an emergency.

¶ This pulling back of advanced military forces is, of course, hedged about ~~by any number of issues~~ many considerations, and is tied in with the Soviet disarmament proposals. But if, ~~at the present time through negotiations~~, world tensions are to be reduced it may be that the only progress to be expected is in some such mutual acceptance of a reduced strategic advantage. If that is all that the top-level talks will reach out for, there will be no joyous ceremonial ending of the cold war, no delirious crowds of celebrants, no televised scenes as the millenium is entered. At best, there will be a slightly improved climate, a little less distrust, and then the long, tedious

[redacted]

troubled period of continuing negotiations, where problem after problem is tackled without satisfaction to either side.

¶ The last time the top men of the Big Four met was at Potsdam, ~~when~~ They set up the Council of Foreign Ministers, and charged it with filling in the details of the broad generalities agreed to at the summit. The machinery worked for a time, then collapsed when it tried to harmonise the differences over Germany. Now the machinery may be set up once more, to work for as long as events permit.

¶ All in all, it is not an alluring outlook. But it may be wise to enter the new era ~~with sober appreciation~~ soberly appreciating not only what it can produce, but what it can't be expected to produce.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Big Four today agreed on a peace treaty for Austria. It is expected to be signed by the foreign ministers, in Vienna on Sunday. Then, Austria will be free again for the first time in 17 years...following German, then four-power occupation. Ninety days after the treaty is ratified the 70- thousand occupation troops of the Four Powers will be withdrawn ..after ten years. And this is expected to be completed by the end of the year. An official communique ways "full agreement has been reached on all articles of the treaty draft."

In London today, British Disarmament Delegate Anthony Nutting says Russia and the West have now reached agreement on two of the three major principles of disarmament. They agree on reducing mass armies..and banning nuclear bombs. But they do not yet agree on effective controls to see that no one cheats on disarmement agreements. Prime Minister Eden said today that if progress is made in the proposed talks with Russia he hopes to put the two-year draft period for British youths. In another campaign speech last night, former Prime Minister Atlee called for a shorter service by draftees.

Democratic Senator George says we have nothing to lose by taking a vigorous part in the proposed meeting of the Big Four chiefs of state. The Senator says we can only suffer "if we assume that those who represent us will go to sleep on the job."

Secretary of State Dulles is reported to believe that the biggest American achievement at the North Atlantic Treaty meeting in Paris was putting across our foreign policy for the Far East. And authoritative sources say America will discuss Far Eastern questions at the proposed Big Four meeting

But we will not agree to permit Red China to attend.

Today, in Warsaw, a delegate from Communist China pledged to fight along side the Soviet Union and its European allies if war starts in Europe. At the same time the Chinese spokesman said he's convinced world peace can be preserved.

Secretary Dulles and French Premier Favre today reached complete agreement on the Indo-China problem. And in Haiphong, French colonialism came to an end. French troops pulled out of North Viet Nam as Ho Chi Minh's Communist forees marched in to take military control of the city.

On Formosa, the head of the Nationalist Chinese information bureau denies a charge by correspondents that ther has been cessorship of news on the island.

In Washington today, the House voted overwhelmingly to endores the President's military manpower cuts in the 31-and-a-half billion dollar defense bill. Democrats were sharply split on the issue with Chair an Vinson of the armed Services committee and Chairman Cannon of Appropreations supporting the Administration. Other Democrats objected particularly ot the manpower cut of 368 - thousand men. Cannon told his colleagues that if war comes it will be decided so fast that the army and navy would not get into the fi ht. He said defense officials have testified in secret that it would take the army a year and the Navy too weeks to get into a war.

A spokesman for the Public Health Service says the agency hopes to be able to announce tomorrow the first findings of its inspection of the Salk anti-polio vaccine at the Parke-Davis laboratories in Detroit. And the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen today called on the President to fire Welfare Secretary Hobby .."to restore public confidence in the anti-polio program"

George V. Allen, assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, told Senators today: Moscow is stepping up its economic aid in South Asis partly because the Russians have seen the success of our aid program in that ares.

Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois charges that the government could lose almost five billion dollars in revenue under what he called "the corporation windfall" sections of the 1954 tax law. The Treasury department is now asking repeal of these sections because their effect is much greater than anticipated. Yesterday, Treasury Secretary Humphrey said the revenue loss might rus an haig as one billion dollars.

The government today filed an anti-trust suit against six major publishing and advertising associations. They are charged with illegally channeling advertising through about one thousand agencies. The American Newspaper Publishers Association says the suit is aimed at "satisfying someone's desire for public victory and an injunction against an arm of the press."

Before the four-power talks at the summit get underway, it is well to recall some recent history. An new era is opening. But it is opening because an old era is closing. The one that closed brought about the enormous build-up of Western strength after the Korean aggression and ended with West Germany joining the Western defense system. Berore ermany was taken into NATO the Soviet Union issued a number of ominous threats. Is said threateningly that it "would not tolerate" the rearming of Germany. It said that if the Paris accords were ratified it would refuse to negotiate over the unification of Germany. It said it would cancel its treaties of friendhhip with Britain and Frnnce, and would set up a unified command in its ast-European satellites. Only two of the threats have been carried out. The treaties with Britain and France were terminated, which was just as well, since they had long ceased to mean anything. And the unified command is being decreed in Warsaw this week, which is making no impression on the West because it had

always assumed the satellites were already under unified Soviet command.

What should register in this hour, when the Soviet government has made two important peace offers, is that they arrived as soon as it was settled beyond recall that the Paris accords were going into effect. Therewith the Soviet Union rushed in with far-reaching proposals affecting Germany and disarmament. And before the question needs to be answered as to the value of these offers, it should be appreciated that Western steadfastness, unity and increased strength created the conditions in which offers on basic issues from the Soviet Union were forthcoming. Since the Truman days -- which were Acheson days, too -- the American doctrine has been to negotiate, but to do it from strength.

That is not saying that negotiations from strength are bound to amount to something. It is not saying that the Soviet governmetnt doesn't intend to win more than it yeilds by making these offers. All it is saying is, that two offers already are in the hopper, and that is how they got there.

The top-level meeting of the Big Four is already being looked at suspiciously by some right-wing Republicans in this country. Senator Bridges in a major speech in the Senate yesterday admonished President Eisenhower to be aware of "apeasement, compromise and weakness." Senator Knowland expressed skepticism about any four power meeting, on the ground that small states have to pay for them. He cited Munich, Yalta, and Geneva as proving his case. Several other Republicans showed their dislike of the talks, including Senator McCarthy.

But Western foreign offices have been carefully studying the Soviet offers trying to discover how the Kremlin itself views the upcoming negotiations. They have received some difinite impressions. In the draft of a resolution that accompanies the Soviet disarmement proposal, the Kremlin advocates ul-

ultimate withdrawal of all occupation forces from Germany, East and West, and goes on to drop in a significant proviso that the withdrawal by the four powers be "to their national frontiers." For the United States that means getting out of Europe. But for the Soviet Union it means getting out of the satellite countries, and this is something new, coming from Moscow.

It is linked with the insistence on the withdrawal of all nations from bases on the territories of others. And in these two proposals, some observers see the shape and form of the Soviet objective. What the Kremlin seems to want most is to get the American air force out of its advanced bases, and our army out of Europe. And for this it appears to be willing to pay the price of withdrawing its own forces from the Odor-Neisse line back to Soviet territory. Is should be mentioned that the Red Army, behind its own borders can march again into Germany more easily than an American expeditionary force can cross the Atlantic. But it also should be noted that the Kremlin doesn't demand the dismantling of the forward bases, but only that they shouldn't be used by foreign forces. Obviously they could be reopcupied in an emergency.

This pulling back of advanced military forces is, of course, hedged about by many considerations, and is tied in with the Soviet disarmament proposals. But if world tensions are to be reduced it may be that the only progress to be expected is in some such mutual acceptance of a reduced strategic advantage. If that is all that top level talks will reach out for, there will be no joyous ceremonial ending of the cold war, no delirious crowds of celebrants, no televised scenes as the millenium is entered. At best, there will be a slightly improved climate, a little less distrust, and then the long tedious troubled period of continuing negotiations.

The last time the top men of the Big Four met was at Potsdam. They set up the Council of Foreign Ministers, and charged it with filling in the details

of the broad generalities agreed to at the summit. The machinery worked for a time, then collapsed when it tried to harmonize the differences over Germany. Now the machinery may be set up onee more, to work for as long as events permit.

All in all, it is not an alluring outlook. But it may be wise to enter the new era soberly; appreciating not only what it can produce, but what it can't be expected to produce.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: However pessimistic we might tend to be when it comes to something being accomplished at diplomatic conferences, we must not allow ourselves to despair. For as Sophocles once said: "It is hope alone which maintains most of mankind. Clare Boothe put it another way when whe remarked: "There are no hopeless situations. There are only hopeless men."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday, May 13, 1955

This is the news:

The government today started releasing some Salk anti-polio vaccine. It cleared enough to innoculate about one million children. All of the vaccine released today was made by Parke, Davis and Company in Detroit. Actually the government, after a re-check, approved four and a quarter million shots. But about three-fourths of this already has been used to VACCINATE first and second graders.

Surgeon General Leonard Scheele who made this announcement told a House committee earlier in the day: "There is still every reason to believe that enough vaccine will be available to vaccinate the children in the most susceptible age groups before the heights of the polio season." [This usually runs from mid-August to the middle of September.] Dr. Scheele also said: nothing has developed in the study of the situation to threaten the ultimate success of the vaccine program...He feels federal controls over the distribution of the vaccine might delay rather than speed-up the mass innoculations. And again--as he did last week--Dr. Scheele told the Representatives: "The vaccine cannot be expected to prevent all paralytic polio."

The President today named General Maxwell D. Taylor to be the new army chief of staff. He will succeed General Mathew B. Ridgeway who has decided to retire after 38 years of service. General Ridgeway reached the retirement age of 60 at the end of March but the President approved his continuing in office. General Taylor is now commander in the Far East. He participated in some of the big battles of World War Two..was 8th army commander in Korea and then became commander in chief of all American and allied forces in the Far East. In a book written by General Eisenhower after world war two, he said of General Taylor:"The risks he ran were greater than I asked any other agent or [redacted] emissary to undertake during the war."

The Western Powers today made public their proposal for a fool-proof disarmament plan. In answer to the Russian release of their plan the western powers reveal that we are insisting on an international control agency with unrestricted powers of inspection. We want this control agency to have the right to be stationed permanently in the countries that agree to the disarmament plan. We want the agency to have the unrestricted right to go into and out of

each member country. There would be free travel within each country with "unrestricted access to all installations and facilities." In addition, the international agency would have unrestricted use of all communication facilities, that they need to carry out their work. In the past the Russians have opposed giving the international inspectors full rights to visit all plants.

Secretary of State Dulles today flew from Paris to Vienna to gather with the other foreign ministers, to sign the Austrian peace treaty. We'll hear a direct report from Vienna in a few minutes.

In Poland, the Communists and their satellite countries have approved a military alliance, to operate under a unified commander..who has not yet been named publicly.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer today told his cabinet, he is quitting as foreign minister..so that he can concentrate on developing a Democratic german army.

And the Moscow censors permit American correspondents there, to tell us that foreign observers believe, the Russians may soon announce a plan to reunify Germany, in exchange for an iron-clad guarantee of German neutrality.

Communist troops today took over Haiphong in North Indo-China and immediately cut all air and telegraphic communications with the free world.

French Premier Faure says France, the United States and Great Britain will do everything possible to support South Viet Nam's Premier Diem.

In Singapore today there were new riots in a BUS strike. Yesterday American Correspondent Gene Symonds was killed by the rioters. Reports from Singapore say that Symonds, who covered the Korean war with distinction for the United Press, was permitted to lie in a street unattanded for a half hour after he was attacked by the rioters. The State Department says is it "greatly grieved and shocked" by Gene Symonds' death, AND HAS ordered an investigation.

Thirteen Asian countries meeting in India have turned down an American plan to put aid to Asia on a regional basis. The Asian nations prefer the present direct aid "strengthened as far as possible."

In Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Benson has proposed

a rigid control program for the 1956 wheat crop. The growers will vote on this June 25.

Spokesmen for the Americanm Veterans Committee and Americans for Democratic Action today urged a Senate committee not to take any action on an Administration bill to let the government bar potential spies and sabateours from defense plants and those related to defense.

Assistant Attorney General Barnes says the Justice Department is studying anti-trust aspects of newspaper mergers which leave one paper in possession of the field.

My colleague Richard C. Hottelet, who normally covers West Germany, is now in Vienna for the final steps in the Austrian peace treaty. I've asked him to record this report for you:

-1934-

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, May 13, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... My colleague Richard C. Hottelet, who normally covers West Germany, is now in Vienna. He's there for the final steps in the Austrian peace treaty - and I've asked him to record this report for you.

HOTTELET: The Austrian state treaty has been concluded ... (unintelligible) The formal signature will take place on Sunday noon. And even the cynics seem to feel that nothing will now go wrong. After seventeen years of occupation, first by the Nazis, then by the Allies, Austria will again be independent. It's been a rough road. In 1943, the Allied powers agreed that Austria should not be treated as part of Hitler's Germany, but as a friendly, liberated state. It was to be occupied only until its final status was fixed by its liberators. That has taken ten full years. The West has pressed and worked on Austria's settlement. Literally hundreds of meetings were held to draft a treaty, but time and again the Russians pulled back or made openly impossible demands. Early on, they hooked the Austrian problem to Trieste; later to Germany. The Russians purported to fear a new Anschluss - and they also held out for more money. But all these Soviet conditions were pretexts. Moscow simply did not want a treaty for Austria.

Suddenly, this last February the Moscow line changed. Molotov let it be known that things were different; the Kremlin began to retreat from positions that it had been jealously guarding only a few weeks before. With a sweeping gesture it surrendered vast economic claims: oil fields and shipping lines which it could easily have kept.

In the last two weeks the Russians have again betrayed this eagerness to have a treaty. Here in Vienna they did not try to make things easy, exactly, but American Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson sensed that the Soviets were willing to back down, and he extracted one concession after another. He is given much of the credit. But, where in former times the Russians would have let the conference run on the rocks, this time they

were willing to fight a rearguard action and then give in. The result is a treaty far better for Austria and the West than would have been thought possible even six months ago.

The people of Austria are delighted, of course. Sunday will be a national day of rejoicing. The church bells will be rung, flags will fly, there will be music in the streets of Vienna. The little republic is dusting off all the gold and glitter of imperial centuries for the signing of the treaty. The ceremony will be held in the Belvedere Palace. A gala reception will follow Sunday nite in the huge Palace of Schoenbrunn. The Emperor's own china and silverware will grace the Foreign Minister's banquet table. But the joy of the Austrians, great tho it be, is incidental. The signing of their treaty is only an episode in a continuing political struggle. The next chapter of that struggle opens right here.

Tomorrow nite the four foreign ministers will meet at dinner with their closest advisors to discuss the meeting at the summit, the meeting of the four heads of government. Chances are, nothing will be decided in Vienna. Mr. Dulles is due to fly back to Washington Sunday nite, and Mr. Molotov is leaving at the same time. There's not much opportunity there for much negotiation. All both sides seem to want is a general impression: Is the meeting of the great Big Four worthwhile? When should it be held and where? The guessing here in Vienna is that both sides will agree to hold the meeting, that they will roughly fix July as the time and some small neutral city as the place, not a capital or a big conference city, rather some place like Lugano or Lausanne, in Switzerland.

When the foreign ministers leave Vienna they will have accomplished a great deal. But one important question remains unanswered. No one has yet found out why the Russians changed their line and accepted the Austrian treaty. In Moscow, six weeks ago, Soviet Prime Minister Bulganin apparently gave a high Austrian official one explanation. He is supposed to have said that Russia held onto to Austria in the first place in order to prevent German rearmament. Now that the Paris treaties are in

force, there is no longer any reason to stay in Austria. Another explanation is that Moscow now wants to create a neutral belt between the Western European Union and its own ~~xxx~~ satellite bloc, and is therefore glad to have a neutral Austria. Still another theory is this: As long as Russia held off on Austria, it stood accused of bad faith and world criticism pointed squarely to Moscow. In the long run this political disadvantage outweighed the dwindling material advantage of the occupation. In giving up Austrua now, Russia gets rid of a political liability and clears the way for fresh action. Soviet ...(unintelligible) ... may indicate that this action will follow soon. However, in retreating from Austria the Russians have given the West a taste of success. Their next encounter in the cold war should, therefore, be doubly thoughtful.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Vienna. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

-30-

VANISHING ...

~~DROVE TO AN OFFICERS~~' CLUB FOR A COCKTAIL ...

~~PHOOP~~

One more news item; The Russians announced tonight that

UP100

~~BULLETIN~~

~~MOSCOW [redacted] MAY [redacted]~~--SOVIET PREMIER [redacted]I BULGANIN AND COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY [redacted] KHRUSHCHEV WILL PERSONALLY HEAD A "PEACE MISSION" TO YUGOSLAVIA AT THE END OF THIS MONTH. [redacted]

Today is Friday the 13th. And there are undoubtedly some who... being superstitious...might regard a day such as this as unlucky. But it was Plautus who concluded many years ago that "it's the way a Man uses luck that brings him eminence and makes us all pronounce him wise." To achieve this end, Oliver Wendell Holmes advised:"Be firm. One constant element in luck is genuine solid old Teutonic luck."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The government today started releasing some Salk Anti-polio vaccine. It cleared enough to innoculate about one million children. All of the vaccine release today was made by Parke, Davis and Company in Detroit. Actually the government, after a re-check, approved four and a quarter million shots. But about three-fourths of this already ahd been used to vaccinate first and second graders.

Surgeon General Leonard Scheele who made this announcement told a House committee earlier in the day:"There is still every reason to believe that enough vaccine will be available to vaccinate the children in the most susceptible age groups before the height of the polio season." This usually runs from mid August to the middle of September. Dr. Scheele also said: nothing has developed in the study of the situation to threaten the ultimate success of the vaccine program. He feels federal controls over the distribution of the vaccine might delay rather than speed up the mass innoculations. And again-- as he did last week -- Dr. Scheele told the Representatives: "The vaccine cannot be expected to prevent all paralytic polio.

The President today named General Maxwell D. Taylor to be the new army chief of staff. He will succeed General Mathew B. Ridgeway who has deceded to retire after 33 years of service. General Ridgeway reached the retirement age of 60 at the end of March but the President approved his continuing in Office. General Taylor is now commander in the Far East. He participated in some of the big battles of World War Two...was 8th army commander in Korea. and them became commander in chief of all American and allied forces in the Far East. In a book written by General Eisenhower after World War II, he

said of General Taylor: "The risks he ran were greater than I asked any other agent or emmisary to undertake during the war."

The Western Powers today made public their proposal for a fool-proof disarmament plan. In answer to the Russian release of their plan the western powers reveal that we are insisting on an international control agency with unrestricted powers of inspection. We want this control agency to have the right to be stationed permanently in the countries that agree to the disarmament plan. We want the agency to have the unrestricted right to go into and out of each member country. There would be free travel within each country with "unrestricted access to all installations and facilities." In addition, the international agency would have unrestricted use of all communication facilities that they need to carry out their work. In the past the Russians have opposed giving the international inspectors full rights to visit all plants.

Secretary of State Dulles today flew from Paris to Vienna to gather with the other foreign ministers to sign the Austrian peace treaty. We'll hear a direct report from Vienna in a few minutes.

In Poland, the Communists and their satellite countries have approved a military alliance to operate under a unified commander..who has not yet been named publicly.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer today told his cabinet he is quitting as foreign minister..so that he can concentrate on developing a Democratic German army.

And the Moscow censors permit American correspondents there to tell us that foreign observers believe the Russians may soon announce a plan to reunify Germany in exchange for an iron-clad guarantee of German neautrality.

Communist troops today took over Haipong in North Indo-China and immediately cut all air and telegraphic communications with the free world.

French Premier Faure says France, the United States and Great Britain will do everything possible to support South Viet Nam's Premier Diem.

In Singapore today there were new riots in a bus strike. Yesterday American Correspondent Gene Symonds wis killed by the rioters. Reports from Singapore say that Symonds, who covered the Korean war with distinction for the United Press was permitted to lie in a street unattended for half an hour after he was attacked by the rioters. The State Departments says it is "greatly grieved and shocked" by Gene Symonds' death and has ordered an investigation.

Thirteen Asian countries meeting in India have turned down an American plan to put aid to Asia on a regional basis. The Asian nations prefer the present direct aid "strengthened as afr as possible."

In Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Benson has proposed a rigid control program for the 1956 wheat crop. The growers will voteon this June 25.

Spokesmen for the American Veterans Committee and Americans for Democratic Action today urged a Senate committee not to take any action on an Administration bill to let the government bar potential spies and sabateurs from defense plants and those related to defense.

Assistant Attorney General Barnes says the Justice Department is studying anti-trust aspects of the newspaper mergers which leave one paper in possission of the field.

My colleague Richard C. Hottelet, who normally covers West Germany, is now is Vienna for the final steps in the Austrian peace treaty. I've asked him to record this report for you.

HOTTELET: The Austrien state treaty has been concluded (uninteligible) ..The formal signature will take place on Sunday noon. And even the cynics seem to feel strongly that nothing will now go wrong. After

seventeen years of occupation, first by the Nazis, then by the Allies, Austria will again be independent. It's been a rough road. In 1943, the Allied powers agreed that Austria should not be treated as part of Hitler's Germany, but as a friendly, liberated state. It was to be occupied only until its final status was fixed by its liberators. That has taken ten full years. The West has pressed and worked on Austria's settlement. Literally hundreds of meetings were held to draft a treaty, but time and again the Russians pulled back or made openly impossible demands. Early on, they hooked the Austrian problems to Triest; later to Germany. The Russians purported to fear a new Anachuuss - and they also held out for more money. But all these Soviet conditions were pretexts. Moscow simply did not want a treaty for Austria.

Suddenly, this last February the Moscow line changed Molotov let it be known that things were different; the Kremlin began to retreat from positions that it had been jealously guarding only a few weeks before. With 2 sweeping gestures it surrendered vast economic claims; oil fields and shipping lines which it could easlly have kept.

In the last two weeks the Russians have again betrayed this eagerness to have a treaty. Here in Vienna they did not try to make things easy, exactly, but American Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson sensed that the Soviets were willing to back down, and he extracted one concession after another. He is given much of the credit. But, where in former times the Russians would have let the conference run on the rocks, this time they were willing to fight a rearguard action and then give in. The result is a treaty far better for Austria and the West than would have been thought possible even six months ago.

The people of Austria are delighted, of course. Sunday will be a national day of rejoicing. The cuurch bells will be rung, flags will fly, there will

music in the streets of Vienna. The little republic is dusting off all the gold and glitter if imperial centuries for the signing of the treaty. The ceremony will be held in The Belvedere Palace. A gala reception will follow Sunday night in the huge Palace of Scheonbrunn. The Emperor's own china and silverware will grace the Foreign Minister's banquet table. But the joy of the Austrians, great though it be, is indidental. The signing of their treaty is only an episode in a continuing political struggle. The next chapter of that struggle opens right here. Tomorrow night the four foreign ministers Will meet at dinner with their closest advisors to discuss the meeting at the summit, the meeting of the four heads of government. Chances are, nothing will be deciced in Vienna. Mr. Dulles is due to fly back to Washington Sunday night and Mr. Molotov is leaving at the same time. There's not much opportunity there for much negotiation. All both sides seem to want is a general impression: Is the meeting of the Big Four worthwhile? When should it be held and where? The guessing here in Vienna is that both sides will agree to hold the meeting, that they will roughly fix July as the time and some small neautral city as the place, not a capital or a big conference city, rather some place like Lugano or Lausanne, in Switzerland.

When the foreign ministers leave Vienna they will have accomplished a great deal. But one important question remains unanswered. No one has yet found out why the Russians changed their line and accepted the Austrian treaty. In Moscow, six weeks ago, Soviet Prime Minister Bulganin apparently give a high Austrian official one explanation. He is supposed to have said that Russia held onto Austria in the first place in order to prevent German rearmament. Now that the Paris treaties are in force, there is no longer any reason to stay in Austria. Another explanation is that Moscow now wants to create a neautral belt between the Western European Union and its own

satellite bloc, and is therefore glad to have a neautral Austria. Still another theory is this: as long as Russia held off on Austria, it stood accused of bad faith and world criticism pointed squarely at Moscow. In the long run this political disadvantage outweighed the dwindling material advantage of the occupation. In giving up Austria now, Russia gets rid of a political liability and clears the way for fresh action. Soviet... (unintelligible)...may indicate that this action will follow soon. However, in retreating from Austria the Russians heve given the West a taste of success. Their next encounter in the cold war should, therefore, be doubly thoughtful (?).

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Vienna. Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: One more news item; the Russians announced tonight that Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Secretary Khurschef will personally head a "peace mission" to Yugoslavia at the end of this month.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Today is Friday the 13th. And there are undoubtedly some who.. being superstitious...might regard a day such as this as unlucky But it was Plautus who concluded many years ago, "it's the way a man uses his luck that brings him eminence and makes us all pronounce him wise." To achieve this end, Oliver Wendell Holmes advised "Be firm. One constant element in luck is tenuine old Teutonic luck."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday, may 16, 1955

Good Evening.

President Eisenhower has asked Congress to appropriate 28-million dollars - the money to be used for the purchase of Salk Polio vaccine for those who might otherwise be unable to afford it. Mr. Eisenhower also requested an additional fund of two million dollars. This money would be used to hire more government personnel to be directly associated with the administering of the vaccine. The extra help would be assigned two tasks: more extensive checking on the safety of the vaccine...and more extensive checking of black market operations.

The Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, Senator Magnuson of Washington, told newsmen today that he's convinced that there's been a "considerable" black market in the Salk vaccine already. He said his Committee is ready to take whatever legal action might be necessary to assure an equitable distribution of the vaccine.

Two other Democratic Senators - Morse of Oregon and Lehman of New York - were openly (critical) today of the way in which the government so far has been handling the release of the vaccine. Morse, in calling for immediate government controls, (SAID)

the administration of the vaccine program by Secretary of Welfare, Mrs. Hobby, has been "thoroughly incompetent."

For her own part, Mrs. Hobby, who had issued a report suggesting substantially what the President asked for, said she was convinced that only a voluntary system of distributing the Salk vaccine will work. "There is no other way. she said, of getting the job done as effectively and fairly." Mrs. Hobby, in her report, made a point of noting that producing the Salk vaccine is such an involved and complicated process that only six manufacturers in the country could be persuaded to undertake it. Nonetheless, she said, if all goes well, by the first of August, 94 per cent of all children in the one to nine age group... (the most vulnerable)...will have had the two basic shots.

The Surgeon General, Doctor Leonard Scheele, acknowledged that the vaccine program is "not moving as rapidly as we'd like it to." He said he was hopeful, however, that the situation will steadily improve.

Secretary of State Dulles, back in this country after a series of important political conferences abroad, reported to the President on the signing of the Austrian Peace Treaty and then talked to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Newsmen standing outside the Committee Room heard several bursts of applause. But Chairman Richards - a Democrat from South Carolina - would say only that the Committee liked [redacted] "some of Mr. Dulles' attitudes and frankness." The Secretary said earlier that he sees "some promise of constructive accomplishment" in the proposed Big Four Meeting to be held this summer. [redacted]

He will give a report to the country on radio and television tomorrow night.

In Britain, Sir Winston Churchill, in his first active speech of the election campaign said that "new faces in the Kremlin may mean renewed hope for those who wish to dwell in peace." Mr. Churchill said that a group in the Kremlin backed by "powerful forces" may now be actively

directing Russian foreign policy in such a way that co-existence between East and West will eventually be a fact. Some correspondents speculated in the British Press tonight that Mr. Churchill was trying to suggest that possibly Marshal Zhukov was taking a firm hand in directing policies aimed at avoiding a general, all-out war.

Britain's Foreign Secretary MacMillan, like Secretary Dulles, had high praise for the achievements of the past week when he arrived back in London. He said "a great deal has been done" to show that the West's policy of "peace through strength" is beginning to bear fruit. But he warned that "there are anxious and difficult times ahead"---said the "breaking of the icejam itself" opens up new problems which will require the same combination of firmness and patience exercised in the past.

Meanwhile, jubilant Austrians were celebrating their newly regained freedom---the restoration of their sovereignty for the first time since it was annexed by Hitler's Germany in 1938.

Austria's Chancellor Raab told a news conference that he regards the signing of the Austrian treaty as "a lessening of the cold war and a step toward world peace." He said it indicates that pending world problems can be solved---or, at least, that the Big-4 powers can sit at the same table. And, said the Chancellor, it may have opened the door somewhat for a solution on Germany.

As he spoke, trouble arose on this question. The West German government protested the "unexpected" way the question of German property had been settled in the new treaty. The treaty specified that former German property in Austria cannot be returned except if it is individual property worth

less than 10-thousand dollars. This means German owners can get back none of the great oil fields or industrial plants which the Russians seized as "German assets" in 1945. Undoubtedly, it will take further talks to settle the issue.

Diplomatic sources in Vienna say that Western experts are ready to shape up their answer to Russia's bid to keep Germany neutral as the price of unification. They have agreed that their unification plan will be based on gradual disarmament for Communist and non-Communist countries of Europe, and that they will oppose any solution at the projected four-power talks which would force neutrality on Germany.

Our Ambassador to West Germany---James Conant---told the Germans today that we will reject any German settlement based on the continued division of Germany. He said unification will be one of the problems up for discussion at any Big-4 talks, and he promised that preparations for those talks will be made in closest cooperation with the Bonn government.

In Indochina, Vietnam's absentee Chief of State, Bao Dai, lost his imperial [redacted] guard today and his crown lands were transferred formally to control of Premier Di-em's government. In compliance with their request, the guardsmen were transferred to the national army. Bao Dai actually gave up the crown lands to a French administrator some time ago and they were signed over to

the Vietnamese government. Today---amid calls of "down with Bao Dai" and "long live Premier Di-em"---saw the ceremonial observance of the transfer and the end of the last bit of French administration.

Further news out of Singapore on those riots last week which killed four persons, including Gene Symonds---an American newsman. W. A. Goode, Singapore's Chief Secretary, denounced a leftist Malayan party "and their covert Communist supporters and backseat drivers" for the industrial unrest that led to the rioting. He won approval of a motion to return emergency powers to police to declare a curfew in Singapore.

At home, Democratic Representative [redacted] Bonner---Chairman of the House Merchant Marine committee---has called for construction of a "practical" atomic-powered merchant ship in addition to the one proposed by President Eisenhower for a world tour. Bonner called the President's ship an "international sideshow, carnival or [redacted] Mississippi River showboat." Bonner says his idea is to build one which would be economically feasible and "actually carry some freight."

A federal court jury convicted turnabout witness Marie Natvig of lying under oath in a Federal Communications Commission hearing. The charges grew out of Mrs. Natvig's testimony concerning [redacted] publisher-broadcaster Edward Lamb.

The Supreme Court met today, but most noteworthy was action it didn't take. It will be a year tomorrow since the Court handed down its historic ruling on segregation in public schools. And a good sized growd was on hand today, expecting the Justices to have something to say about when and how it intends to have that decision put into practice. But, in the one hour and three minutes that that Court sat, not one word on the segregation issue was mentioned. Apparently the Court is not yet ready to make its announcement.

C. Collingwood
16 May 1955

THINK PIECE FOR MURROW

Ed Murrow, as we said earlier, is in Washington today on one of his expeditions to the seat of our government -- which is one of the reasons his programs are so consistently well-informed, well-thought out, and in tune with the great developments of our times.

This is a wonderful time to be in Washington... the grass is green, the flowers are in bloom, and the canoes are coming out on the Potomac above the Francis Scott Key Bridge. The civil servants work in their shirtsleeves these days, but it isn't so hot you have to turn the air conditioner on. The heat that sits on Washington in the summer like a physical presence is still just a premonition. Every breeze is a zephyr, even the breeze that blows down from capitol hill toward the White House.

And right at this particular moment, not only is the physical climate balmy, but the meteorology of international affairs, on which so much of Washington's well-being depends, that is also unusually spring-like and comfortable. Make no mistake about it, the forthcoming Big Four conference, the conclusion of the Austrian treaty and other

manifestations of the new look in the present intense diplomatic activity have considerably mitigated the wintry blasts of the long, bleak season of East-West tension... No official bearing the weight of responsibility in the eyes of history is going to go out on a limb with carefree public speculation about the beneficial consequences which flow -- they have to be cautious... They should be... What was it John Foster Dulles said as he returned today ... . that he sees "some prospect of constructive accomplishment" in the Big Four meeting now being planned.... That's about all they'll say out loud... But President Eisenhower's confession of a vague feeling that things are on the way up is a lot more strongly felt than you'll get responsible officials to admit out loud.

Not that the men who sit in the big buildings in Washington this spring are so naive as to think that all the world's problems are going to disappear automatically just because four men sit down around the table and talk about them for a few days. They know better. They know well enough that the things which divide the Western world from the Communist world are too fundamental and too deep and too complex to be solved by anything but a long, slow, and arduous

process.... But there is a feeling that because of our strength and their difficulties, the Russians may be willing to take steps which would minimize the danger of worst coming to worst -- of war itself. And you'd be surprised how just that suspicion makes the prospect from Washington look so much more pleasant this Spring.

Of course, those who have that suspicion may be wrong, but even if they are, and even if the Russians turn out to be as inflexible and intransigeant as ever, the international climate is such that our people think we can go into a conference room with the Russians without incurring too much risk. The point is that the Western position is stable enough so that we can afford an inconclusive meeting, if it should turn out to be that.... And there are serious grounds for believing that the Russians need a relaxation of tension as much as we do...

As usual Sir Winston Churchill put it better than anyone else. Of course, the idea of a meeting at the summit is an old favorite of his and one can imagine that he is a little chagrinned that its finally going to come off after he has laid down the reins of authority.... But anyway, in an election speech today, Churchill said: " We have a new scene. [redacted] New men are

55

masters in the Kremlin... It is by no means certain, he said, that there is not another new look on other faces with more powerful forces behind them which may still be most beneficial to the overwhelming masses of people all over the world who wish to dwell in peace with one another."

Thus Churchill, and that is the still-cautiously expressed hope on which the West's participation in a Big Four conference is based.

And this hope, as much as the sunshine and the kind promise of Spring, makes Washington a much more comfortable capital these days.

This is C.C. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today —

Bert first Bob Dixon

64

The search for something that resembles a durable peace goes on... as it has through most of history. Harry S. Truman once remarked that "there can be no greater service to mankind and no nobler mission than devotion to world peace." This being so, the problem then becomes: how to achieve it. And to this, W.O. Carver suggested:"The good will that conditions peace must be positive and active. Men of goodwill must be the agents of peace."

And now, as Ed Murrow would say, Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD: Good Evening.

President Eisenhower has asked Congress to appropriate 28-million dollars - the money to be used for the purchase of Salk Polio vaccine for those who might otherwise be unable to afford it. Mr. Eisenhower also requested an additional fund of two million dollars. This money would be used to hire more government personnel to be directly associated with the administering of the vaccine. The extra help would be assigned two tasks: more extensive checking on the safety of the vaccine...and more extensive checking of black market operations.

The Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, Senator Magnuson of Washington, told newsmen today hat he isconvinced that there's been a "considerable black market in the Salk vaccine already, He said his Committtee is ready to take whatever legal action might be necessary to assure an equitable distribution of the vaccine.

Two other Democratic Senators - Morse of Oregon and Lehman of New York - were openly critical today of the way in which the government so far has been handling the release of the vaccine. Morse, in calling for immediate government controls, said the administration of the vaccine program by Secretary of Welfare, Mrs. Hovvy, has been "throrouhly incompetent."

For her own part, Mrs. Hobby, who had issued a report suggesting substantially what the President asked for, said whe was convinced that only a voluntary system of distributing the Salk vaccine will work. "There is no other way, she said, of getting the job done as effectively and fairly." Mrs. Hobby, in her report, made a point of noting that producing the Salk vaccine

is such an involved and complicated process that only six manufacturers in the country could be persuaded to undertake it. Nonetheless, she said, if all goes well, by the first of August, 94 per cent of all children in the one to nine age group (the most vulnerable)..will have had the two basic shots."

The Surgeon General, Doctor Leonard Scheele, acknowledged that the vaccine program is "not moving as rapidly as we'd like it to." He said he was hopeful, however, that the situation will steadily improve.

Secretary of State Dulles, back in this country after a series of important political conferences abroad, reported to the President on the signing of the Austrian Peace Treaty and then talked to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Newsmen standing outside the Committee Room heard several bursts of applause. But Chairman Richards - a Democrat from South Carolina - would say only that the Committee liked "some of Mr. Dulles's attitudes and frankness." The Secretary said earlier that he sees "some promise of constructive accomplishment" in the proposed Big Four Meeting to be held this summer. He will give a report to the country on radio and television tomorrow night.

In Britain, Sir Winston Churchill, in his first active speech of the election campaign, said that "new faces in the Kremlin may mean renewed hope for those who wish to dwell in peace." Mr. Churchill said that a group of the Kremlin backed by "powerful forces" may now be actively directing Russian Foreign policy in such a way that co-existence between East and West will eventually be a fact. Some correspondents speculated in the British Press tonight that Mr. Churchill was trying to suggest that possibly Marshal Zhukov was taking a firm hand in directing policies aimed at avoiding a general, all-out war.

Britain's Foreign Secretary MacMillan, like Secretary Dulles, had high praise for the achievements of the past week when he arrived back in London. He said "a great deal has been done" to show that the West's policy of "peace

through strength" is beginning to bear fruit. But he warned that "there are anxious and difficult times ahead" --said the breaking of the icejam itself opens up new problems which will require the same combination of firmness and patience exercised in the past.

Meanwhile, jubilant Austrians were celebrating their newly regained freedom--the restoration of their soverignty for the first time since it was annexed by Hitler's Germany in 1938.

Austria's Chancellor Raab told a news conference that he regards the signing of the Austrian treaty as "a lessening of the cold war and a step toward world peace." He said it indicates that pending world problems can be solved -- or, at least, that the Big-4 powers can sit at the same table. And, said the Chancellor, it may have opened the door somewhat for a solution on Germany.

As he spoke, trouble arose on this question. The West German government protested the "unexpected way the question of German property had been settled in the new treaty. The treaty specified that former German property in Austria cannot be returned except if it is individual property worth less than 10-thousand dollars. This means German owners can get back none of the great oil fields or industrials which the Russians seized as "German assets" in 1945. Undoubtedly, it will take further talks to settle the issue.

Diplomatic sources in Vienna say that Western Experts are ready to shape up their answer to Russia's bid to keep Germany neautral as the price of unification. They have agreed that their unification plan will be based on gradual disarmament for Communist and non-Communist countries of Europe, and that they will oppose any solution at the projected four-power talks which would force neautrality on Germany.

Our Ambassador to West Germany --James Conant --told the Germans today that we will reject any German settlement based on the continued division of

Germany. He said unification will be one of the problems up for discussion at any Big-4 talks, and he promised that preparations for thost talks will be made in closest cooperation with the Bonn government.

In Indochina, Vietnam's absentee Chief of State, Bao Dai, lost his imperial guard today and his crown lands were transferred formally to contorl of Premier Diem's government. In compliance with their request, the guardsmen were transferred to the national army. Bao Dai actually gave up the crown lands to a French administrator some time ago and they were signed over to the Vietnamese government. Today -- amid calls of "down with Bao Dai" and "long live Premier Diem" --saw the ceremonial observance of the transfer and the end of the last bit of French administration.

Further news out of Singapore on those riots last week which killed four persons, including Gene Symonds -- an American newsman. W. A. Goods, Singapore's Chief Secretary, denounced a leftist Malayan party "and their covert Communist supporters and backseat drivers" for the industrial unrest that led to the rioting. He won approval of a motion to return emergency powers to police to declare a curfew in Singapore.

At home, Democratic Representative Bonner -- Chairman of the House Merchant Marine committee --has called for construction of a "practical" atomic-powered merchant ship in addition to the one proposed by President Eisenhower for a world tour. Bonner called the President's ship an "international sideshow, carnival or Mississippi River showboat." Bonner says his idea is to build one which would be economically feasible and "actually carry some freight."

A federal court jury convicted turnabout witness Marie Natvig of lying under oath in a Federal Communications Commission hearing. The charges grew out of Mrs. Natvig's testimony concerning publisher --broadcaster Edward Lamb.

The Supreme Court met today, but most noteworthy was action it didn't take. It will be a year tomorrow since the Court handed down its historic ruling on segregation in public schools. And a good sized crowd was on hand today, expecting the Justices to have something to say about when and how it intends to have the decision put into practice. But, in the one hour and three minutes that the court sat, not one word on the segregation issue was mentioned. Apparently the court is not yet ready to make its announcement.

Ed Murrow, as we said earlier, is in Washington today on one of his expeditions to the seat of our government --which is one of the reasons his programs are so consistently well-informed, well-thought out, and in tune with the great developments of our times.

This is a wonderful time to be in Washington..the grass is green, the flowers are in bloom, and the canoes are coming out on the Potomac above the Francis Scott Key Bridge. The civil servants work in their shirtsleeves these days, but it isn't so hot you have to turn the air conditioner on. The heat that sits on Washington in the summer like a physical presence is still just a premonition. Every breeze is a zephyr, even the breeze that blows down from capitol hill toward the White House.

And right at this pa ticular moment, not only is the physical climate balmy, but the meterology of international affairs, on which so much of Washington's well-bring depends, that is also unusually spring-like and comfortable. Make no mistake about it, the forthcoming Big Four Conference, that conclusion of the Austrian treaty and other manifestations of the new look in the present intense diplomatic activity have considerably mitigated the wintry blasts of the long, bleak season of East-West tension. No official wearing the weight of responsibility in the eyes of history is going to go out on a limb with carefree public speculation about the beneficial consequences which

might flow --they have to be cautious..they should be .. What was it John Foster Dulles said as he returned today...that he sees "some prospect of constructive accomplishment" in the Big Four meeting now being planned...that's about all they'll say out loud..but President Eisenhower's confession of a vague feeling that thi gs are on the way up is a lot more strongly felt than you'll get responsible officials to admit out loud.

Not that the men who sit in the big buildings in Washington this spring are so naive as to think that all the world's problems are going to dis appear automatically just because four men sit down around the table and talk about them for a few days. They know better. They know well enough that the things which divide the Western world from the Communist world are too fundamental and too deep and too complex to be solved by anything but a long, slow, and arduous process..But there is a feeling that because of our strength and their difficulties, the Russians may be willing to take steps which would minimize the danger of worst coming to worst -- of war itself. And you'd be surprised how just that suspicion makes the prospect from Washington look so much more pleasant this Spring.

Of course, those who have that suspicion may be wrong, but even if they are, and even if the Russians turn out to be as inflexible and intransigeant as ever, the international climate is such that our people think we can go into a conference room with the Russians without incurring too much risk. The point is that the Western position is stable enough so that we can afford an inconclusive meeting, if it should turn out to be that..And there are serious grounds for believing that the Russians need a relaxation of tension as much as we do.

As usual Sir Winston Churchill put it better than anyone else. Of course the idea of a meeting at the summit is an old favorite of his and one can imagine that he is a little chagrinned that its finally going to come off after

he has laid down the reins of authority ..But anyway, in an election speech today, Churchill said: "We have a new scene. New men are masters in the Kremlin. It is by no means certain, he said, that there is not another new look on other faces with more powerful forces behind them which way still be most beneficial to the overwhelming masses of people all over the world who wish to dwell in peace with one another."

Thus Churchill, and that is the still-cautiously expressed hope on which the West's participation in a Big Four conference is based. And this hope, as much as the sunshine and the kind promise of Spring, makes a Washington a much more comfortable capital these days.

This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: The search for something that resembles a durable peace goes on as it has through most of history. Harry S. Truman once remarked that "there can be no greater service to mankind and no nobler mission than devotion to world peace." This being so, the problem ofen becomes: how to achieve it. And to this, W.O. Carver suggested: "The good will that conditions peace must be positive and active. Men of goodwill must be agents of peace."

And now, as Ed Murrow would say, Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday May 17 1955

This is the news:

Just fifteen minutes ago, Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles made a foreign policy report to the American people. Mr. Dulles described step by step the negotiations with West Germany and Austria. And he said these two events, among others, could mark a turning point in history. Western Civilization, Mr. Dulles remarked, may have a "new lease on life." The Secretary spoke from President Eisenhower's office in the White House. He was introduced by the President who frequently joined in the discussion with Mr. Dulles. The Secretary [redacted] then turned to another subject and we've recorded that portion which began this way:

TAPE RUNS Approx 6:30

COMES AT APPROX 7:46:20

RETURN CUE: ".....such a brilliant report on a very significant two weeks."

(1)

Adlai Stevenson arrived in Boston today---back from a four-week trip to Africa. Commenting on a projected Big-four conference, he told a news conference that we "should explore every opportunity to negotiate." But he added that it is "foolish optimism to assume that this is the beginning of a new era." As for the Austrian peace treaty, Stevenson said it probably was a "bait" by the Russians and that they probably would make a similar gesture to the Germans if they could be neutralized.

Asked whether he intends to be a Presidential candidate, Stevenson said he doesn't know whether he is needed or wanted.

Former President Harry Truman also had a word on the international situation. Addressing the Missouri legislature, Mr. Truman said he hopes future generations will learn something that will lead to peace. "We must look to the future" he said, "world peace or world destruction are the two alternatives. We have no others."

Mr. Truman also said we must help keep the United Nations going or face the prospect of a third world war "ten times more destructive than World War-2." And he said we must try to keep Russia in the UN---that "when we have the Russians before the world, we are in a better position to make them perform for peace."

(2)

Missouri's Democratic Senator Stuart Symington lashed out today at Defense Secretary Wilson---said he has underestimated Communist strength all along and failed to take steps necessary to obtain "adequate arms" for this country. He said the recent Defense Department disclosure that Russia has intercontinental bombers and other new planes, proves that Wilson was "dead wrong" when he said the Soviets "were building primarily a defensive air force." Symington says the United States and its allies may have lost control of the air to Russia. And he called for a Senate investigation of the relative strength of Russia and the free world military forces.

The Atomic Energy Commission announced that our Navy has successfully exploded a "small" underwater atomic weapon somewhere in the Pacific to test our defenses against Russia's rapidly growing submarine strength.

The State Department notified Russia today that we are ready to accept ten Soviet farm specialists as official visitors. The Department suggested mid-summer as "the most advantageous time" and said the Russians' tour would be concentrated in Iowa, which specializes in the corn-hog system in which Russia has expressed such interest. At the same time, the Department asked the Russian government to say how big an American delegation they are prepared to receive and at what time.

Western and Russian officials will get together in Berlin Friday to discuss the stiff road taxes which Communist East Germany has placed on trucks supplying allied West Berlin. It will mark the first formal four-power meeting of these officials since 1948 when Russia's Marshal Sokolovsky walked out of a meeting of the old Allied Control Council.

The United States and West Germany are negotiating an agreement on military aid to create West Germany's armed forces. Our Embassy says the American aid will follow the same pattern as that given to other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In the Far East, France has asked the United States to recall some American officials from South Indochina on the grounds they are obstructing joint moves to save the divided country from the Communists. It is reported that Secretary Dulles has invited the French to submit the names of any officials they believe are acting improperly, but that he has made no promise to recall anyone on the strength of that complaint.

Communist China's Premier Chou En-Lai has ruled out any Formosan cease-fire talks with the United States, implying that he will talk only about withdrawing American forces guarding Formosa. Chou told the National People's Congress in Peiping that "there is no war between China and the United States

and so the question of the so-called cease-fire does not [redacted] arise."

Chinese Nationalist spokesmen say Chou's aim is to drive the United States from the Western Pacific.

At home, quick bi-partisan support for President Eisenhower's new polio vaccination program. Republican Smith of New Jersey and Democratic Senator Hill of Alabama, announced sponsorship of a bill to authorize the 28-million dollar appropriation which the President wants to make sure that no child goes without the vaccine because the parents cannot pay.

Meanwhile, Oregon's Democratic Senator Morse made a sharp attack in the Senate on Welfare Secretary Hobby's handling of the vaccine program. He demanded that she be removed from office for what he called her "gross incompetency" [redacted] in the program. Morse said she has been guilty of bad administration that comes close to immorality."

Ohio's Republican Senator George Bender retorted that the program ia "a fine system" which "works". And he praised both Mrs. Hobby and Surgeon General Leonard Scheele---said they "are protecting the people of the United States, particularly the children, in handling this matter in the most professional way."

In Phenixville, Pennsylvania, Owen J. Roberts---retired former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court---died today at the age of 80.

Roberts, who earned the title of "the great dissenter," was named to the High Court in 1930 by former President Herbert Hoover. He retired in 1945.

The White House announced that President Eisenhower plans a six-day visit to Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine starting June 22nd. The plans are subject to possible chance, depending on international [redacted] developments.

The report given by Secretary of State Dulles tonite could probably be described as both factual and cautious. And this, as Seneca once pointed out, is as it should be. For, he said, "speech that deals with important truths should be unadorned and plain." But, perhaps the really important conclusion came from Confucius when he remarked:"It is man that makes truth great, not truth that makes man great."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, May 17, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: THIS IS THE NEWS:

Just fifteen minutes ago the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, made a foreign policy report to the American people. Mr. Dulles described x step-by-step the negotiations with West Germany and Austria; and he said these two events, among others, could mark a turning point in history. Western civilization, Mr. Dulles remarked, may have a new lease on life. The Secretary spoke from President Eisenhower's office in the White House. He was introduced by the President, who frequently joined in the discussion with Mr. Dulles. The Secretary then turned to another subject, and we've recorded that portion, which began this way:

DULLES: Now, I'm going to turn to the thing that I know most people are most interested in, and I guess you have a special interest in, and that is ...

EISENHOWER: The four-power talks.

DULLES: The four-power talks. Because this time, if they come off, you'll be in them yourself. Now, as you said, Mr. President, in recalling what had happened, or what you said in your speech of April '53, that it's always been your resolution not to get yourself into any talks of that sort until and unless certain things happened, things that made, in a sense, untouchable (?) the solidity irreversible, the solidity of the West, the freedom of Western Germany as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Council, and some deeds by the Soviet Union in replacement of just these vague words that they've been talking. Well, these things have happened and so you felt, as indeed did our allies and a great volume of world opinion feel, that the time had come perhaps for a further testing of the Soviet Union thru a meeting at the level of the heads of government.

Now, nobody knows better than you that such a meeting has dangers as well as opportunities, and the biggest danger of all is the

danger that hopes will be raised so high that they can't possibly be realized, and then two things will happen - either there'll be an open disillusionment and a feeling of dismay on the part of the people and a feeling that after all nothing can be done and that the only alternative is war, because the last good chance will have been tried and failed; or then there's the possibility that, in an effort to avoid that danger, that the heads of government meeting there might arrive at sort of an appearance of agreement under ambiguous words where there was no real agreement. And that also would be ...

EISENHOWER: Foster, I don't believe that danger's quite as great as it was once, because my mail shows this, that the American people are really pretty well aware of what is going on; they realize this is merely a beginning and not an end, and I've taken tremendous hope and confidence from the tenor of the remarks I've seen in our newspapers and commentators and everybody else. I'm sure that there's a greater maturity than we would have expected several years ago.

DULLES: I do think the American people have become pretty sophisticated about it, that they're not easily going to be fooled, and I don't think they're going to get their expectations too high.

EISENHOWER: Yeah.

DULLES: There's perhaps a little more danger in some of the other countries than there is in the United States. But you and I worked out the form of invitation to this meeting in agreement with our allies in a way which I think makes it crystal clear that that danger will not be incurred. Because, as you recall, the definition of the purpose is that we'll meet to try to find new paths, a new approach, new procedures for solving some of these problems ...

EISENHOWER: That's right.

DULLES: ... and you will not attempt yourselves to solve them. Now, the heads of government, great as they are, are not going to be able to get together for three or four days and find a substantial solution for some of

of these problems that have defied solution for so many years or even for so many generations ...

EISENHOWER: Well, they couldn't even build Rome in one day.

DULLES: But, therefore, I think it's quite important to keep it clear, as the invitation did, that it's just for that purpose. Now, we weren't at all sure whether the Soviet would accept that limited meeting. But I had this dinner in Vienna Saturday nite, which was attended by the British and French foreign minister and also by Mr. Molotov, who is the Soviet Foreign Minister, and we sat around after dinner for several hours and talked about this whole business, the philosophy of the approach, the limited scope that the meeting would have and, as far as I could judge, the Soviet Union accepted it - at least they said they did and that would be on the record. There are other details we haven't worked out yet, but on the whole it looks as tho the kind of a meeting that you are willing to have will also be the kind of a meeting that they will be willing to have. And I think that will be a meeting which can be held safely, without running these great risks and which may open up a new opportunity.

Now, everybody wonders why the Soviet may be willing to change their practices. And I've thought about it quite a lot. Nobody can be sure. But I thought of this, Mr. President, that in every one of our well-ordered communities there are a lot of people who don't believe in their hearts in the rules and the laws that are there, but they find it more convenient to conform and not always be bucking these things. And, therefore, in any well-ordered community there are a lot of people who live up to the rules and the ordinances and so forth, even tho they don't perhaps believe in them very well themselves. And it may possibly be the case that the Soviet Union, after this experience of trying to buck everything, may be feeling that it may be more convenient for them to conform to some of the rules and practices of a civilized world community.

I don't think for a minute that they've got religion or been

converted. But it just may be as a practical matter, at least, they may think that they can get along better by conforming to some of these rules and practices which normally govern a civilized community. And I think that is a possibility which is at least worth exploring and that this meeting will give a further chance to explore it, and it may at least set up new processes in a ... for a solution of some of these great problems, problems like the unification of Germany, the problem of levels of armament, the problem of atomic weapons, the problem of the satellite countries, the problem created by the international communism, which is such a pest all around the world. If we can begin to think about how those problems can be solved, put a new spirit and a new purpose into their solution, then I think that something of good can come out of this meeting. And I just do feel that we can face the future with new confidence, because these policies that we've adhered to which have involved sacrifice, been supported by the American people on a bipartisan basis, they're beginning to pay off. And I think if we stick to those policies, we're going to be all right. The danger is if we relax and think, "Well, these policies have served their purpose, therefore let's switch to something different." The proper thing is that these policies have worked; therefore, let's stick to them. If we do that, then I think we can face the future with new confidence.

EISENHOWER: In a word, we will stay strong and we'll stay vigilant, but we're not going to extinguish the hope that a new dawn may be coming, even if the sun rises very, very slowly. Thank you very much, Foster; it's been a real privilege to hear such a brilliant report on a very significant two weeks.

-30-

Ediphone trans./ES

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Just fifteen minutes ago, Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles made a foreign policy report to the American people. Mr. Dulles described step by step the negotiations with West Germany and Austria. And he said these two events, among others, could mark a turning point in history. Western Civilization, Mr. Dulles remarked, may have a "new lease on life." The Secretary spoke from President's Eisenhower's office in the White House. He was introduced by the President who frequently joined in the discussion with Mr. Dulles. The secretary then turned to another subject and we've recorded that portion which began this way:

DULLES: Now, I'm going to turn to the thing that I know most people are most interested in, and I guess you have a special interest in, and that is....

EISENHOWER: The four-power talks.

DULLES: The four-power talks. Because this time, if they come off, you'll be in them yourself. Now, as you said, Mr. President, in recalling what had happened, or what you said in your speech of April '53, that it's always been your resolution not to get your self into any talks of that sort until and unless certain things happened, things that made, in a sense, untouchable the solitity irreversible, the solidity of the West, the freedom of Western Germany as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Council, and some deeds by the Soviet Union in replacement of just these vague words that they've been talking. Well, these things have happened and so you feld, as indeed did our allies and a greaty volume of world opinion feel, that the time had come perhaps for a further testing of Soviet Union through a meeting at the level of the heads of government.

Now, nobody knows better than you that such a meeting has dangers as well as opportunities, and the biggest danger of all is the danger that hopes will be raised so high that they can't possible be realized, and then two things will happen - either there'll be an open disillusionment and a feeling of dismay on the part of the people and a feeling that after all nothing can be cone and that the only alternative is war, because the last good change will have been tried and failed; or then there's the possibility that in an effort to avoid that danger, that the heads of government meeting there might arrive at sort of an apparent of agreement under ambiguous words where there was no real agreement. And that also would be...

EISENHOWER: Foster, I don't believe that danger's quite as great as it was once, because my mail shows this, that the American people are really pretty well aware of what is going on; they realize this is merely a beginning and not an end, and I've taken tremendous hope and confidence from the tenor of the remarks I've seen in our newspapers and commentators and everybody else. I'm sure there's a greater maturity than we would have expected several years ago.

DULLES: I do think the American people have become pretty sophisticated about it, that they're not easily going to be fooled, and I don't think they're going to get their expectations too high.

EISENHOWER: Yeah.

DULLES: There's perhaps a little more danger in some of the other countries than there is in the United States. But you and I worked out the form of invitation to this meeting in agreement with our allies in a way which I think makes it crystal clear that that danger will not be incurred. Because as you recall, the definition of the purpose is that we'll meet to try to find new paths, a new approach, new procedures for solving some of these problems.

EISENHOWER: That's right.

DULLES: ...and you will not attempt yourselves to solve them. Now, the heads of government, great as they are, are not going to be able to get together for three or four days and find a substantial solution for some of these problems that have defied solution for so many years or even for so many generations....

EISENHOWER: Well, they couldn't even build Rome in one day.

DULLES: But, therefore, I think it's quite important to keep it clear, as the invitation did, that it's just for that purpose. Now, we weren't at all sure whether the Soviet would accept that limited meeting. But I had this dinner in Vienna Saturday night which was attended by the British and French foreign minister and also by Mr. Molotov, who is the Soviet Foreign Minister, and we sat around after dinner for several hours and talked about this whole business, the philosophy of the approach, the limited scope that the meeting would have and, as far as I could judge, the Soviet Union accepted it - at least they said they did and that would be on the record. There are other details we haven't worked out yet, but on the whole it looks as though the kind of a meeting that you are willing to have will also be the kind of a meeting which can be held safely, without running these great risks and which may open up a new opportunity.

Now, everybody wonders why the Soviet may be willing to change their practices. And I've thought about it quite a lot. Nobody can be sure. But I thought of this, Mr. President, that in everyone of our well- ordered communities there are a lot of people who don't believe in their hearts in the rules and the laws that are there, but they find it more convenient to conform and not always be bucking these things. And, therefore, in any well-ordered community there are a lot of people who live up to the rules and the ordinances and so forth, even though they don't perhaps beleive in them very will

themselves. And it may possibly be the case that the Soviet Union, after this experience of trying to buck everything, may be feeling that it may be more convenient for them to conform to some of the rules and practices of a civilized world community.

I don't think for a minute that they've got religion or been converted. But it just may be as a practical matter, at least, they may think that they can get along better by conforming to some of these rules and practices which normally govern a civilized community. And I think that is a possibility which is at least worth exploring and that this meeting will give a further chance to explore it, and it may at least set up new processes in a .... for a solution of some of these great problems, problems like the unification of Germany, the problem of levels of armament, the problem of atomic weapons, the problem of levels of armament, the pro lem of atomic weapons, the problem of satellite countries, the problem created by the international Communism which is such a pest all around the world. If we can begin to think about how those problems can be solved, put a new spirit and a new purpose into their solution, then I thin that something of good can come out of this meeting. And I just do feel that we can face the uture with new confidence, because these policies that we've adhered to which have infolved sacrifice, been supported by the American people on a bipartisan basis, they're beginning to pay off. And I think if we stick to those policies, we're going to be all right. The danger is if we relax and think, "well, these policies have served their purpose, therefore let's switch to something different." The proper thing is that these policies have worked; therefore, let's stick to them. If we do that, then I think we can face the future with new confidence.

EISENHOWER: In a word, we will stay strong and we'll stay vigilant, but we're not going to extinguish the hope that a new dawn may be coming, even in the sun rises very, very slowly. Thank you very much Foster; it's been a real

privilege to hear such a brilliant report on a very significant two weeks.

MURROW: Adlai Stevenson arrived in Boston today --back from a four week trip to Africa. Commenting on a projected Big-four conference, he told a news conference that we "should explore every opportunity to negotiate". But he added that it is "foolish optimism to assume that this is the beginning of a new era." As for the Austrian peace treaty, Stevenson said it probably was a "bait" by the Russians and that they probably would make a similar gesture to the Germans if they could be neautralized.

Asked whether he intends to be a Presidential candidate, Stevenson said he doesn't know whether he is needed or wanted.

Former President Harry Truman also had a word on the international situation. Addressing the Missouri legislature, Mr. Truman said he hopes future generations will learn something that will lead to peace. "We must look to the future" he said, "world peace or world destruction are the two alternatives. We have no others."

Mr. Truman also said he must help keep the United Nations going or face thr prospect of a third world war "ten times more destructive than World War-2". And he said we must try to keep Russia in the U.N.---that "when we have the Russians before the world, we are in a better position to make them perform for peace."

Missouri's Democratic Senator Stuart Syimgton lashed o t today at Defense Secretary Wilson -- said he has underestimated Communist strength all along and failed to take steps necessary to obtain "adequate arms" for this country. He said the recent Defense Department disclosure that Russia has intercontin ental bombers and other new planes, proves that Wilson was "dead wrong" when he said the Soviets "were building primarily a defensive air force." Symington says the United States and its allies may have lost control of the air to Russia. And he called for a Senate investigation of the relative strength

of Russia and the free world military forces.

The Atomic Energy Commission announced that our Navy has successfully exploded a "small" underwater atomic weapon somewhere in the Pacific to test our defenses against Russia's rapidly growing submarine strength.

The State Department notified Russia today that we are ready to accept ten Soviet farm specialists as official visitors. The Department suggested mid-summer as "the most advantageous time" and said the Russians' tour would be concentrated in Iowa, which specializes in the corm-hog system in which Russia has expressed such interest. At the same time, the Department asked he Russian government to say how big an American delegation they are prepared to receive and at what time.

Western and Russian officials will get together in Berlin Friday to discuss the stiff road taxes which Communist East Germany has placed on trucks supplying allies West Berlin. It will mark the first formal four-power. meeting of these officials since 1948 when Russia's Marshal Sokolovsky walked out of a meeting of the old Allied Control Council.

The United States and West Germany are negotiating and agreement on military aid to create West Germany's armed forces. Our Embassy says the Amercian aid will follow the same pattern as that given to other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In the Far East, France has asked the United States to recall some American officials from South Indochina on the grounds they are obstructing joint moves to save the divided country from the Communists. It is reported that Secretary Dulles has invited the French to submit the names of any officials they believe are acting improperly, but that he has made no promise to recall anyone on the strength of that complaint.

Communist China's Premier Chou En-lai has ruled out any Formosan Cease-fire talks with the United States, implying that he will talk only about withdrawing American forces guarding Formosa. Chou told the National People's Congress in Peiping that "there is no war between China and the United States and so the question of the so-called cease-fire does not arise."

Chinese Nationalist spokesmen say Chou's aim is to drive the United States from the Western Pacific.

At home, quick-bi-partisan support for President Eisenhower's new polio vaccination program. Republican Smith of New Jersey and Democratic Senator Hill of Alabama, announced sponsorship of a bill to authorize the 28-million dollar appropriation which the President wants to make sure that no child goes without vaccine because the parents cannot pay.

Meanwhile, Oregon's Democratic Senator Morse made a sharp attack in the Senate on Welfare Secretary Hobby's handling of the vaccine program. He demanded that she be removed from office for what he called her "gross incompetency" in the program. Morse said she has been guilty of bad administration that comes close to immorality."

Ohio's Republican Senator George Bender reported that the program is a "fine system"which"works". And he praised both Mrs. Hobby and Surgeon General Leonard Scheele --said they "are protecting the people of the United States, particularly the children, in handling this matter in the most professional way."

In Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, Owen J. Roberts --retired former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court -- died today at the age of 80. Roberts, who earned the title of "the great dissenter" was named to the High Court in 1930 by former President herbert Hoover. He retired in 1945.

The White House announced that President Eisenhower pland a six day visit to Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine starting June 22nd. The plans are

subject to possible change, depending on international developments.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON : COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The report given by Secretary of State Dulles tonight could probably be described as both factual and cautious. And this, as Seneca once pointed out, as as it should be. For, he said, "speech that deals with important truths should be unadorned and plain." But, perhaps the really important conclusion came from Confucious when he remarked: "It is man that makes truth great , not truth that makes man great."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday May 18 1955

This is the news:

As a precautionary step, the government tonight ordered no further shipments this week of the Salk polio vaccine from manufacturing plants. A spokesman for the Public Health Service said that an inspection team which had visited the Wyeth Laboratories in Marietta, Pennsylvania has asked the company to furnish additional information on its safety tests. And until these reports come in, the government has decided to temporarily stop further shipments of the vaccine. The Public Health Service says it wants to "take another look-see at what it describes as a very confused picture." It wants more tests and more data before any new vaccine is made available.

But Jack Russell, Public Information Officer at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare says that it would be wrong to conclude that on the basis of tonight's developments there is anything wrong with the Salk vaccine. He said the Wyeth Laboratory records have not reached the Surgeon General's office. And until they do, it would simply be an added safety measure to hold up not only that company's shipments, but others as well.

The Surgeon General, Leonard Scheele, acknowledged earlier in the day that four and a quarter million polio shots have still not been cleared for use. He indicated if more vaccine is not released reasonably soon, the overall immunization program might have to be temporarily suspended.

The President, at his news conference, said he disagreed with Senator Wayne Morses contention that the Secretary of Heath, Education and Welfare - Mrs. Hobby - had done a bad job of [redacted] administring the vaccine and should be fired. Mr. Eisenhower said this simply was not true...that Mrs. Hobby had done a "magnificient job"...and that in the immediate excitement we are forgetting the great contribution the scientists have made to bring us this (GREAT) boon.

The President said it may be that Mrs. Hobby will resign he post due to the illness of her husband. If this happened, he said he would regret it greatly.

President Eisenhower, at his news conference, also commented on other matters. For one thing, he rejected a statement by Democratic Senator Symington that we may have lost control of the air to Russia. That is just not true, he said, even though the Russians may exceed our estimates from time to time in certain fields. The President also scoffed at the idea that the United States could have "lost in a twinkling" its great technical excellence and development of its air power.

Meanwhile, Democratic Senator Russell of Georgia said he will ask for an investigation of the reports that Russian jet bombers and missiles threaten our air superiority.

And Trevor Gardner---Assistant Air Force Secretary---told a Senate committee that "we are making progress" in the fields of intercontinental ballistic missiles and nuclear-propelled bombers." But he apparently referred to Russia when he spoke of our opponent whose accomplishments in the field of air weapons in the past 10-years are a phenomenon of military history.

Getting back to our air power, four Air Force f-84 Thunderjets completed a record, nonstop flight of almost five-thousand miles from Tokyo to Newcastle, Australia. The planes---fighter-bombers capable of carrying the atom bomb---refueled three times in the air, spanned the sea, the equator and

two seasons in 12-hours, 2-minutes.

President Eisenhower also had something to say today on the proposed Big-4 conference. He said it might do some good in our search for peace. And especially if he can sit down at that conference and talk with his long-time friend---Russia's Defense Minister, Marshal Zhukov. Mr. Eisenhower also rejected some Congressional contentions that he might fall into an appeasement trap at the conference---said he just does not believe the American people think any such thing.

[redacted]

Around Congress, the House defeated an attempt to alter the President's new military reserve program, designed to increase the reserves four times, to just under 3-million men, by 1960. By a standing vote, the House beat down an amendment by North Carolina's Democratic Representative Barden, which would allow college students to fulfill their military obligation by attending three months' summer encampments for each of their four school years. The Pentagon is said to feel that the amendment would wreck the administration's bill.

5

Defense Secretary Wilson today set up a committee of Pentagon officials, retired Generals and Admirals, to write a code of conduct for American military personnel captured and put under torture by Communists. The group is to recommend ways for training military people to defend themselves against brainwashing and other physical and mental torture if they [redacted] are captured.

The projected Big-4 talks had repercussions in West Germany today. Chancellor Adenauer called home his Ambassadors to Washington, London and Paris for urgent consultation on big power political moves. ~~A Foreign Office official said, "the Chancellor feels that the time has arrived when the nation's leading diplomatic representatives must receive a report on the exact line of German policy concerning possible neutrality offers by the Russians and the possibility of an agreement on German unification at a [redacted] Big-4 conference."~~

When Soviet foreign policy showed signs of shifting after the death of Stalin, the first convincing proof of it came from a change in the attitude toward Yugoslavia. It was in the release of certain satellite political leaders, who had been imprisoned for friendliness to Tito. What the Kremlin was saying for publication didn't necessarily prove anything. But the turn-about in Yugoslavia was unmistakable. It amounted to an open confession of error unique in our times. Of course it wasn't being done out of remorse. The Kremlin wanted something so badly it was willing to pay even this humiliating price to get it.

This policy will come to some sort of a culmination in the visit of Khruschev and Bulganin to Belgrade. And with this visit the world will get a clearer view of what the Kremlin is after. It is after it, not only in Belgrade, but in Europe. It wants a chain of neutral states in the heart of Europe, and hopes to induce Tito, who lately has come to prize himself as one of the world's outstanding neutrals, to detach himself completely from any military ties with the West. This fits into the intense campaign to assure the neutrality of Germany, for which the Kremlin is expected to offer almost any price in the way of unifying Germany. There is no secret about the Kremlin wanting the neutrality of Germany,

for Foreign Minister Molotov proclaimed the fact with undiplomatic frankness, in making a speech on the signing of the Austrian treaty.

When the Kremlin first broached the visit to Belgrade, Tito laid down three conditions, according to a report reaching my colleague Alexander Kendrick in London. First, was the signing of an Austrian treaty; second, was the holding of a big four meeting; and third, was that Tito be permitted to make new arrangements with Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. What he had in mind was that these satellite countries should become neutral, too. He dreams of a neutral Balkan federation of which he would be the head, a position of power he has long wanted.

If by chance Tito should make any progress in getting neutrality for the three satellites, the Western powers might be expected to bless him, even if it meant the end of his pact with Greece and Turkey. That pact has been optimistically regarded as an extension of NATO, through its link with Greece and Turkey. But Tito has looked on it as no more than insurance against Soviet aggression against himself. Lately, Tito has frowned on the idea of moving closer to NATO. Turkish Prime Minister Menderes visited Belgrade last week hoping to interest Tito in such a move. He signally failed. Tito did not go back on his undertakings in the pact

with Greece and Turkey, but it became clear to Mr. Menderes that it wouldn't be strengthened. That will not make any difference to the Turks, but a greater interest in neutralism is expected in Greece, where the Papagos opposition may now gain strength.

It would be most awkward for the Kremlin to encourage the formation of a neutral bloc including Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. Under the terms of the Warsaw agreements setting up an Eastern NATO, the Soviet Union has just won the right to keep troops stationed in these countries, even after the Austrian treaty is ratified. So if Tito asks for this in return for his own complete neutrality, the price would seem to be impossible. But nowadays impossible is not a scientific word. The visit of Khruschev and Bulganin to Belgrade would have appeared impossible not so long ago.

President Eisenhower said at his press conference that the idea seemed to be developing of a neutralized belt of countries in Eastern Europe between Russia and the West, and that he did not slam the door on the possibility of such an arrangement. He did not mention a unified and neutral Germany as being included in such an arrangement. But this is what is being most discussed the world over.

It may be unwise to accept <u>or</u> reject the idea of a neutral and unified Germany offhand. But to this reporter, certain generalizations about it

seem true. As long as the East and West are rivals for power, a neutral area between them becomes a field of consistent and certainly dangerous competition. If a unified Germany should be kept unarmed, that leaves a power vacuum in the heart of Europe, which might well prove to be a permanent invitation to violence, explosion and invasion. If, on the other hand, a unified Germany should be armed, it would be able to decide, or at least influence, the future of Europe by selling itself to one side or the other. That is a position of power few would like to entrust to an armed Germany.

The present division of Germany is really a symbol of the division of the world, and it wouldn't end the division of the world just to unite Germany. The real danger is the world division, and the unification of Germany might make it even more dangerous.

But German unification is a compelling theme, and for a host of people today, outside Germany as well as in it, neutrality doesn't seem too high a price to pay for it. A unified and disarmed Germany, if it existed in a disarmed world with enforceable disarmament, would obviously be a symbol of a new era. That, however, has not yet come into view.

The search for some sort of lasting peace goes on....much as it has throughout history. The problem is not only to find peace, but to secure it without compromising our basic way of life. E.H. Chapin once put it pretty well when he said:"There are interests by the sacrifice of which peace is too dearly purchased. One should never be at peace to the shame of his own soul."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

As a precautionary step, the government tonight ordered no further shipments this week of the Salk polio vaccine from manufacturing plants. A spokesman for the Public Health Service said that an inspection team which had visited the Wyeth Laboratories in Marietta, Pennsylvania has asked the company to furnish additional information on its safety tests. And until these reports come in, the government has decided to temporarily stop further shipments of the vaccine. The Public Healty Service says it wants to "take another look-see at that it describes as a very confused picture." It wants more tests and more data before any new vaccine is made available.

But Jack Russell, Public Information Officer at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, says that it would be wrong to conclude that on the basis of tonight's developments there is anything wrong with the Salk vaccine He said the Wyeth Laboratory records have not reached the Surgeon General's office. And until they do, it would simply be an added safety measure to hold up not only that company's shipment's, but others as well.

The Surgeon General, Leonard Scheele, acknowledged earlier in the day that four and a quarter million polio shots have still not been cleared for use. He indicated if more vaccine is not realeased reasonably soon, the overall immunization program might not have to be temporarily suspended.

The Presddent, at his news conference, said he disagreed with Senator Wayne Morse's contention that Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Mrs. Hobby - had done a bad job of administering the vaccine and should be fired. Mr. Eisenhower said this simply was not true....that Mrs. Hobby has done a

"magnificent job"..and that in the immediate excitement we are forgetting the great contribution the scientists have made to bring us this great boon. The President said it may be that Mrs. Hobby will resign her post due to the illness of her husband. If this happened, he said he would regret it greatly.

President Eisenhower, at his news conference also commented on other matters. For one thing, he rejected a statement by Democratic Senator Symington that we may have lost control of the air to Russia. That is just not true, he said, even though the Russians may exceed our estimates from time to time in certain fields. The President also scoffed at the idea that the United States could have "lost in a twinkling" its great technical excellence and developement of its air power.

Meanwhile, Democratic Senator Russell of Georgia said he will ask for an investigation of the reports that Russia jet bombers and missiles threaten our air superiority.

And Trevor Gardner --Assistant Air Force Secretary -- told a Senate committee that "we are making progress" in the fields of intercontinental ballistic missiles and nuclear - propelled bombers." But he apparently referred to Russia when he spoke of our opponent whose accomplismments in the field of air weapons in the past 10-years are a phenomenon of military history.

Getting back to our air power, four Air Force f-84 Thunderjets completed a record, nonstop flight of almost five-thousand miles from Tokyo to Newcastle Australia. The planes --fighter-bombers, capable of carrying the atom bomb-- refuled three times in the air, spanned the sea, the equator and two seasons in 12 hours, 2 minutes.

President Eisenhower also has something to say today on the proposed Big-4 conference. He said it might do some good in our search for peace. And especially if he can sit down at that conference and talk with his long-time

friend -- Rusia's Defense Minister, Marshal Zhukov. Mr. Eisenhower also rejected some Congressional contentions that he might fall into an appearement trap at the conference --said he just does not believe the American people think any such thing.

Around Congress, the House defeated an attempt to alter the President's new military reserve program, designed to increase the reserves four times, to just under 3-million man, by 1960. By a standing vote, the House beat down an amendment by North Crrolina's Democratic Representative Barden, which would allow college students to fulfill their military obligations by attending three months summer encampments for each of their four school years. The Pentagon is said to feel that the amendment would wreck the administration's bill.

Defense Secretary Wilson today set up a committee of Pentagon Officials, retired Generals and Admirals, to write a code of conduct for American Military personnell captured and put under torture by Communists. The group is to recommend ways for training military people to defend themselves against brainwashing and other physical and mental torture if they are captured.

The projected Big-4 talks has repercussions in West Germany today. Chancellor Adenauer called home his ambassodors to Washington, London and Paris for urgent consultation on big power political moves.

When Soviet foreign policy showed signs of shifting after the death of Stalin, the first convincing proof of it came arom a change in the attitude toward Yugoslavia. It was in the release of certain satellite political leaders, who had been imprisoned for friendliness to Tito. What the Kremlin was saying for publication didn't necessarily prove anything. But the turn-about in Yugoslavia was unmistakable. It amounced to an open confession of error unique in our times. Of course it wasn't being done out of remorse. The Kremlin wanted something so badly it was willing to pay even this humiliating price to get it.

This policy will come to some sort of a combination in the visit of Khruschev and Bulganin to Belgrade. And with this visit, the world will get a clearer view of what the Kremlin is after. It is after it, not only in Belgrade, but in Europe. It wants a chain of neautral states in the heart of Europe, and hopes to induce Tito, who lately has come to price himself as one of the world's outstanding neautrals, to detach himself completely from any military ties with the est. This fits into the intense campaign to assure the neautrality of Germany, for which the Kremlin is expected to offer almost any price in the way of unifying Germany. There is no secret about the Kremlin wanting the neautrality of Germany, for Foreign Minister Molotov proclaimed the fact with undiplomatic frankness, in making a speech on the signing of the Austrian treaty.

When the Kremlin first broached the visit to Belgrade, Tito laid down three conditions, according to a report reaching my colleague Alexander Kendrick in London. First, was the signing of an Austrian treaty; second, was the holding of a big four meeting; and third, was that Tito be permitted to make new arrangements with Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. What he had in mind was that these satellite countries should become neautral, too. He dreams of a neautral Balkan federation of which he would be the head, a position of power he has long wanted.

If by chance Tito should make any progress in getting neautrality for the three satellites, the Western powers might be expected to bless him, even if it meant the end of his pact with Greece and Turkey. But Tito has looked on it as no more than insurance against Soviet aggression against himself. Lately Tito has frowned on the idea of a moving closer to NATO. Turkish Prime Minister Menderes visited Belgrade last week hoping to interest Tito in such a move. He signally failed. Tito did not go back on his undertakings in the

pact with Greece and Turkey, but it became clear to Mr. Menderas that it would' nt be strengthened. That will not make any difference to the Turks, but a greater interest in neautralism is expected in Greece, where the Papagos opposition may now gain strength.

It would be most awkward for the Kremlin to encourage the formation of a neautral bloc including Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. Under the terms of the Warsaw agreements setting up an Eastern NATO, the Soviet Union has just won the right to keep troops stationed in these countries, even after the Austrian treaty is ratified. So if Tito asks for this in return for his own complete neautrality, the price would seem to be impossible. But nowadays impossible is not a scientific word. The visit of Khruschev and Bulganin to Belgrade would have appeared impossible not to long ago.

President Eisenhower said at his press conference that the idea seemed to be developing of a neautralized belt of coun ries in Eastern Europe between Russia and the West, and that he did not slam the door on the possibility of such an arrangement. He did not mention a unified and neautral Germany as being included in such an arrangement. But this is what is being mose discussed the worl over.

It may be unwise to accept <u>or</u> reject the idea of a neautral and unified Germany offhand. But to this reporter, certain generlizations about it seem true. As long as the East and West are rivals for power, a neautral area between them becomes a field of consistent and ceratinly dangerous competition. If a unified Germany should be kept unarmed, ahat leaves a power vacuum in the heart of Europe, which might well prove to be a permanent invitation to violence, explosion and invasion. If on the other hand, a unified Germany should be armed, it would be able to decide, or at least influence, the future of Europe by selling itself to one side of the other. That is a position off power few would like to entrust to an armed Germany.

The present division of Germany is really a symbol of the divisions of the world, and it wouldn't end the division of the world just to unite Germany. The real danger is the world division, and the unification of Germany might make it even more dangerous.

But German unification is a compllling theme, and for a host of people today, outside Germany as well as in it, neautrality doesn't seem too high a price to pay for it. A unified and disarmed Germany, if it existed in a dis armed world with enforceable disarmement, would obviously be a symbol of a new era. That, however, has not yet come into view.

Thes is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The search for some sort of a lasting peace goes on..much of it has throughout history. The problem is not only to find peace, but to secure it without compromising our basic way of life. E. H. Chapin once put it pretty well when he said: "There are interests by the sacrifice of which peace is too dearly purchased. One should never be at peace to the shame of his own soul."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday, May 19, 1955 (1)

This is the news:

The Public Health Service made known today that it will not authorize any more shipment of Salk vaccine until at least next week./And one manufacturer - the Eli Lilly Company of Indianapolis - indicated that it might be even longer before additional supplies of the anti-polio shots are made available./Senator Humphrey of Minnesota expressed the opinion of some of his colleagues when he said that the Public Health Service is arousing "grave public concern."/Humphrey said that in handling the vaccine program so far, the Public Health officials have been engaged in an "in and out, up and down policy."/The Senator also told newsmen that he has reason to believe that the vaccine now being manufactured is not made up of precisely the same elements contained in the vaccine used in last year's field tests. #

Here in New York today, the first innoculations for schoolchildren got under way./But slightly less than 30 per cent of those eligible for the Salk shot failed to show up. A city medical spokesman said an important factor in this figure was the "confused national situation."

In an entirely different area there was also some confusion today. Shortly after Air Force Chief of Staff, General Twinning had publically rebuked one of his generals for comparing favorably the Russian Air Force to ours, the General in question denied he had ever made such a remark. Twinning had said that Brigadier General Burgess, attached to the Intillegence Division, did not tell the truth in Detroit last night when he addressed an American Legion Group and told it: "We are underestimating the Russians...their Air Force is currently as good as ours, possibly better." But Burgess is now reported to have told a Senate subcommittee later in the day that he was "misquoted and never used the words attributed to him."

General Curtis Le May, the boss of the Strategic Air Command, testified before another Congressional Committee, asking for more urgent construction of housing units for military personnel. Le May said it was entirely possible that in the event of an attack on this country, some of our planes would not get into the air because their crews lived too far from air bases.

Also on the subject of preparedness, General Gruenther, commander of the Nato armies, told the Conference of Mayors in New York: "Russia's campaign of sweetness and light is propaganda...it is designed to keep German military ~~[illegible]~~ strength from being an asset to the West... and is further aimed at forcing us to give up possible use of the atom bomb."

The Senate Armed Services Committee reported today that if a bomb were dropped on this country we would be unprepared. Plans for the evacuation of target areas are inadequate and, says the committee, we are unprepared medically for an attack. The Committee urged the President to assume "personal responsibility" for developing an adequate Civil Defense Program.

(4)

Legislative action in Washington today centered around the President's veto of the Postal Pay bill which would have given a half-million postal workers an average 8.8-percent pay raise. The President based his action on two points---one, that the bill discriminates against some postal workers and two, that it would add to the taxpayer's burden by "substantially" increasing the postal deficit.

The big test now will come next Tuesday when the Senate will vote on whether to override the veto. The consensus appears to be that Mr. Eisenhower's action will stand up.

The [redacted]

The anti-segregation issue was responsible today for shelving, temporarily at least, the President's plan to strengthen the nation's military reserves. The House voted to put aside consideration of the bill for the time being after defeating an attempt by Georgia's Demoncratic Representative Vinson to knock out of the bill two anti-segregation amendments.

(5)

Former President Herbert Hoover said in a New York speech tonight that his commission on organization of the Executive branch of the government has recommended steps to save the taxpayers six billion dollars so far. Beyond that, he said, there would be returned to the Treasury about seven billion dollars which could be provided otherwise. [redacted]

In Paris, the French government has approved a 285-million dollar research program to make France a major atomic power, capable of building nuclear weapons and atomic powered ships and planes.

The French also [redacted] had to take further action in one of their North African trouble-spots. They are sending another 100-thousand men to Algeria to try to stamp out spreading attacks of Arab nationalists. [redacted]

(6)

[redacted]

[redacted] General Hammarskjold suggested

that [redacted] Foreign Ministers [redacted] at the [redacted] session

in San Francisco [redacted] ground work for the later meeting of

the [redacted]

and [redacted]

In New York today, CBS President Dr. Frank Stanton came out strongly against the idea of pay-television. He said CBS opposes it because it would highjack the American public into paying for the privilege of looking at its own television sets. Television, he said, would no longer belong to all the people all the time, and that television could not long remain half free and half fee.

Summing up CBS' reasons for opposing pay-television, Dr. Stanton said pay-television would impose an unnecessary burden of billions of dollars on the American public---that it would charge the public for the popular programs it now enjoys free---that it would become a discriminatory service, available in large part to only those who could afford to pay---and it would endanger the scope and quality of nationwide news and public service programming.

(7)

In Washington today, some 900-of the x nation's youngsters gathered to compete in the annual National Spelling Bee. The best speller turned out to be a 13-year old from Granite City, Missouri. But, for the story of how it went, we hear from CBS reporter George Herman who was on the scene. Tell us about it George.

7:52:05

HERMAN SPOT RUNS FIVE MINUTES.

RETURN CUE: "ED, IT WAS QUITE A DAY IN WASHINGTON."

Gentlemen

As must always be the case in any contest, there can be but one winner. Thus it was with the Spelling Bee Today. For those who lost, Mark Twain once had some sympathetic advice. He said:"I don't give a cane for a man that can spell a word only one way." And perhaps Disraeli, a long time ago, echoed some of the losers' sentiments when he said:"I will sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me again."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

George Herman

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Public Health Service made known today that it will not authorize any more shipment of Salk vaccine until at least next week. And one manufacturer - the Eli Lilly Company of Indianapolis - indicated that it might be even longer before additional supplies of anti-polio shots are made available. Senator Humphrey of Minnesota expressed the opinion of some of his colleagues when he said that the Public Health Service is arousing "grave public concern." Humphrey said that in handling the vaccine program so far, Public Health officials have been engaged in an "in and out, up and down policy." The Senator also told newsmen that he has reason to believe that the vaccine now being manufactured is not made up of precisely the same elements contained in the vaccine used in last year's field tests.

Here in New York today, the first innoculations for schoolchildren got under way. But slightly less than 30 percent of those elegible for the Salk shot failed to show up. A city medical spokesman said an important factor in this figure was the "confused national situation."

In an entirely different area there was also some confusion today. Shortly after Air Force Chief of Staff, General Twining had publically rebuked one of his generals for comparing favorably the Russian Air Force to ours, the General in question denied he had ever made such a remark. Twinning had said that Brigadier General Burgess, attached to the Intelligence Division, did not tell thr truth in Detroit last night when he addressed an American Legion Group and told it: "We are underistimating the Russias ..their Air Force is currently as good as ours, possibly better. " But Burgess is now reported to have told a Senate subcommittee later in the day that he was "misquoted and never used the words attributed to him."

General Curtis LeMay, the boss of the Strategic Air Command, testified before another Congressional Committee, asking for more urgent conctruction of housing units for military personnel. LeMay said it was entirely possible that in the event of an attack on this country, some of our planes would not get into the air because their crews life too far from air bases.

Also on the subject of preparedness, General Gruenther, commander of the NATO armies, told the Conference of Mayors in New York: "Russia's campaign of sweetness and light is propaganda..it is designed to keep German military strength from being an asset to the West. And is further aimed at forcing us to give up possible use of the atom bomb."

The Senate Armed Services Committee reported today that if a bomb were dropped on this country we would be unprepared. Plans for the evacuation of target areas are inadequate and, says the committee, we are upprepared medically for an attack ! The Committee urged the President to assume "personal responsibility" for developing an adequate Civil Defense Program.

Legislative action in Washington today centered around the President's veto of the Postal Pay bill which would have given a half-million postal workers an average of 8.8 percent pay increase. The President based his action on two points -- one, that bill discriminates against some postal workers and two, that it would add to the taxpayer's burden by "substantially" increasing the postal deficit.

The big test now will come next Tuesday when the Senate will vote on whether to override the veto. The concensus appears to be that Mr. Eisenhower's action will stand up.

The anti-segregation issue was responsible today for shelving, temporarily at least, the President's plan to strengthen the nation's military reserves. The House voted to put aside consideration of the bill for the time being after defeating an attempt by Georgia's Democratic Representative

Vinson to knock out th the bill two anti-segregation amendments.

Former President Herbert Hoover said in a New York speech tonight that his commission on organization of the Executive branch of the goverhment has recommended steps to save the taxpayers six billion dollars so far. Beyond that, he said, there would be returned to the Treasury about seven billion dollars which could be provided otherwise.

In Paris, the French government has approved a 285 million dollar research program to make France a major atomic power, capable of building nuclear weapons and atomic powered ships and planes.

The French also had to take further action in one of their North African trouble spots. They are sending another 100-thousand men to Algeria to try to stamp out spreading attacks of Arab Nationalists.

In New York today, CBS President Dr. Frank Stanton came out strongly against the idea of pay-television. He said CBS opposes it because it would highjack the American public into paying for the privilege of looking at its own television sets. Television, he said, would no longer belong to all the people, all the time, and that television could not long remain half free and half fee.

Summing up CBS's reasons for opposing any pay-television, Dr. Stanton said pay-television would impose an unnecessary burden of billions of dollars on the American public --that it would charge the public for the popular programs it not enjoys free --that it would become a discriminatory service, available in large part to only those who could afford to pay -- and it would endanger the scope and quality of nationwide news and public service programming.

In Washington today, some 900 of the nation's youngsters gathered to compete in the annual National Spelling Bee. The best speller turned out to be a 13-year-old from Granite City, Missouri. But, for the story of how it went,

we hear from CBS reporter George Herman who was on the scene. Tell us about it George.

HRRMAN: Well, Ed, there was a lot of food for thought in this contest and not simply in the form of new words and spellings learned by perspiring elderly newsmen following their papers' entrants. For instance, why are there always more girl winners than boys and most of them the kind of freckled-faced, snub-nosed girls who made things so tough for us when we were young? I asked one of the boy contestants that after he's lost out and he said because girls spell better, which hurt us both. Another thing, what about the influence of television on American youth and its reading habits? These children today spell far more words than they were exepcted to or were supposed to be able to spell, and pronouncer Elliman had to reach into his side pocket for his special killer-diller list of several hundred extra tough words like "abecedarian", meaning one who's learning his letters, a beginning.

Here, for instance, is part of the final spell-down between Miss Jean Copeland, eleven years old, of Prescott, Arizona, and Miss Sandra Schlauss, thirteen, of Granite City.

First, Jean gets a word meaning one who is always curious about what's going on.

ELLIMAN: All rightee! Yours is "quidnunc."

SPEAKER: Junst a minute! You've missed one.

ELLIMAN: I know! I...(inaudible)

SPEAKER: Sorry

ELLIMAN: "Quidnunc", meaning one who is curious about everything that's going on; a gossip is an old quidnunc, from the latin, "Quidnunc".

COPELAND: Q-U-I-D-N-U-N-C

ELLIMAN: All right! And yours is "verisimilitudinous," "versimilitudinous", verisimilitude, having the appearance of a reality, adjective; versimilitudinous.

SCHLAUSS: V-E-R-I-S-I-M-I-L-I-T-U-D-I-N-O-U-S (applause)

ELLIMAN: All right! Yours is a French..we get from the French "boucle", woven so as to have a curled or a knotty appearance. "Boucle"

COPELAND: Boucle...B-O-U-C-L-E.

ELLIMAN: Right! Any yours is "baccaloureat", decree of bachelor is the baccalaureat degree.

SCHLAUSS: B-A-C-C-A-L-A-U-R-E-A-T-E (applause)

ELLIMAN: All right! Yours is a plant adopted for growth under surf conditiions, seashore, - "cumaphyte", "cumaphyte"

COPELAND:(?) Cumaphyte C-U-M-O-P-H-Y-T-E?

"LLIMAN: "Cumaphyte!" Mmmmm.

STRAUSS: C-U-M-E-PhH-I-T-E?

ELLIMAN; What?

SPEAKER Spell it!

ELLIMAN: It's C-U-M-A-P-H-Y-T-E! So we go on to another one. All right! This means dignity, estate, jurisdiction, of the abbot, the having the dignity or a term of office or jurisdiction of an abbot.."abbacy". "Abbacy"

COPELAND: (?) Abbacy (?)

ELLIMAN: Mmmm. "Abbacy."

COPELAND: A-B-B-O-S-Y

ELLIMAN:"Abbacy!"

COPELAND: A-B-B-A-C-Y

ELLIMAN: All right! And the next one has to do with the science of shell fish for studying shell fish - "crustaceology," "crustaceology".

COPELAND: C-R-U-S-T-A-C-E-O-L-O-G-Y (applause)

ELLIMAN: THE WINNER!! (applause)

HERMAN: The winner, Sandy Schlauss, by the way, is a tall, slender, and very graceful girl. Her hair is as sandy as her nick-name and she just glowed when she won. It did this old abecadarian's heart tood and all I can cay to a fellow quidnunc in New York is - it was quite a day in Washington.

MURROW: Thank you, George Herman. This is Ed Murrow in New York. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixnn.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: As must always be the case in any contest, there can be but one winner. Thus it was with the Spelling Bee Today. For those who lost, Mark Twain once had some sympathetic advice. He said: "I don't care much for a man that can spell a word only one way. " And perhaps Disraeli, a long time ago, echoed some of the losers' sentiments when he said: "I will sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me again."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday May 20, 1955

This is the news:

~~And on this~~ On, the eve of Armed Forces Day, we have been told again by three ~~two~~ responsible Air Force officers: Russia's air power has already reached the point of "grave concern." General Twining, Chief of Staff for the Air Force, said in Los Angeles that Russia's long-range jet heavy bomber is the most immediate reason for concern. On top of this, said Twining, the Russians are now building a "great" bomber force capable of delivering nuclear weapons. And, he noted, it may be necessary for us to soon step up production of similar type planes.

In Pittsburgh, the Air Force Vice Chief of Staff, General White, said the Russians now have more scientists at work in their country than we do here and are ~~[illegible]~~ quickly catching up to us in total number of engineers as well. The General acknowledged that advanced Russian methods have now permitted the Russians to get planes and other weapons out of the planning stage and into production faster than we can here at home. Significantly, General White said:" It is dangerous complacency for Americans to habitually believe that they will win every technical battle. As a matter of fact, he said, comparisons of scientific manpower,

technical effort and weapon production show how foolhardy it would be to assume that we will automatically keep the lead."

In Boston, the head of the Air Force Research Development Program - General Thomas Power - not only added his voice to those of his Fellow Officers — He even went further...that is, until he was ordered to tone down his remarks (FROM AN ADVANCED TEXT) General Power had intended to say in his talk today that Russia has the "world's largest combat air force." He changed that to: "a large air force." General Power was also going to say:"The Russians have resources in manpower and materiel we could not possibly match." He changed that to:"impressive resources in manpower and materiel." The General wanted to say:" Russia's bombers are comparable to our B-47s and 52s." He changed the word "comparable" to "similar." But in any event, General Power did say one thing in his speech exactly as it was written originally:"in addition to the cold war and hot war, there is now the slide rule war - the race to maintain technological superiority."

About the only encouraging news to come from a military man today came from the head of the Nato forces, General Gruenther, here in New York. He says "the Russian air force is quite a long way behind ours in long-range bombers." Gruenther said too that even if the Russians should try an attack on Europe and over-run it, he's convinced they could never knock out the United States.

Incidentally, the man responsible for the defense of this country in the event of attack, General Le May, issued no statement to newsmen. ~~But possibly he'll have something to say tonight when we visit with him on Person to Person later tonight on television.~~

A group of top medical experts met behind closed doors in Washington today and agreed on recommendations for eliminating some of the confusion in the polio vaccination program. They were studying, for one thing, the possibility of reducing the dosage for inoculations in order to stretch scarce supplies of the Salk vaccine. They were also considering the wisdom of suspending vaccinations entirely during the peak of the polio season this summer. The latter, because some doctors believe that [redacted] inoculations during the height of the season might precipitate the disease.

The Public Health Service says shipments of vaccine for immunization of first and second graders are not scheduled to be resumed until at least next week. A spokesman says it will take that long for the government to complete its new clearance procedures.

There were strong words aimed at the Communists in New York and Vienna today. In New York, Senate Republican leader Knowland told the conference of Mayors that the "Communist world is out to wreck" collective security through its recent peace moves. He said Russian proposals to ease tension and for disarmament were intended to bring about the dismantling of our overseas bases and to give the Chinese Communists control of Formosa and other islands off the Chinese coast.

~~In Vienna, AFL President George Meany addressed the opening session of the world congress of free trade unions. He denounced Communism and dictatorship "of every brand", and he said that the final signing of the Austrian peace treaty showed the world that the forces of freedom and peace can only advance from positions of strength. But he reminded the delegates that you have to defeat Communist infiltration and subversion at home before you can stop Communist invasion and slavery from abroad.~~

In Berlin, Russia's Ambassador, G. M. Pushkin flatly rejected a Western appeal for Soviet help in getting Communist East Germany to reduce the exhorbitant highway taxes they have imposed on truck traffic to West Berlin. The Western Ambassadors proposed that the four occupying powers appoint German experts to study the problem and recommend a solution. But Pushkin again

claimed that the tax matter is the sole responsibility of the East German government and that only the Germans can settle it.

In Indochina, South [redacted] point in his drive to lessen French i[redacted] country, [redacted] good to withdraw her troops from Sai[redacted] deputy [redacted] eventually the entire [redacted] of 75 thousand troops will be shifted from the big Southern cities to [redacted] on three coastal embarkation points.

The [redacted] General Paul Ely [redacted] requested [redacted] growth of [redacted] policy [redacted]

In Buenas Aires, the culmination of the long controversy between Argentina's Roman Catholics and the government of Juan Peron. The Argentine Senate [redacted] passed unanimously a House-approved resolution to set up the process for amending the constitution to separate church and state. The Chamber of Deputies approved a Senate bill to cancel the tax exemption of churches and religious organizations. A[redacted] Peron's su[redacted] ls.

My colleague, Dan Schor, has been spending the past couple of weeks on an inspection tour of Refugee Camps in Germany and Austria. And I've asked him to record for us some of his impressions.....

Return cue: This is Dan Schor in Frankfurt.

(Tape runs 5:50)

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, May 20, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: My colleague, Dan Schorr, has been spending the past couple of weeks on an inspection tour of refugee camps in Germany and Austria. I've asked him to record for us some of his impressions.

SCHORR: It takes a strong stomach to take the concentrated misery that huddles in the squalid huts, the dingy barracks, the squatter colonies. At the German screening center of Valga (?), near Nurnberg, there are six hundred refused refugee status. They're marooned without any legal existence at all. At Lansut (?), southern Bavaria, in a one-time army barracks with crumbling walls several families share a single room, the living space of each marked by a tattered blanket. The Austrian festival town of Salzburg is unfestively ringed on the outskirts by refugee camps, including an unofficial shanty town along a railway siding where disease festers and life slowly oozes away. In contrast, there is Glaukenbaum (?) run by the U. S. SKP (escapee-?) program, a model camp with a library and recreation hall, but even here there are no smiling faces. A reasonably comfortable present doesn't make up for "no future."

The hundreds of thousands of refugees of German origin expelled from neighboring countries are mostly being absorbed or emigrating. It's the quarter-million foreigners, the Russians, Bulgarians, Poles, Jugoslavs, who are the real problem. Thousands don't want to settle down so close to the Iron Curtain or have no chance to and there's little hope so far for emigration. These are the forgotten people of Europe, but they won't be forgotten for long for something new is stirring, something we cannot ignore if we're to avoid a disaster in psychological warfare. That something is a turning of their eyes back to the countries they've fled from, a feeling born of hopelessness now being exploited by an all-out Communist repatriation campaign. It started quietly several months ago, a handful of letters from Poland and Czechoslovakia inviting refugees to come home, promising forgiveness and

jobs. It began to grow, - leaflets, pamphlets, mail, from East Berlin and Vienna. In the past few weeks that drive has reached its peak, amnesties for refugees proclaimed in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, propaganda literature literally pouring into camps from satellite states and now even from Soviet Russia. Many envelopes come with exact names and addresses, a frightening sign that someone in the camps has been compiling catalogs for the Communists.

Repatriation organizations are being set up, apparently well financed. I havebefore me the latest issue of a mimeographed newspaper of a Czech repatriation organization. It opens with an idyllic description of the homeland in springtime, then gets down to the business of how to organize cells in the camps; no one to know than two other persons. The time of the homeward trek, it says, is almost at hand. The peak of this repatriation campaign was apparently timed for the signing of the Austrian peace treaty. Austria has been indifferent, if not hostile, to the exiles, but with the allied forces here the refugees felt relatively safe, but when the allies are gone what then? Austria, as a signer of the Geneva Refugee Convention, is pledged not to expel refugees but there are always ways to get around that. Under Austrianlaw any foreigner sentenced to jail is also subject to possible expulsion. Chances are that the U. S. escapee program won't be able to continue in its present form in a neutral Austria, so as Austria celebrated her independence there was no cheer in the refugee camps. At Helbrun (?) Barracks, in Salzburg, an aging Ukrainian leaped from a second-story window in a suicide attempt. This is the moment the Communists have chosen to open allthe stops in their repatriation campaign aimed at despairing exiles. So far, only a handful have responded. Those who do go back are immediately used for radio broadcasts denouncing the west, saying that in a democratic country there is <u>no</u> paradise, only concentration camps. Western officials fear that as despair increases the homeward movement will also increase and that the homecoming exiles will spread disillusionment with the west among the satellite countries. The answer is to provide them with the hope of emigration that first sent them

through the Iron Curtain.

The operation of the American Refugee Relief Act is stepping up but not fast enough to meet the need. In June, for the first time, there will be enough emigrants to charter a refugee ship from Bremerhaven to New York, a thousand of them, but even working at full speed all present emigration programs are only part of theanswer for after the refugees have been culled and chosen there'll still be the "rejects," an estimated eighty thousand barred under present law for reasons of health, police records, in some cases trifling, because of security as interpreted under strict rules that resolve all doubts against the refugees. The question now is whether we can afford to be so finicky for every refugee left behind in a camp is now a potential redefector, a man who may go home to say democracy is a myth, that western life holds only misery. In the months to come we may find ourselves engaged in a race against despair, a race to be won not only for humanitarian causes but because of our interest in the Cold War.

This is Daniel Schorr in Frankfurt.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

Tomorrow is Armed Forces Day - an appropriate time for all of us to keep in mind that there are many nameless men below the rank of General who also are guarding our safety. George Cortelyou once remarked:"The greatest asset of any nation is the spirit of its people. And the greatest danger that can menace any nation is the breakdown of that spirit - the will to win and the courage to work."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

monday - may 23 - 1955

(1)

The polio issue is undergoing more study in Washington, as top scientists try to clear up some of the confusion surrounding the inoculation program.

The experts met today at the National Institutes of Health to work on the technical problems involved in testing vaccine for safety before additional supplies are released. They will meet again tomorrow with representatives of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. They are trying to decide whether any changes need be made in standards governing the manufacutre and testing of the vaccine, and what this means in terms of supply for the rest of the Summer. NO DECISIONS will be ANNOUCED UNTIL TOMORROW - AT THE EARLIEST.

[redacted]

The President of the National Foundation, Basil O'Connor, spoke out on the issue today. He said in New York that while the Foundation had charge of the program, there was intelligence, courage, intellectual integrity and no politics connected with it. Since then, he said, the Foundation itself has had

some trouble keeping informed. He said "supply and demand, politics and economic factors of competition" have figured in the controversy over the vaccine. But he added that nothing that has been said affects the safety of the vaccine.

Senate Democrats in Washington put on new pressure to have the administration say just how our air power stacks up against that of Russia. Missouri's Senator Symington said Russia is moving up on us in offensive air power and moving ahead in defensive air power and production. Senate Democratic leader Johnson called on the administration to give us a clarification as to what is the true story. He scolded the Pentagon for what he described as confusing and conflicting statements about the relative air strength of this country and Russia.

7 In Los Angeles, under-Secretary of State Herbert Hoover, Jr., gave the first official government reaction to the recent Formosan peace bids by the Chinese Communists. He told the World Affairs Council that we welcome Chou En-Lai's statement that his government may be willing to renounce war and accept peaceful processes in relation to the Formosa area. We would like to hope, he said, that the proposal is genuine and not just propaganda. At any rate, we intend to find out.

The Russian Communist party newspaper, Pravda, has delivered a new

blast at Western motives in planning the projected Big-4 conference. It accuses the West of quibbling about the site and duration of the conference. And it charges the United States with making "unreasonable" demands, [redacted]

Britain's Prime Minister Eden said tonight that he thinks the Russians will officially accept the invitation to the meeting. [redacted]

[redacted]

At home, the Supreme Court threw out contempt of Congress convictions of two top officials of the left-wing United Electrical Workers union and of the General Manager of the Communist paper, Daily Worker. The Court said the men had validly invoked the Fifth Amendment during Congressional investigations.

Senator McCarthy made a sharp attack tonight on President Eisenhower

and the President's brother Milton. He referred to Milton Eisenhower as a left-winger and said he regards him as "the unofficial President of the United States"--- said he is "more than an influence on the President." McCarthy also said he cannot support the President for re-election next year unless, as he put it, "the President does something about the prisoner of war situation."

With the British elections only three days away, the Conservatives think they see a new reason for optimism in the growing unrest among British workers. Five major ports are now tied up as a result of a jurisdictional dock strike. And the prospect of a nationwide railroad strike before Election Day is another factor Conversative Party leaders feel will swing the uncommitted middle class vote their way. As for the Laborites...well, as you heard a few minutes ago, Ed Murrow is in London now for the elections and recorded an interview with Laborite Herbert Morrison.....

TAPE RUNS 7:11 COMES AT 7:49:45

RETURN CUE: "This is Ed Murrow recording from London"

And this is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. But first, Bob Dixon.

FOOTNOTE

The Smithsonian Institution has just published the autobiography of Sitting Bull. This is less ~~than~~ of a literary event than you might think since this is the fourth of the chief's autobiographies to turn up. Incidentally, Sitting Bull couldn't write, so he drew his memoirs -- an improvement on some autobiographies one has read. Sitting Bull, it turns out wasn't even at the Battle of the Little Big Horn... He was back at camp making medicine... But look what happened to Custer!

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, May 23, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD: ... With the British elections only three days away now, the Conservatives there think they see a new reason for optimism in the growing unrest among British workers. Five major ports are now tied up as a result of a jurisdictional dock strike. And the prospect of a nation-wide railroad strike Before Election Day is another factor Conservative party leaders feel will swing the uncommitted middle-class vote their way. As for the Laborites - well, as you heard a few minutes ago, Ed Murrow is in London now for the elections, and he recorded an interview with Laborite Herbert Morrison.

MURROW: THIS IS LONDON!

Mr. Herbert Morrison is the No. 2 man in the Labor party. He was Home Secretary all during the coalition Government during the war and was Foreign Secretary in the last Labor Government. He can properly be called one of the principal tacticians of the whole Labor party when it comes to politics.

Mr. Morrison, could we start by doing a sort of primer? What changes will be made in domestic policy if the Labor party comes to power?

MORRISON: The big difference between us and the Conservatives is on this issue: Whether the nation thru Government and Parliament has the right to supervise its economic affairs. In that is included not only economic planning -- that is to say, seeing that first things come first, that (?) there's priorities to stimulate the export trade and so on -- but there's the control of monopolies, the stopping of restrictive practices promoted by trade associations, which, for example, stop people selling things at lower price than the trade associations fix. And there is the restoration of the public ownership that the Government has interfered with in transport and iron and steel and some other extensions of the principle of public ownership.

MURROW: You would renationalize both road transport and steel if you come to power?

MORRISON: Yes. Yes, we believe that's right. Especially as in the case of transport - we need a coordinated system between road and rail, instead of them cutting each other's throats. And on iron and steel, altho it was denationalized by the Government partly to promote competition or Conservative freedom, as they call it, ... (unintelligible) ... for iron and steel and its erection -- all of them exactly the same to the last eight pence. So that's how Conservative freedom goes!

MURROW: Herbert, how deep is the division in the Labor party? We hear a lot about that in the States these days.

MORRISON: Oh, it's not so bad as all that. There are in some cases some difference of background, difference of temperament, but in the election we've all been pulling together; and if our Government were returned, well, we'd have much the same experience as we had in '45 to '51, when responsibility and power brought about, stimulated the unity of the party. When you're in opposition, things get a little bit looser; but when you're in power, well, you've got to face up to power.

MURROW: Are you troubled by the predictions being made by the public opinion polls?

MORRISON: Not too much. I certainly, myself, prefer my own hunch about what the British people are thinking. And in any case, as I said on Saturday, some of them are being handled as hard news, rather than as speculation, because they don't cover the whole electorate; they only cover a small sample of it. And one point out, or two points out might make the difference of thirty, fifty or sixty parliamentary seats.

MURROW: Well, you've fought a great many elections in this country. Would you say that this one is apathetic, that the electorate is not very excited?

MORRISON: I would say that that was so, but I think the last four or five days it's livened up and there is much greater interest now.

MURROW: Well now, could we turn to foreign policy for a moment, which, of course, interests Americans a great deal more than the domestic issues?

MORRISON: Yes.

MURROW: What changes would be made in Britain's foreign policy if Labor comes to power?

MORRISON: Well, there's a good many things upon which we're in agreement. We should, I think, be more determined than the Conservatives to promote the four-power talks at the summit, as it is now called. You see, undoubtedly Churchill was keen about it. He believed in it. And we get the House of Commons to agree to it, in respect to the hydrogen bomb and other outstanding issues of foreign policy. But Mr. Eden, Sir Anthony Eden was not keen about it. Indeed, it was indicated in a parliamentary answer. So we should push on with that, in the hope that something would come out of it. You can't be sure. There may be difficulties on it. Well, then there's the point about the hydrogen bomb. We've agreed to its manufacture, but we're apprehensive, from the opinions expressed by some of the scientists, not all of them, as to what the effects of the experiments of the explosions is going to have by radiation on the atmosphere and upon humanity. So we'd like an international agreement that there should be a meeting of scientists of the nations to thresh this out. Meantime the experiments should stop; and then hope that out of it would come international agreement to stop the experiments, unless, of course, it were shown that no harm is being done.

MURROW: Well, you would press a little harder than the Conservatives for the admission of Communist China to the U.N., would you not?

MORRISON: Probably. They agree with it in principle. You see, they've accepted a good deal of our foreign policy, tho they were often critical of it at the time, especially towards the later months of the Labor Government. And so, there's a good many things upon which the defense of Mr. Eden has been, "I am following Labor policies - so what are you grumbling at?", which is a

very nice compliment. But we argued for the admission of Communist China and I indeed have argued it in the United States of America. Didn't receive a very enthusiastic response, but I always think the great thing about the United States is that it can change its mind - which indeed it's done about the four-power talks.

MURROW: Yes, it has, indeed! I noticed, Herbert Morrison, that some of your colleagues have been saying that the Conservative party is too closely tied to the American kite. Would you say that that reflects a considerable opinion within the party?

MORRISON: There is some opinion to that effect; and of course there is some British opinion, apart from all parties -- I mean, irrespective of parties -- of criticism of the United States. I wouldn't go so far as to call most of it anti-Americanism; nor do I think it's any more serious than what there is of anti-British feeling or feeling critical of Britain in the United States. I think on this business of anti-Britishism on the one hand and anti-Americanism on the other, if you like to use those rather hard terms, it is that they are about fifty-fifty; they cancel each other out. And we are no worse than you are in that respect.

MURROW: Well, I know from covering past elections with you that you're rather chary of making predictions, but what would you say about the probable outcome on Thursday?

MORRISON: I don't know. (?) Or what I say to my people: I never will predict. If you say you're going to win the race, you may slack your people off; and if you say you're going to lose, you may dispirit them. Anyway, what's the point of it? I always say to my people: "Do your best; work hard; deserve victory - and then leave the returning officer to do his worst."

MURROW: Thank you very much, indeed, Herbert Morrison for sitting and chatting with me here in London.

MORRISON: Very nice to see you, Ed, over here once more.

MURROW: Thank you very much!

This is Ed Murrow recording from London! (Ed.trans/ES)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD:Good Evening.

The polio issue is undergoing more study in Washington, as top scientists try to clear up some of the confusion surrounding the inoculation program.

The experts met today at the National Institutes of Health to work on the technical problems involved in testing vaccine for safety before additional supplies are released. They will meet again tomorrow with representatives of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. They are trying to decide whether any changes need to be made in standards governing the manufacture and testing of the vaccine, and what this means in terms of supply for the rest of the Summer. No decisions will be announced until tomorrow - at the earliest. The President of the National Foundation, Basil O'Connor, spoke out on the issue today. He said in New York that while the Foundation had charge of the program, there was intelligence, courage, intellectual integrity and no politics connected with it. Since then, he said, the Foundation itself has had some trouble in keeping informed. He said "supply and demand, politica and economic factors of competition" have figured in the controversy over the vaccine. But he added that nothing that has been said affects the safety of the vaccine.

Senate Democrats in Washington put on new pressures to have the administration say just how our air power stacks up against that of Russia. Missouri's Senator Symington said Russia is moving up on us in offensive air powers and moving ahead in defensive air power and production. Senate Democratic leader Johnson called on the administration to give us a clarification as to what is the true story. He scolded the Pentagon for what he described as confusing and conflicting statements about the relative air strength of this country and Russia.

In Los Angeles, under-Secretary of State Herbert Hoover, Jr., gave the first official government reaction to the recent Formosan peace bids by the Chinese Communists. He told the World Affairs Council that we welcome Chou En-Lai's statement that his government may be willing to renounce war and accept peaceful processes in relation to the Formosa area. We would like to hope, he said, that the proposal is genuine and not just propaganda. At any rate, we intend to find out.

The Russian Communist party newspaper, Pravda, has delivered a new blast at Western motives in planning the projected Big-4 conference. It accuses the West of quibbling about the site and duration of the conference. And it charges tha United States with making "unreasonable" demands. Britain's Prime Minister Eden said tonight that he thinks the Russians will officially accept the invitation to the meeting.

At home, the Supreme Court threw out contempt of Congress convictions of two top officials of the left-wing United Electrical Wor ers Union and of the General Manager of the Communist paper, Daily Worker. The Court said the men had validly invoked the Fifth Amendment during Congressional investigations.

Senator McCarthy made a sharp attack tonight on President Eisenhower and the President's brother, Milton. He referred to Milton Eisenhower as a left-winger and said he regards him as "the unofficial President of the United States"-said he is"more than an influence on the President". McCarthy also said he cannot support he President for re-election next year unless, as he put it, "the President does something about the prisoner of war situation."

With the British elections only three days away, the Conservatives think they see a new reason for optimism in the growing unrest among British workers. Five major ports are now tied up as a result of a juricdictional

dock strike. And the prospect of a nationwide railroad strike before Election Day is another factor Conservative Party Leaders feel will swing the uncommitted middle class vote their way. As for the Laborites..well, as you heard a few minutes ago, Ed Murrow is in London now for the elections and recorded an interview with Laborite Herbert Morrison.

MURROW: THIS IS LONDON

Mr. Herbert Morrison is the Number Two man in the Labor Party. He was Home Secretary all during the coalition Government during the war and was Foreign Secretary in the last Labor Government. He can properly be called one of the principle tacticians of the whole Labor party when it comes to politics.

Mr. Morrison, could we start by doing a sort of primer? What changes will be made in domestic policy if the Labor Party comes to power?

MORRISON: The big difference between us and the Conservatives is an this issue: Whether the nation through government and Parliament has the right to supervise its economic affairs. In that is included not only economic planning -- that is to say, seeing that first things come first,..but that there're priorities to stimulate the export trade and so on -- but there's the control of monopolies, the stopping of restrictive practices promoted by trade associations, which, for example, stop people selling things at lower prices than the trade associations fix. And there is the restoration of the public ownership that the Government has interfered with in transport and iron and steel and some other extensions of the principle of public ownership.

MURROW: You would renationalize both road transport and steel if you come to power?

MORRISON: Yes. Yes, we believe that's right. Especially as in the case of transport - we need a coordinated system between road and rail, instaad of them cutting each other's throats. And on iron and steel, although it was

denationalized by the Government partly to promote competition or Conservative freedom, as they call it..(unintelligible) for iron and steel, and its erection -- all of them exactly the same to the last eight pence. So that's how Conservative freedom goes!

MURROW: Herbert, how deep is the division in the Labor Party? We hear a lot about that in the States these days.

MORRISON: Oh, it's not so bad as all that. There are in some cases some differences of background, differences of temperment, but in the election we've all been pulling together; and if our government were returned, well, we'd have much the same experience as we had in '45 an '51, when responsibility and power brought about, stimulated the unity of the party. When you're in opposition, things get a little bit looser; but when you're in power, well, you've got to face up to power.

MURROW : And you troubled by the predictions being made b the public opinion polls?

MORRISON: Not too much. I certainly, myself, prefer my own hunch about what the British people are thinking. And in any case, as I said on Saturday, some of them are being handled as hard news, rather than as speculation, because they don't cover the whole electorate; they only cover a small sample of it. And one point out, or two points out might make the difference of thirty fifty or sixty parliamentary seats.

MURROW: Well, you've fought a great many elections in this country. Would you say that this one is apathetic, that the electorate is not very excited?

MORRISON: I would say that was so, but I think the last four or five days it's livened up and there is much greater interest now.

MURROW: Well now, could we turn to foreign policy for a moment, which, of course, interests Americans a great deal more than the domestic issues?

MORRISON: Yes.

MURROW: What changes would be made in Britain's foreign policy if Labor came to power?

MORRISON: Well, there's a good many things upon which we're in agreement. We should, I think, be more determined than the Conservatives to promote the four-power talks at the summit, as it is now called. You see, undoubtedly Churchill was keen about it. He believed in it. And we got the House of Commons to agree to it, in respect to the hydrogen bomb and other outstanding issues of foreign policy. But Mr. Eden, Sir Anthony Eden, was not keen about it. Indeed, it was indicated in a parliamentary answer. So we should push on that, in the hope that something would come out of it. You can't be sure. There may be difficulties on it. Well, then there's the point about the hydrogen bomb. We've agreed to its manufacture, but we're apprehensive, from the opinions expressed by some of the scientists, not all of them, as to what the effects of the experimen s of the explosions is going to have by radiation on the atmosphere and upon humanity. So we'd like an international agreement that there should ba a meeting of scientists of the nations to thresh this out. Meantime the experiments should stop; and then hope that out of it would come international agreement to stop the experemints, unless, of course, it were shown that no harm is being done.

MURROW: Well, you would press a little harder than the Conservatives for the admission of Communist China to the U.N., would you not?

MORRISON: Probably. They agree with it in principle. You see, thay've accepted a good deal of our foreign policy, though they were often critical of it at the time, especially towards the later months of the Labor government. And so, there's a good many things upon which the defense of Mr. Eden has been "I am following Labor policies - so what are you grumbling at?" , which is a very nice compliment. But we argued for the admission of Communist China and I indeed have argued it in the United States of America. Didn't receive a

very enthusiastic response, but I always think the great thing about the United States is that it can change its mine - which indeed it's done about the four-power talks.

MURROW: Yes, it has, indeed! I noticed, Herbert Morrison, that some of your colleagues have been saying that the Conservative Party is too closely tied to the American kite. Would you say that that reflects a considerable opioion within the party?

MORRISON: There is some opinion to that effect; and of course there is some British opinion, apart from all parties -- I mean, irrespective of parties-- of criticism of the United States. I wouldn't go so far as to call most of it anti-Americanism; nor do I think it's any more serious than what there is of anti-British feeling or feeling critical of Britain in the United States. I think of this business of anti-Britishism on one hand and anti-Americanism on the other, if you like to use those rather hard terms, it is that they are about fifty-fifty; they cancel each other out. And we are no worse than you are in that respect.

MURROW: Well, I know from covering past elections with you that you're rather chary of making predictions, but what would you say about the probably outcome on Thursday?

MORRISON: I don't know. Or what I say to my people: I never will predict. If you say you're going to win the race, you may slack your people off; and if you say you're going to lose, you may disspirit them. Anyway, what's the point of it? I always say to my people: "Do your best; work hard; deserve victory - and then leave the returning officer to do his worst."

MURROW: Thank you very much, indeed, Herbert Morrison for sitting and chatting with me here in London.

MORRISON: Very nice to see you, Ed, over here once more.

MURROW. Thank you very much. This is Ed Murrow, recording from London.

COLLINGWOO : And this is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: The Smithsonian Institution has just published the autobiography of Sitting Bull. This is less of a literaty event than you might think since this is the fourth of the chief's autobiographies to turm up. Incidentally, Sitting Bull couldn't write, so he drew his memoirs -- an improvement on some autobiographies one has read. Sitting Bull, it turns out wasn't even at the Battle of the Little Big Horn...He was back at camp maket medicine...But look what happened to Custer!

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Tuesday May 24 1955 (1)

Good evening.

The United States Public Health Service reported tonight: polio vaccine produced by all manufacturers appears to be safe...with the exception of two lots of vaccine made by the Cutter Laboratories in California. The announcement is based on a series of exhaustive safety tests still going on. These tests showed that since the innoculation program got under way roughly six million school children have been given the Salk vaccine. Of the six million involved, 88 have developed infantile paralysis. Of these 88 cases, sixty cases have been traced to the Cutter Company's vaccine. Doctor Leonard Schelee, the Surgeon General, told newsmen there is "strong presumptive evidence" ~~in the conclusion reached~~ of a cause and effect relationship between the Cutter vaccine and certain cases of polio. He warned however, that at the moment, definite proof of the incidence of polio as related to injections of the Cutter vaccine can not be ~~proved~~ shown. (It will be one month Friday that all Cutter vaccine was ordered withdrawn from use.)

Doctor Schelee said he hoped a further statement could be made before the week is over. He did not indicate however, how long it might be before the mass innoculation program is resumed.

1-A

The man who developed the vaccine, Doctor Jonas Salk, said as far as he was concerned, "everything's fine." But the President of the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis - Basil O'Connor - who had urged the release of the Cutter report, said he would not and could not withdraw his statement of yesterday that politics is involved in the vaccine program.

The Senate today upheld President Eisenhower's veto of the postal pay bill carrying an average 8.8 [redacted]-percent pay raise for half a million postal workers. Those trying to override the veto fell eight votes short of the required two-thirds majority. Thus, the postal pay bill is dead.

There were more statements in Washington on the question of [redacted] whether we have air superiority over Russia. Defense Secretary Wilson told a news conference flatly that we are maintaining a "military capability superior" to that of Russia. And Assistant Air Secretary Roger Lewis insisted that we have " "superiority" in terms of planes that can do the job, and that in such planes there is "qualitative as well as quantitative superiority."

[redacted]

Secretary of State Dulles told a news conference today that President Eisenhower has flatly rejected a Russian proposal for making Germany a neutral barrier between the free and Communist worlds. Dulles said that goes not only for West Germany, but also for a unified Germany as well. He said that with the President's authorization, he notified the West German Ambassador of our position last Friday.

Dulles said our position is that, while it is alright to talk about neutrality for a small country like Austria, such a policy has no application to a country of the character of Germany with its 70-million industrious people, strategic position and power resources. And he emphasized that in the case of Austria, this is an armed neutrality and not a military vacuum.

In [redacted] themselves today [redacted] at Germany is a co[redacted]ation which is not [redacted] threat [redacted]

The Democratic standard-bearer, Adlai Stevenson, placed strong emphasis on arms control in a Philadelphia speech. He said that should be at

"the very core" of our diplomacy. He called for a "crashing effort" to control the hydrogen-bomb and to assure permanent peace. Describing the differences between [redacted] ourselves and the Communists as great and terrifying, Stevenson said these differences must be resolved---not in the old arena where war was one of the weapons, but in a new arena, under new rules, in a new spirit. He said there are significant and hopeful signs this fateful Spring that Russia's stubborn [redacted] attitude on arms control may be changing "and the opportunity may be at hand to boldly tackle once again this great unfinished business." But Stevenson reminded that we must continue to preserve and to build our alliances, to help free nations gain strength and to develop our own armed strength.

Britain's Prime Minister, Anthony Eden today predicted victory for the Conservatives in Thursday's general election. Some political analysts think the Conservative majority in the House of Commons will go over a hundred. And with public interest in the election lagging, bookmakers are now making the Conservatives a 7 to 1 betting favorite with little money involved so far. Ed Murrow who's in London and last night gave us the Labor side of the election story, tonite has recorded for us, the opposite viewpoint.

TAPE RUNS 6:47 COMES AT 7:50:10

RETURN CUE: This is Ed Murrow recording in London.

And this is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with the footnote to the day's news. But first, Bob Dixon.

Footnote

Speaking to the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters today, President Eisenhower said he thought radio and television news analysts should be able to present proper opinion with regard to news. He said he finds it easy to separate the news columns and the editorial columns of a paper and thinks radio and television should develop a similar yardstick. This reporter, carefully labelling his view as opinion, finds the point well taken.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

Tuesday, May 24, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

COLLINGWOOD: Britain Prime Minister, Anthony Eden, today predicted victory for the Conservatives in Thursday's general election. Some political analysts think the Conservative majority in the House of Commons will go over a hundred. Bookmakers are now making the Conservatives a 7-1 betting favorite with little money involved so far. Ed Murrow, who's in London, and last night gave us the Labor side of the election story, tonight has recorded for us the opposite viewpoint.

MURROW: This is London! Mr. R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the present Conservative Government and even his enemies agree that he has the best mind in the Conservative Government. He is the man who produced the industrial charter which contributed so much to the last victory by the Conservative Party.

RAB, I suggest that we start by a sort of primer as to the issues involved in this campaign. What would you say are the principal issues dividing the Conservative and the Labor Party on domestic matters?

BUTLER: Well, on domestic matters the chief issue is whether we are going forward with what we call our expansionist policies or whether we're going back to some form of control and restriction. You see, expansionist liberty side we freed most of our markets, whether you take the agricultural field or in the metals or the other big markets like the cotton market, and that means freeing and going back to a system rather like we had before, and, of course, they feel that this is a bit too free in order to insure what they call fair shares for all. I think that's fairly put.

MURROW: And what other issues divide the two Parties on the domestic front?

BUTLER: Well, there's the question of nationalization. We feel that nationalization is wholly wrong. It's not been successful where

it's been tried and the idea of putting the steel industry back to nationalization, when it's produced in a record twenty-and-a-half-millon tons this year, seems to us madness to rehatch like that. The same way that it's going to put back the road transport, the same way they're going to deal with machine tools, but we want exports, you see, and we don't want these things messed up at the present time.

MURROW: Tell me this. Are you encouraged by the fact that the public opinion polls now give the edge to the Conservatives?

BUTLER: Oh, yes, I think we are shooting well away. (?) Of course, there's what spurt they'll make at the end.

MURROW: And you don't expect any very considerable ... when you feel that presently you're ahead and you'll stay there until tomorrow night?

BUTLER: I said provided that we get ... we (barely audible-indistinct) everybody. You can never be sure, you know. A violent election is not always in our favor.

MURROW: Isn't it true that if the Government increases its majority in this election it will be the first time that that has happened in fifty or sixty years?

BUTLER: Yes,but remember this, that we have won the bi-elections for the first time in fifty or sixty years and that's been a feature of our rule which is giving us encouragement for winning the election.

MURROW: What about the stories I've heard in the short time I've been here that the electorate is apathetic?

BUTLER: Well, I think the electorate's a bit silent, but I don't think it's apathetic. It's concerned about several things there. We haven't gone on to the overseas front yet, but it's concerned about whether we can keep the (?) benefits going, which we have introduced, - better wages, better pension benefits, bigger housing. They say - can this last? And I think it can under our double policy. This has been an encouragement.

MURROW: Well, now, let's go over to the foreign front for a moment. What are the basic issues dividing the two Parties in the realm of foreign affairs?

BUTLER: Well, I should say that we have no doubt that we shall only get peace through absolute strength and unity and we, therefore, must be absolutely sure of including Western Germany and, of course, your great country, the United States of America ... we must have absolute unity otherwise there is no hope of a peaceful talk. They've been a bit divided, you see, about the future of Germany. I am not referring to their leaders, who've taken the same line as we have, but they've been a bit divided and they've been a bit divided about these new arms.

MURROW: Well, now, I understand that the Labor Party is now in the process of issuing a statement, which is going to suggest that there should be a moratorium on further experiments with both hydrogen and atomic bombs until a group of international scientists meet at the summit and decide how much danger there is from atomic fall-out.

BUTLER: Well, that's all very well. We should like to see a check in the progress of these new arms. We'd like to see all that sort of thing, but the question is whether the Russians will agree. You take our initiative at the disarmament conference ... you see, we've tried out most of these ideas at the disarmament conference and we haven't had agreement from the Russians.

MURROW: Let me put you another question, which you may not want to answer because it impinges a little bit on American foreign policy, but if Labor comes to power would you expect a greater divergent of ... divergence of British and American policy in regard to the Far East, Formosa particularly?

BUTLER: Well, it's rather difficult for me in the foreign field to, when I'm talking to you and you're asking me questions from overseas, take too political a line. You understand that?

MURROW: Yes!

BUTLER: But I think that the Socialist opposition underestimates our own anxiety to get moderation in the Far East, that is, the Conservatives' anxiety. We don't want to sell anything or give up any principle. We really don't see that the Formosa Strait need be a subject for a third world war.

MURROW: Well, is it true, and this follows from your answer, I think, is it true as a friend of mine told me in London this morning that in this whole election, on both domestic and foreign affairs, that the middle-of-the-road is pretty crowded, that there isn't as great a divergence between Labor and Conservatives as there has been in the past, and that may be one reason why there is the apparent apathy?

BUTLER: Well, I think in foreign affairs there's always a tendency for all men of patriotism to take much the same sort of line. It's a difference of emphasis. I should say there was a distinct difference of emphasis in our case on strength, but on the homefront I think there is a difference because I believe that this small island, the center of our immense Commonwealth, can only succeed if we stand and open up and free the energies of man, and they can't get out of theirminds this idea of the necessity for control, but it's more a difference on the home than the foreign.

MURROW: Do your ideas of non-control go as far as the convertibility of sterling?

BUTLER: Well, we laid down some conditions for that. You've just made a bit of an advance yourselves today in freeing trade through your famous new bill in the House of Representatives, and so that's an advance. We've also said we want to be stronger internally so we've got a good many conditions to fulfill before we get to that.

MURROW: Do you ever engage in the practice of making predictions about elections, Mr. Butler?

BUTLER: I'm not such a fool! (laughter) But I think we're going to win. I am confident but not a prophet! (laughter)

MURROW: Well, thank you very much, indeed, "Rab" Butler, for sitting here in your country home and chatting with us about the forthcoming election.

This is Ed Murrow recording from London.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

COLLINGWOOD: Good Evening.

The United States Public Health Service reported tonight: polio vaccine produced by all manufacturere appears to be safe..with the exception of two lots of vaccine made by the Cutter Laboratories in California. The announce - ment is based on aseries of exhaustive safety tests still going on. These tests showed that since the innoculation program got under way roughly six million school children have been given the Salk vaccine. Of the six million involved, 88 have developed infantile paralysis. Of these 88 cases, sixty cases have been traced to the Cutter Company's vaccine. Dr. Leonard Scheele, the Surgeon General, told newsmen there is "strong presumtive evidence" of a cause and effect relationship between the Cutter vaccine and certain cases of polio. He warned however, that at the moment, definite proof of the incidence of polio as related to injections of the Cutter vaccine can not be shown. (It will be one month Friday that all Cutter vaccine was ordered withdrawn from use.)

Doctor Scheele said he hoped a further statement could be made before the week is over. He did not indicate however, how long it might be before the mass innoculation program is resumed.

The man who developed the vaccine, Doctor Jonal Salk, said as far as he was concerned, "everything's fine ". But the President of the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis - Basil O'Connor - w o had urged the release of the Cutter report, said he would not and could not withdraw his statement of yesterday that politics is involved in the vaccine program.

The Senate today upheld President's Eisenhower's veto of the postal pay bill carrying an average 8.8 percent pay raise for half a million postal workers workers.

Those trying to override the veto fell eight votes short of the required two-thirds majority. Thus, the postal pay bill is dead.

There were more statements in Washington on the question of whether we have air superiority over Russia. Defense Secretary Wilson told a news conference flatly that we are maintaining a "military capability superior" to that of Russia. And Assistant Air Secretary Roger Lewis insisted that we have "superiority" in terms of planes that can do the job, and that in such planes there is qualitative as well as quanitative superiority."

Secretary of State Dulles told a news conference today that President Eisenhower has flatly rejected a Russian proposal for making Germany a neautral barrier between the free and Communist worlds. Dulles said that goes not only for West Germany, but also for a unified Germany as well. He said that with the President's authorization, he notified the West German Ambassador of our position last Friday.

Dulles said our position is that , while it is alright to talk about neautrality for a small countrys like Austria, such a policy has no application to a country of the character of Germany with its 70-million industrious people, strategic position and power resources. And he emphasized that in the case of Austria, this is th armed neautrality and not a military vacuum.

The 1952 Democratic standard-bearer, Adlai Stevenson, placed strong emphasis on arms control in a Philadelphia speech. He said that should be at "the very core" of our iplomacy. He called for a "crashing effort" to control the hydrogen - bomb and to assure permanent peace. Describing the differences between ourselves and the Communists as great and terrifying, Stevenson said these differences must be resolved -- not in the old arena where war was one of the weapons, but in a new arena, under new rules, in a new spirit. He said there are significant and hoeofulssigns this fateful Spring that Russia's

stubborn attitude on arms control may be changing "and the opportunity may be at hand to boldly tackle once again this great unfinishedbusiness." But Stevenson reminded that we must continue to preserve and to build our alliances, to help free nations gain strength and to develop our own armed strength.

Britain's Prime Minister, Anthony Eden today predicted victory for the conservatives on Thursday's general election. Some political analysts thing the Conservative majority in the House of Commons will go over a hundred. And with public interest in the election lagging, bookmakers are now making the Conservatives a 7 to 1 betting favorite with little money involved so far. Ed Murrow, who is in London and last night gave us the Labor side of the election story, tonight has recorded for us the opposite viewpoint.

MURROW: This is London. Mr. R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchecquer, in present Conservative Government and even his enemies agree that he has the best mind in the Conservative Government. He is the man who produced the inuustrial charter which contributed so much to the last victory oy the Conservative Party.

RAB, I suggest that we start by a sort of primer as to the issues involved in this campaign. What would you say are the principal issues dividing the Conservative and the Labor Party on domestic matters?

BUTLER: Well, on domestic matters the chief issue is whether we are going forward with what we call our expansionist policess or whether we're going back to some form of control and restriction. You see, expansionist liberty side we freed most of our markets, whether you take the agricultural field or in metals or the other big markets like the cotton market, and that means freeing and going back to a system rather like we had before, and, of course, they feel that this is a bit too free in order to insure what they call fair shares for all. I think that's fairly put.

MURROW: And what other i sues divide the two Parties on the domestic front?

BUTLER: Well, there's the question of nationalization. We feel that nationalization is wholly wrong. It's not been successful where it's been tried. and the idea of putting the steel industry back to nationalization, when it's produced in a record twenty-and-a-half - million tons this year, seems to us madness ro rehatch like that. The same way that it's going to put back the road transport, the same way they're going to deal with machine tools, but we want exports, you see, and we don't want want these things messed up at the present time.

MURROW: Tell me this, Are you encouraged by the fact that the public opinion polls now give the edge to the Conservatives?

BUTLER: Oh, yes, I think we are shooting well away. Of course, there's what spurt they'll get at the end.

MURROW: And you don't expect any very considerable...when you feel that presently you're ahead and you'll stay there until tomorrow night?

BUTLER: I said provided that we get...we (indistinct) everybody. You can never be sure, you know. A violent election is not always in our favor.

MURROW: Isn't it true that the Government increases its majority in this election it will be the first time that that has happened in fifty or sixty years?

BUTLER: Yes, but remember this, that we have won the bi-elections for the first time in fifty or sixty years and that's been a feature of our rule which is giving us encouragement for winning the election.

MURROW: What about the stories I've heard in the short time I've been here that the electorate is apathetic?

BUTLER: Well, I think the electorate's a bit silent, but I don't think it's apathetic. It's concerned about several things there. We haven't gone on to the overseas front yet, but it's concerned about whether we can keep the

benefits going, which we have introduced, - better wages, better pension benefits, bigger housing. They say - can this last? And I think it can under our double policy. This has been an encouragement.

MURROW: Well, now, let's go over to the foreign front for a moment. What are the basic issues dividing the two parties in the realm of foreign affairs?

BUTLER: Well, I should say that we have no doubt that we shall only get peace through absolute strength and unity and we, therefore, must be absolutely sure of including Western Germany and, of course, your great country, the United States of America...we must have absolute unity otherwise there is no hope of a peaceful talk. They've been a bit divided, you see, about the future of Germany. I am not referring to their leaders, who've taken the same line as we have, but they've been a bit divided and they've been a bit divided about these new arms.

MURROW: Well, now, I understand that the Labor Party is now in the process of issuing a statement, which is going to suggest that there should be a moratorium on furt er experiments with both hydrogen and atomic bombs until a group of international scientists meet at the summit and decide how much danger there is from atomic flll-out.

BUTLER: Well, that's all very well. We should like to see a check in the progress of these new arsm. We'd like to see all that sort of thing, but the question is whether the Russians w ll agree. You take our initiative at the disarmament conference...you see, we've tired out most of these ideas at the disarmement conference and we haven't had agreement from the Russians.

MURROW: Let me put you another question, which you may not want to answer because it impinges a little bit on Amerinan foreign policy, but if Labor comes to power would you expect a greater divergent of...divergence of British and American policy in regard to the Far East, Formosa particularly?

BUTLER: Well, It's rather difficult for me in the foreign field to, when I'm talking to you and you're asking me que tions from overseas, take too political a line. You understand that?

MURROW: YES.

BUTLER: But I think that the Socialist opposition underestimates our own anxiety to get moderation in the Far East, that is, the Conservatives' anxiety. We don't want to sell anything or give up any principle. We really don't see that the Formosa Strait need be a subject for a third world war.

MURROW: Well, is it true, and this follows from your answer, I think, is it true as a friend of mine told me in London this morning that in this whole election, on both domestic and foreign affairs, that the middle-of-the - road is pretty crowded, that there isn's as great a divergence between Labor and Conservatives as there has been in the past, and that may be one reason why there is the apparent apathy.

BUTLER: Well, I think in foreign affairs there's always a tendency for all men of patriotism to make much the same sort of line. It's a difference of emphasis I should say there was a distinct difference of emphasis in our case on strength, but on the homefront I think there is a difference because I believe that this small island, this senter of our immense Commonwealth, can only succeed if we stand and open up and free the emergies of man, and they can't get out of their minds this idea of the necessity for control. but it's more a difference on the home than the foreign.

MURROW: Do your ideas fo non-control go as far as the convertibility of sterling?

BUTLER: Well, we laid down some conditions for that. You've just made a bit of an advance yourselves today in freeing trade through your famous new bill in the House of Representatives, and so that's an advance. We've also said we want to be stronger internally so we've got a good many conditions to fulfill before we do that.

MURROW: Do you ever engage in the practice of making predictions about elections, Mr. Butler?

BUTLER : I'm not such a fool! (laughter) But I think we're going to win . I am confident but not a prophet!)laughter)

MURROW: Well, thank you very much, indeed, "Rab" Butler, for sitting here in your country home and chatting with us about the forthcoming elections.

This is Ed Murrow recording in London.

COLLINGWOOD: And this is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with the footnote to the day's new . But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: Speaking to the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters today, President Eisenhower said he thought radio and television news analysts should be able to present proper opinion with regard to news. He said he finds it easy to separate the news columns and the editorial columns of a paper and thinks radio and television should develop a similar yardstick. This reporter, carefully labelling his view as opinion, finds both points well taken.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Wed - May 25, 1955

(1)

Good evening.

Doctor Robert Cutter, whose California firm had two lots of its Salk polio vaccine declared "unsafe" just a month ago Friday, said tonight that the vaccine had passed "the most rigid government tests." He also noted that it had been prepared "strictly in accordance with methods stipulated by the man who developed the vaccine, Dr. Jonas Salk. Dr. Cutter said he hoped it would eventually turn out that those who got vaccine from Cutter and still developed polio, probably would have gotten it anyway. But, said Cutter, somewhat significantly:"If it does develop that some got polio from our vaccine, it will not be due to carelessness or incompetence. But rather will show the necessity for more delicate testing procedures than those which have already been devised."

G[redacted]

The new vaccine standards announced by the government earlier in the day IT NOW DEVELOPS are not acceptable to at least one of the six firms which produce the Salk vaccine. The executive Vice President of the Parke-Davis Company says there are a "lot of points that need to be cleared up" before the new manufacturing and testing regulations can be followed. He indicated that the other companies making the vaccine feel much the same way, though there was no comment from anyone other than Parke Davis. What the new requirements are have not been made known.

Government [redacted]

It was announced, however, that the government has set up a Commission which will "advise"..."review"..."evaluate"...and "recommend" on all aspects of of the vaccine - from its manufacture through its general distribution. The Surgeon General, Dr. Leonard Schelee, says he regards the establishment of this panel as "the first step in getting the vaccinations under way again." The basic function of the group will be to "advise" the Director of the National Institutes of Health...who in turn will make "recommendations" to the Surgeon General...who in turn will make the final decisions. The group will be headed by Dr. James Shannon of the National Institutes of Health. Among those on the panel are Dr. Salk - the man who developed the polio vaccine; and Dr. Thomas Francis, Junior - the man who directed last year's field tests.

In another aspect of the problem, New York's Democratic Representative Klein said he had heard that a "very, very prominent politician in California (he would not give his name or inititals) had been instrumental in getting the Cutter Laboratories licensed to make the vaccine. But (ROSWELL) Perkins, Assistant Secretary of Welfare says "this is absolutely false."

(4)

President Eisenhower has completed the reshuffle of his military high-command. Today, he nominated Rear Admiral Arleigh Burke to succeed Admiral Carney as Chief of Naval Operations on August 31st. He also named Admiral Arthur Radford to another two-year term as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and General Twining to a second two-year term as Air Force Chief of Staff.

The White House denied that the controversy with Carney over the Formosa situation had anything to do with failure to reappoint him, but the fact remains that Carney is still below the retirement age. Also, in picking Burke to replace him, the President went way down the Navy's list of line Admirals. Burke is number 93 on that list.

In Congress, the Senate rejected the President's 100-billion dollar highway program by a vote of 60 to 31. It then went into an overtime night session to work for passage of a substitute offered by Tennessee's Democratic Senator Gore.

The Senate Post Office committee approved a new postal pay bill carrying an average raise of about 8-percent for half-a-million postal workers.

Secretary of State Dulles went before the House Foreign Affairs committee to urge passage of the administration's 3½-billion dollar foreign aid bill. He said he is encouraged by what he called the "striking reversal" of

5

Soviet tactics in Europe, adding that the Russians may be about to "adopt more tolerable policies." But he cautioned against interpreting this "reversal" as "indicating that the danger is over." ~~If we took such a view, he said, the strength of the free world would "quickly disintegrate" -- that~~ "too often he said men have been lured to their doom by mistaking a false dawn for the real dawn." ~~And he also pointed out that the Soviet shifts could be a "show of sweet reasonableness to bring the free nations to a sense of security so that they will abandon measures which have so far enabled them to help each other preserve their freedom."~~

Dulles ~~He~~ did say that Soviet tactics "suggest that they realize" that the free world is strong and that they (the Russians) have to give up some of the courses they once selected.

In New York, Bernard Baruch warned against "wishful thinking" concerning Russia's latest disarmament proposals. He said any disarmament agreement which does not establish the authority to enforce it would be incalculably dangerous.

On the projected Big-4 talks, French Premier Pinay said in Paris that President Eisenhower had accepted July 18th to 21st as the dates for the meeting and that the West proposed Lausanne, Switzerland as the site. The White House said this is only one of the times and places under consideration. And

Secretary Dulles called the Paris reports, "extremely premature and inaccurate." He said the Western powers have not agreed among themselves, much less with Russia on definite arrangements.

Russian authorities have indicated that they will not even send a formal reply to the Western invitation to the conference until after the British elections. ~~The elections will decide whether Britain will be represented by~~ Anthony Eden or Clement Attlee.

~~In Germany,~~ Chancellor Adenauer talked today with his Ambassadors ~~to the Western~~ capitals---trying to plan ~~a counter-offensive against any possible Russian~~ attempt to neutralize Germany as the price for reunification. ~~Adenauer is said to be worried that such an idea is~~ gaining ground.

Incidentally, the Kremlin sent birthday greetings today to Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito for the first time in seven years. Tito celebrated his 63rd birthday only 24-hours before the arrival in Belgrade of top Russian brass for talks which the Russians say are aimed at "normalization" of relations which were broken off in 1948. ~~Belgrade is under a heavy security guard as it prepares for that momentous visit.~~

The three-week election campaign in Britain has come to an end. And tomorrow the voting takes place. Edward R. Murrow who is in Britain this week, has recorded some off-hand impressions for us. And of course tomorrow night will beport on the outcome. Let's listen now to Ed Murrow.....

TAPE RUNS 5:35 Comes at 7:51:20

Return cue: "Good Nite and Good Luck!"

This is Charles Collingwopd. I'll be back in a moment with the footnote to the day's news. But first, Bob Dixon.

FOOTNOTE

Here, in its entirety, is an item cabled from London today by Reuters, the British news agency. Police today raced in a patrol car to an East London hospital to investigate reports that a stork had perched on the roof of the maternity section of the hospital. They discovered/that the bird was not a stork but a heron..... Well, maybe it isn't true what they say about storks after all.

says Reuters crisply,

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD .... SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, May 25, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD: ... The three-week election campaign in Britain has come to an end. Tomorrow the voting takes place, and, of course, tomorrow nite Ed Murrow will report on the outcome. Let's listen now to Ed Murrow.

MURROW: THIS IS LONDON!

Phil Drake won the Derby - paid a hundred to eight! The Queen was there, loudly cheered. There was sunshine. The Chelsea Flower Show is so beautiful, it might lead you to believe that England has the finest climate in the world. A lady brought suit against a man for calling her a tramp, and the judge threw it out.

Most people over here are preparing for the long Whitsun week-end. There is a cartoon in a paper in Scotland showing one housewife saying to another, "I shall vote for this chap Apathy." The election is tomorrow. The weather forecast is favorable. And it has been one of the most unusual political campaigns in fifty years. The word for it is "demure". The language employed by both sides has been restrained, the issues rather obscure. It seems almost as tho both parties have decided to paraphrase Noel Coward by saying, "Let's don't be beastly to each other."

Unless the pollsters and the experts are wrong, Sir Anthony Eden's Conservative party will win. If it doesn't, it will be an upset equal to the one that occurred in our country in 1948, when Mr. Dewey didn't win, or the one that happened here in 1945, when Winston Churchill was thrown out of office. The Conservatives are warning against over-confidence, and certain sections of the Labor party press are urging that all party members vote not for victory but to keep the Conservative majority from being too big.

The country is prosperous. There is no overriding demand

for a change. But experienced reporters who have been travelling the country say they can't find very many people who have decided to vote differently from the way they did last time. So the election may be closer than the prophets indicate.

What has happened in Britain in the last ten years is that the Labor party created the so-called Welfare State, and then rather ran out of steam and ran out of a program. The Conservatives then came in, adopted and solidified most of the aspects of the Welfare State. And the position now is that the two parties are jostling each other rather gently in an effort to occupy the middle of the road. No one appears to be very excited about Labor's promise to renationalize the iron and steel industry and long-range truck transport. No one appears to be very impressed by the Conservative claim that a Labor victory will mean the reimposition of rationing and control.

The Labor charge that the Conservative Government is too closely tied to the United States, with the implication that we are reckless and irresponsible and may land Britain in a war which she would not survive, this argument doesn't appear to have carried much waight, particularly in view of the fact that American policy in recent months, as viewed from here even by our critics, does not appear to have been reckless or irresponsible. There is, of course, no doubt that Mr. Eisenhower's willingness to participate in a Big-Four meeting helped the Conservatives, but it's difficult to say how much it helped.

It is not easy for the pollsters and the experts to determine how Britain will vote, for it is their practice to hoard their vote, frequently not even telling their neighbors their choice. At least three things have worked against the Labor party's chances. The first is the relative prosperity of the country; the second, the rezoning that has taken place in certain constituencies since the last election; and the third is the spectacle of disunity presented by the Labor party in its split with Aneurin Bevan and the Left-wing of the

party. It is possible in this country for a party to win a numerical majority of the total vote and still fail to win the election. This is because the vote is for the individual candidate, and in some constituencies a huge majority may be built up for one side or the other without affecting the distribution of seats in the new Parliament.

This election is likely to be determined by two considerations, and both are to this reporter rather inscrutable. The first is the vote of the housewife, which is to say, whether she will vote Conservative and face the prospect of a free market and perhaps rising prices, or vote Labor and the possibility at least of the reimposition of certain controls. The second consideration is, I think, the real mystery. It hasn't been talked about very much, at least openly. It is the hydrogen bomb. These people who live amongst the scars of old-fashioned bombs are very likely to give their vote to that party which they think will handle the new-fangled and awesome explosive with the greatest care, tenderness and restraint. This is a subtle thing, difficult to measure even in private conversation, but it is, I think, the big intangible and may well determine the outcome of the election.

This has been a rather silent but responsible political campaign, a fitting prelude to the responsibility that will descend upon whichever party forms the new government.

This is Ed Murrow recording in London.

Good Night and Good Luck!

-30-

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

COLLINGWOOD: Good evening.

Doctor Robert Cutter, whose California firm had two lots of its Salk polio vaccine declared "unsafe" just a month ago Friday, said tonight that the vaccine had passed "the most rigid government tests." He also noted that it had been prepared "strictly in accordance with methods stipulated by the man who developed the vaccine, Dr. Jonas Salk. Dr. Cutter said he hoped it would eventually turn out that those who got vaccine from Cutter and still developed polio, probably would have gotten it anyway. But, said Cutter, somewhat significantly;" If it does develop that some got polio from our vaccine, it will not be due to carelessness or incompetence. But rather will show the necessity for more delicate testing procedures than those which have already been devised."

The new vaccine standards announced by the government earlier in the day it now develops are not acceptable to at least one of the six firms which produce the Salk vaccine. The executive Vice President of the Parke-Davis Company says there are a "lot of points that need to be cleared up" before the new manufacturing and testing regulations can be followed." He indicated that the other companies making the vaccine feel much the same way, though there was no comment from anyone other than Parke Davis. What the new requirements are have not been made known. It was announced, however, that the government has set up a Commission which will "advise" .."review" ..."evaluate".. and recommend" on all aspects of the vaccine - from its manufacture through its general distribution. The Surgeon General, Dr. Leonard Schelee, says he regards the estalbishemnt of this panel as "the first step in getting the vaccinations under way again". The basic function of the group will be to

"advise" the Director of the National Institutes of Health..who in turn will make "recommendations" to the Surgeon General..who in turn will make the final decisions. The group will be headed by Dr. James Shannon of the National Intitiute of Health. Among those on the panel are Dr. Salk- the man who developed the polio vaccine; and Dr. Thomas Francis, Junior - the man who directed last year's tabulation field tests.

In another aspect of the problem, New York's Democratic Representative Klein said he had heard that a "very,very prominint politician in California (he would not give his name or initials) had been instrumental in getting the Cutter Laboratories licensed to make the vaccine. But Roswell Perkins, Assistant Secretary of Welfare says "this is absolutely false."

President Eisenhower has completed the reshuffle of his military high-command. Today, he nominated Rear Admiral Arleigh Burke to succeed Admiral Carney as Chief of Naval Operations on August 31st. He also named Admiral Arthur Radford to another two-year term as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and General Twining to a second two-yea term as Air Froce Chief fo Staff.

The White House denied the controversy with Carney over the Formosa situation had anything to do with failure to reappoint him, but the fact remains that Carney is still below the retirement age. Also, in picking Burke to replace him, the President went way down the Navy's list of line Admirals . Burke is number 93 on that list.

In Congress, the Senate rejected the President's 100-billion dollar highway program by a vote of 60 to 31. It then went into an overtime night session to work for passage of a substitute offered by Tennessee's Democratic Senator Gore.

The Senate Post Office committee approved a new postal pay bill carrying an average raise of about 8 percent for half-a-million postal workers.

Secretary of State Dulles went before the House Foreign Affairs committee to urge passage of the administration's 3½ - billion dollar foreign ahd bill. He said he is encouraged by what he called the "striking reversal" of Soviet tactics in Europe, adding that the Russians may be about to "adopt more tolerable policies." But he cautioned against interpreting this "reversal" as "indicating that the danger is over." "Too often", he said, "men have been lured to their doom by mistaking a false dawn for the real dawn."

Dulles did say that Soviet tactics "suggest that they realize" that the free world is strong and that they (the Russians) have to give up some of the courses they once selected.

In New York, Bernard Baruch warned against "wishful thinking" concerning Russia's latest disarmement proposals. He said any disarmement agreement which does not establish the authority to enforce it would be incaluuably dangerous.

On the projected Big-4 talks, French Fremier Pinay said in Paris that President Eisenhower had accepted July 18th to 21st as the dates for the meeting and that the West proposed Laussanne, Switzrrland as the cite. The White House said this is onl one of the times and places under consideration. And Secretary Dulles called the Paris reports, "extremely premature and inaccurate." He said the western powers have not agreed among themselves, much less with Russia on definite arrangements.

Russian authorities have indicated that they will not even send a formal reply to the Weste n invitation to the conference until after the British elections.

Incidentally, the Kremlin sent birthday greetings today to Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito for the first time in seven years. Tito celebrated his 63rd birthday only 24-hours before the arrival in Belgrade of top Russian brass for talks which the Russians say are aimed at "normalization" of relations which

broken off in 1948.

The three week election campaign in Britain has come to an end. And tomorrow the voting takes place. Edward R. Murrow who is in Britain this week, has recorded some off-hand impressions for us. and of course tomorrow night will report tha the outcome. Let's listen now to Ed Murrow.

MURROW: THIS IS LONDON

Phil Drake won the Derby - paid a hundred to eight! The Queen was there, loudly cheered. There was sunshine. The Chelsea Flower Show is so beautiful, it might lead you to believe that England has the finest climate in the world. A lady brought suit against a man for calling her a tramp, and the judge threw it out.

Most people over here are preparing for the long Whitsun week end. There is a cartoon in a paper in Scotland showing one house-wife saying to another, "I shall vote for this chap Apathy." The election is tomorrow. The weather forecast is favorable. And it has been one of the most unusual political campaigns in fifty years. The word for it is "demure". The language employed by both sides has been restrained, the issues rather obscure. It seems almost as though both parties have decided to paraphrase Noel Coward by saying, "Let's don't be beastly to each other."

Unless the pollsters and the experts are wrong, Sir Anthony Eden's Conservative party will win. If it doesn't, it will be an upset equal to the one that occured in our country in 1948, when Mr. Dewey didn't win, or the one that happened here in 1945 when Winston Churchill was thrown out of office. The Conservatives are warning against over-confidence, and certain sections of the Labor party press are urging that all party members vote not for victory but to keep the Conservati majority from being too big.

The country is prosperous. There is no overriding demand for a change. But experienced reporters who have been travelling the country say they can't

find very many people who have decided to vote differently from the way they did last time. So the election may be closer than the prophets indicate.

What has happened in Britain in the last ten years is that the Labor Party created the so-called Welfare State, and then rather ran out of steam and ran out of a program. The Concervatives then came in, adopted and solidified most of the aspects of the Welfare State. And the position now is that the two parties are jostling each other rather gently in an effort to occupy the middle of the road. No one appears to be very excited about Labor's promise to renationalize the iron and steel industry and long-range truck transport. No one appears to be very impressed by the Conservative claim that a Labor victory will mean the reimposition of rationing and control.

The Labor charge that the Conservative Government is too closely tied to the United States, with the implication that we are reckless and irresponsible and may land Britain in a war which she would not survive, this argument doesn't appear to have carried much weight, particularly in view of the fact that American policy in recent months, as viewed from here even by our critics, does not appear to have been reckless or irresponsible. There is, of course, no doubt that Mr. Eisenhower's willingness to participate in a Big-Four meeting helped the Conservatives, but it's difficult to say how much it helped.

It is not easy for the pollsters and the experts to determine how Britain will vote, for it is their practice to hoard their vote, frequently not even telling their neighbors their choice. At least three things have worked against the Labor Party's chances. The first is the relative prosperity of the country; the second, the reasoning that has taken place in certain constituenci s since the last election; and the third is the spectacle of disunity presented by the Labor Party in its split with Aneurin Bevan and the

Left-wing of the party. It is possible in this country for a party to win a numerical majority of the total vote and still fail to win the election. This is because the vote is for the individual candidate, and in some sonstituencies a huge majority may be built up for one side or the other without affecting the distribution of seats in the new Parliament.

This election is likely to be determined by two considerations, and both are to this reporter rather inscrutable. The first is the vote of the Housewife, which is to say, whether she will vote Conservative and face the prospect of a free market and perhaps rising prices, or vote Labor and the possibility at least of the reimposition of certain controls. The second conisderation is, I think, the real mystery. It hasn't been talked about very much, at least openly. It is the hydrogen bomb. These people who live amongst the scars of old-fashioned bombs are very likely to give their vote to that party which they think will handle the new-fangled and awesome explosive with the greatest care, tenderness and restraint. This is a subtile thing, difficult to measure even in private conversation, but it is, I think, the big intangible and may well determine the outcome of the election.

This has been a rather silent but responsible political campaign, a fitting prelude to the responsibility that will descend upon whichever party forms the new government.

This is Ed Murrow recording in London. Good Night and Good Luck.

CC: This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with the footnote to the day's news. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: Here, it its entirety, is an item cabled from London today by Reuters, the British news agency. Police today raced in a patrol car to an East London hospital to investigate reports that a stork had perched on the room of the maternity section of the hospital. They discovered, says Reuters crisply, that the bird was not a stork but a heron..Well, maybe it isn't true what they say about storks after all.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD...SEE YOU TOMORROW.

1

IF MURROW OK

Thursday - May 26, 1955

Good evening.

The big news story tonite comes from Britain which is having its first general election since 1951. Edward R. Murrow, as you know, has been reporting the developments leading up to election day. And now, from London, let's see what the picture looks like.....

IF MURROW NG

(After second try...)

We're still hopeful that the signal from London will clear up in time for us to get a report from Mr. Murrow. And if it does, we'll switch right back. The first returns reaching us...less than 10 per cent of the vote has been counted so far...show the Conservatives making a net gain of one seat. The Conservatives had a majority of 17 seats in the House of Commons at the time the election was called.

(4A)

Voting is off about five per cent over 1951 - the last time the British had a general election. This is usually a sign that the Laborites are running behind -- they do best when the vote is big. Some political analysts in Britain have already predicted a "near landslide for the Conservative Party." So far, no one has indicated that the picture looks encouraging for the Labor Party.

A delegation of top men from the Kremlin arrived in Yugoslavia today on their mission to try to woo Marshal Tito back into the family. Communist party boss, Nikita Khrushchev, headed the delegation and started the ball rolling at the Belgrade airport. There, he said the 1948 break between Tito and the Kremlin was due to a "misinterpretation" traced to "enemies of the people." He said Moscow's present leaders are sorry for the break and that relations between the two countries must be re-established on a basis of trust and confidence.

In Moscow, Foreign Minister Molotov called in the Western Ambassadors and handed them notes, accepting formally the invitation to a top-level Big-4 conference. The notes said the meeting should work toward "the lessening of international tension and the strengthening of confidence among nations." it suggested Vienna as the site and said the four-powers should negotiate the time.

While agreeing to the conference, the Russian note struck out at the United States---said the Americans are doing everything possible to wreck the meeting even before it starts. It said American officials have gone so far as to mention the necessity of interference in the internal affairs of other states, making attacks on the East European Communist states, which are defending the freedom of their people. This, an apparent reference to Secretary

Dulles' statement that the conference might set up some new processes toward a solution of problems such as reunification of Germany, limitation of armamanet, atomic weapons, and the problem of the satellite countries.

The notes to Britain and France contained some paragraphs which the one to Washington did not. They appealed for support against American views, saying that Russia does not think Britain and France see eye-to-eye with American declarations.

A French Foreign Office spokesman said this attack on the United States was "unfortunate", but that at least, Russia did not close the door on a conference.

The British said they will begin talks with the United States and France at once on the Russian acceptance, and the United States welcomed the Russian agreement and pledged to work for "peace, freedom and justice."

General Alfred Gruenther---the Supreme Commander of NATO---made his first visit to West Germany today since that nation was admitted to the organization. In Bonn, he said Western superiority in long-range airpower would defeat any Soviet aggression in Europe now. He said at the present time, we may not be able to defend all areas, but that when German rearmament is effective, "we shall be able to meet any all-out act of agression" and be able

to defend much farther forward, meaning all of West Germany.

At home, the question of whether this country might be in danger of losing air supremacy to Russia brought an announcement of action by Air Force Secretary Harold Talbott. After giving the Senate Armed Services Committee a secret briefing, Talbott and other Air Force officials announced that the Air Force is increasing production of giant B-52 jet bombers by 35-percent to counter Russia's growing airpower challenge. Talbott said the "acceleration" is being made possible by "the establishment of a second production source at Wichita, Kansas." He said this will enable complete replacement of the obsolescent B-36 superbomber "well ahead of present schedule."

Committee Chairman Russell said Congress is ready to vote any funds necessary to carry this plane program to a successful conclusion.

President Eisenhower asked Congress today for 12½-million dollars to start construction of the world's first atomic-powered merchant ship, which he wants to sent on a round-the-world goodwill cruise.

In the polio situation, all but one of the manufacturers of Salk vaccine have agreed to go along with the government's new testing standards. Pitman-Moore Company of Zionsville, Indiana, is the only one which has not endorsed the standards. Meanwhile, the new clearance committee got down to the

business of recommending just what vaccine is ready to be released so the nationwide inoculation program can be resumed.

In Detroit, the Ford Motor Company has made a counter-proposal to the CIO United Auto Workers' demand for a guaranteed annual wage. Ford offered its 140-thousand union employes an opportunity to buy stock now controlled by the company. The amount of stock a worker could buy in any one year would be equal to 10-percent of his gross annual pay, and Ford would pay one-half the cost of the stock purchased by the workers. There was no immediate reaction from the negotiators for the auto-workers.

In Washington, CBS President, Dr. Frank Stanton, came out for closer inspection of the relationship between television and its public. He told the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters that CBS is willing to underwrite the cost of a nationwide study of what the public wants and expects of television. Dr. Stanton said that, after CBS had set up the committee, CBS' connection with it would cease and it would be the committee's responsibility to select the areas and methods of its investigation. He said the committee would be made up of distinguished members of the public, representing the arts, religion, labor, industry, education, social and political scientists and television critics.

Tornadoes which hit Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri last night, continued today with the death toll rising to almost one-hundred. More than 700-have been injured and property damage is in the millions of dollars.

Fifteen persons were killed near San Angelo, Texas, when a big B-36 bomber plowed into the storm and crashed in flames.

INTO HOTTLET CABLE FOR EXTRA FILL

We were talking about the Russians and the Yugoslavs a few minutes ago. And now I'd like to read you a message from my colleague, Richard C. Hottelet in Belgrade -

PRE[redacted]RK

[redacted] SOVIET DELEGATION OPENED CONFERENCES ON MOST EMBARRASSING NOTE FOR YUGOSLAVS STOP INSTEAD STARTING OFF COYLY TRYING WOO BELGRADE BACK COMINFORM FOLD NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV THIS AFTERNOON HARDLY SET FOOT SOLID GROUND BEFORE EXTENDING LENGTHY DIRECT UNMISTAKEABLE APPEAL TITO RESUME OLD LOVE AFFAIR PARA CRASHING

P2

EFFECT SOVIET ACTION PARTICULARLY GREAT IN LIGHT ALL PRECEDING AND ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCES STOP WHEN MOSCOW FIRST BEGAN SERIOUSLY STRETCH FEELERS TOWARD BELGRADE LAST WINTER TITO REPLIED COOLLY STOP KREMLIN INVITED HIM COME MOSCOW STOP HE REFUSED STOP WHEN MOLOTOV HAMHANDEDLY

P3

REPEATED SOVIET OVERTURES FEBRUARY YUGOSLAV PRESS PINNED HIS EARS BACK AND SOVIET PRAVDA TOOK CRITICISM WITH UNUSUAL GOOD GRACE STOP WHEN RUSSIANS FINALLY SUGGESTED THEY TRAVEL BELGRADE TITO SET CERTAIN CONDITIONS TO PREVENT MEETING ALONE FROM COMPROMISING HIM IN EYES WESTERN WORLD STOP WAS TACITLY AGREED MOLOTOV WOULD STAY AWAY STOP WAS AGREED SOVIET LEADERS WOULD COME AS STATE REPEAT

P4

STATE DELEGATION DASH POT PARTY STOP AGREED CONFERENCE WOULD CENTER ON INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND NOT IDEOLOGICAL PARTY MATTERS PARA IN MANY WAYS YUGOSLAVS LIKE VIRTVOUS WOMAN TRIED KEEP IMPORTUNAT WOOER AT ARMS LENGTH PRECLUDE EVEN APPAREANCE FAVORING HIS SUIT STOP TODAY YUGOSLAVS ORDERED LUKEWARM WELCOME DASH WITH FEWER FLAGS LESS

P5

POMP THAN THEY PROVIDED FOR EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE OR TURKISH PRESIDENT MENDERES STOP RECEPTION AT AIRPORT WAS GIVEN DISTINCTLY WESTERN FLAVOR STOP YUGOSLAV CABINET APPEARED IN BLACK JACKETS STRIPED TROUSERS STOP TITO DROVE AWAY WITH KHRUSCHEV IN OPEN ROLLS ROYCE CONVERTIBLE FOLLOWED BY OLD GERMAN HORCH AND NEW CADILLAC CONVERTIBLES

P6

STOP REMAINDER CARS CONVOY CONSISTED PACKARDS BUICKS MERCEDES STOP YUGOSLAVS PROVIDED NOT SINGLE SOVIET ZIS OR ZIM LIMOUSINE DASH OF WHICH RUSSIANS HAD GIVEN THEM NUMBER IN COMINFORM HEYDAY PARA FURTHERMORE EVERYONE KNOWS CONFERENCE WILL START TOMORROW IN SAME ROOM WHEREIN YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST PARTY OKAYED TITOS FINAL BREAK COMINFORM

P7

1948 PARA DESPITE THIS CALCULATED RESERVE AND IGNORING PAST SEVEN YEARS DURING WHICH RUSSIANS LABELLED TITO FASCIST WARMONGER AND TRIED EVERYTHING BUT MILITARY INVASION OVERTHROW HIS REGIME KHRUSHCEV THIS AFTERNOON BOUNCED FROM TWO ENGINED ILYUSHIN TRANSPORT AND SHOOK HANDS TITO AS THOUGH WERE MEETING LONG LOST FRIEND STOP THEN COMMA

P8

FACING BELGRADE RADIO MIKES COMMA OSTENSIBLY EXPRESS FEW COURTEOUS ARRIVAL BANALITIES KHRUSHCHEV LAUNCHED INTO TEN MINUTE SPEECH GREAT POLITICAL IMPORTANCE STOP GIST HIS REMARKS WAS THAT COMINFORM BREAK WAS ALL BERIAS FAULT AND RUSSIA YUGOSLAVIA HAVE SO MUCH IN COMMON AS COMMUNIST NATIONS THAT OUGHT REESTABLISH OLD POLITICAL CULTURAL INTIMACY

P9

STOP ORDER UNDERSCORE THIS POINT KHRUSHCHEV REPEATED THAT COMMUNIST PARTIES BOTH COUNTRIES SHOULD REESTABLISH FULL CONFIDENCE UNDERSTANDING PARA WHILE KHRUSCHEV EMPHATICALLY READ SPEECH TITO STOOD BESIDE HIM WITH STONILY IMMOBILE FACE STOP WHEN KHRUSCHCHEV FINISHED TITO DID NOT REPLY DASH WHICH HE APPARENTLY NORMALLY DOES STOP INSTEAD QUICKLY WALKED KHRUSHCHEV

P10

OVER TO CAR AND DROVE OFF PARA FROM ALL APPEARANCES RUSSIANS TRYING COMPROMISE YUGOSLAVS DASH TRY REASSERT OLD INTIMACY ORDER ROUSE WESTERN SUSPICIONS STOP KHRUSHCHEV OBVIOUSLY NOT ONLY NOMINAL LEADER THIS DELEGATION BUT MOVING SPIRIT STOP PREMIER NICOLAI BULGANIN STOOD AROUND DURING WHOLE RECEPTION ABSENTMINDEDLY NOT SAYING WORD STOP MIKOYAN

P11.

STOOD TWITCHING GROUCHO MARX MOUSTACHE AND LOOKING SIDE TO SIDE PARA APPARENTLY RUSSIANS TRYING SWEEP YUGOSLAVS OFF FEET STOP MAY WELL FOLLOW THROUGH IN NEXT FEW DAYS WITH GLITTERING PROMISES POLITICAL MATERIAL ADVANTAGES RETURNING SOVIET FOLD STOP YUGOSLAVS BEEN MUCH MORE GEARED MEET SOVIET APPROACH WITH SHY EVASION AND ADMONITION

P12

BE NO MORE THAN FRIENDS STOP WILL INTERESTING SEE WHETHER THEY NOW SLAP RUSSIANS DOWN ORDER PERSUADE ONLOOKING WORLD THAT THEY STILL GOOD GRILS WHO WILL NOT RUN OFF WITH SMOOTH TALKING HIGH PRESSURE SAMOVAR SALESMAN ENDITEM HOTTELET

FOOTNOTE

It is no news to students of the American scene that the trade in Davy Crockett hats and accoutrements has become big business. The courts are now having to decide who gets the profit from all those coonskins and long rifles. There's the Walt Disney organisation, of course, but there's also a Baltimore firm which happened to register a Davy Crockett, Frontiersman label back in 1946.. The law may be complicated, but any kid can tell you, Davy belongs to everybody.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

Thursday, May 26, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

COLLINGWOOD: Good evening! The big news story tonight comes from Britain, which is having its first general election since 1951. Edward R. Murrow, as you know, has been reporting the developments leading up to election day and now from London let's see what the picture looks like with Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is London! The apathy reported in connection with the British election was no myth. The national vote is off about 10% from previous elections. According to the latest reports we have here, the Conservatives have won 90 seats and the Labor Party 93. There are a total of six hundred and thirty seats in the House of Commons and when the Government was dissolved the Conservatives had a margin of 20 seats. So far, there have beennoupsets, no major political figures have lost. Sir Winston Churchill is back with a majority of about fifteen thousand; Sir Anthony Eden also is safely home. It would appear on the basis of the figures so far that the Conservatives did get out the vote and the Labor Party didn't. There has been a swing in the national figures of roughly 2% and the experts here are predicting that if this swing continues it may mean that the Conservatives will be in with a majority of perhaps as much as a hundred.

We have here, however, two experts and we'll consult with them in a moment. The gains and losses, as things stand now: the Conservatives have gained five seats and lost none. Labor has gained no seats and lost five.

Now, we have Mr. Henry Durant, who is the Director of the Gallup Poll in Britain, an organization that has had a remarkable record of accuracy here and, since one should always be flanked by two experts, when working in a foreign country, we have also Howard K. Smith, our European Director.

Mr. Durant, how do you figures look as of now?

DURANT: We said that the Conservatives, on the basis of the people who told us which way they were going to vote, would have a le adof 2%. It looks as though they're going to end up with a lead of about 3%, so that's not too bad at the moment.

MURROW: And do you accept this prognosis of a majority of a hundred seats for the Conservatives?

DURANT: Probably beslightly under one hundred. (Drowned out) I think to a hundred to make (drowned out) really very little difference.

MURROW: Howard Smith, it is true, isn't it, that the returns so far ... after all, we have figures here, the Conservatives 90 seats and Labor 93, that the marginal seats have not yet come in?

SMITH: Well, only about five have come in, Ed, and I think, as you mentioned a while ago, all five of those have gone to the Conservatives, which indicates very clearly this trend, this shift to the Right, that you were talking about.

MURROW: The principal one, the first one that came in, was Waterford (?), wasn't it?

SMITH: Yes!

MURROW: Mr. Durant, do you see any general pattern in the voting so far? Is what I said earlier true, namely, that the Cons ... that the Labor Party probably did not get out the vote?

DURANT: I think that's absolutely true, though, for instance, in the large and northern city of Manchester the drop in the turn-out was as much as 10%, which I believe is a record for this country, and it's fairly clear that this election is reproducing the pattern of prewar elections rather than those of 1945, 1950, and 1951, when the turn-outs were very high, indeed, but going back to what it looked like in 1935, for instance .....

SMITH: Mr. Durant, I've heard it said that this election would be decided not by the "don't-knows" who occupy a special column in

your statistics but by the "don't-really-cares." Is that so?

DURANT: There's probably some truth in that. We found an amazing decrease in the number of people saying this general election is important or who say that it mattered to them which side won or who said: "Yes, definitely, I will go and vote." By all those three (drowned out) the interest in this election was considerably lower than (several words drowned out) election since the war.

MURROW: Then, the reason that Labor is leading by three seats at this moment, a little before twelve o'clock, or, before one o'clock ... thatclock is wrong, isn't it?

DURANT: Yes!

MURROW: That's right! The reason that Labor is leading by three seats now is that the early returns have come to a considerable extent from the industrial and the regions where Labor has power anyway?

DURANT: That's ... that's perfectly correct!

SMITH: I gather that Labor has to pick up a very substantial lead in these early results in order to win the election and, in fact, ...

DURANT: No!

SMITH: ..... is not picking up that substantial lead?

DURANT: Yes! The first result that came was an increased majority for the Conservatives and that has set them back quickly ... pretty safely for all the other results, although there have been one or two quite remarkable cases where the Labor candidate had actually increased their ... his proportion of the vote and that, which in British politics, is quite rare, that one constituency should go against the national trend.

SMITH: What does that? Is that your sex appeal or is there some special local reason?

DURANT: I don't know because it's a very rare occurrence, indeed, and yet it's happened on several occasions in this election. Why it should be so, I can't say.

MURROW: How near to a hundred would you put the Conservative majority as of now, Mr. Durant?

DURANT: If I have to name a figure I'd say one hundred, a nice round (drowned out by laughter).

MURROW: How do you account for the apparent apathy on the part of the Labor voters?

DURANT: Personally, I would say that that is largely to be explained by the fact that more Labor voters say there's no real difference between the Labor Party and the Conservative Party than the (drowned out) doesn't matter so much (drowned out) in that case.

MURROW: Well, Howard Smith, since we're forecasting, do you anticipate any substantial changes in British foreign policy if the Conservatives are returned to power?

SMITH: NO! In fact, I don't think there would have been any changes if Labor had returned to power. I largely agree with what Durant just said, that it's very hard to distinguish before the Left-Wing of the Tory Party, which runs the Tory Party now, and the Right-Wing of the Labor Party, which runs the Labor Party. They've both moved so far in opposite directions that they stand in x just about the same place.

MURROW: Then, it is true that they're sort of jostling each other gently in the middle of the road? Is that right?

SMITH: They would make a wonderful coalition government! (laughter) I wonder, Ed, ... I would like to ask Dr. Durant to what extent you think foreign affairs have had an influence on all this outcome?

DURANT: We found the maj ... more people saying that the Conservatives could handle foreign affairs well than say the people ... number of people saying the same thing about the Labor Party and also we found, I think for the first time, when we asked the voters what's the most urgent problem facing the Government they put foreign affairs before all other issues .....

MURROW: Mmm-hmm!

DURANT: ..... and let's say before any domestic issue,

even high cost of living or anything like that.

MURROW: Then, if your prediction is right, of a majority of a hundred it means that the Labor charge, that the Conservatives were tied too closely to the tail of the American kite, didn't have very much influence?

DURANT: It doesn't seem to have been that at all.

SMITH: There's one factor that interests me a great deal, and I'm sure it's a very hard question to ad ... to answer, therefore, I want to put it to you. Do you think that the change of Prime Ministers in the Conservative Party had any effect on its popularity?

DURANT: That's very difficult to say. If I think back to 1938, however, I recall that the British public in our polls were expressing very great degree of approval of Anthony Eden and that has been maintained absolutely consistently over those seventeen, eighteen, years. Oddly enough, we have not found the same degree of approval of Sir Winston Churchill in spite of his war record, so it may be, but I'm being very cautious, it ... maybe it has had some effect.

SMITH: Mmm-hmm! Is this ... is this a reflection of the old story that democracies in times of bland peace don't like spectacular leaders?

DURANT: Probably that's the explanation.

MURROW: Well, thank you very much, Henry Durant, Director of the Gallup Poll in Britain, and Howard K. Smith, our chief European correspondent.

This is Ed Murrow recording from London.

Goodnight and good luck!

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

COLLINGWOOD: Good Evening! The big news story tonight comes from Britain, which is having its first general election since 1951. Edward R. Murrow, as you know, has been reporting the developments leading up to the election day and now from London let's see what the picture looks like with Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is London! The apathy reported in connection with the British election was no myth. The national vote is off about 10% from previous elections. According to the latest reports we have here, the Conservatives have won 90 seats and the Labor Party 93. There are a total of six hundred and thirty seats in the House of Commons and when the Government was dissolved the Conservatives had a margin of 20 seats. So far, there have been no upsets, no major political figures have lost. Sir Winston Churchill is back with a majority of about fifteen thousand; Sir Anthony Eden also is salfely home. It would appear on the basis of the figures so far that the Conservatives did get out the vote and the Labor Party didn't. There has been a swing in the National figures of roughly 2% and the experts here are predicting that if this swing continues it may mean that the Conservatives will be in with a majority of perhaps as much as a hundred.

We have here, however, two experts and we'll consult with them in a moment. The gains and losses, as things stand now; the Conservatives have gained five seats and lost none. Labor has gained no seats and lost five.

Now, we have Mr. Henry Durant, who is the Director of the Gallup Poll in Britain, an organization that has had a remarkable record of accuracy here and since one should always be flanked by two experts, when working in a foreign country, we have also Howard K. Smith, our European Director.

MURROW: Mr. Durant, how do your figures look as of now?

DURANT: We said that the Conservatives, on the basis of the people who told us which way they were going to vote, would have a lead of 2 %. It looks as though they're going to end up with a lead of about 3%, so that's not too bad at the moment.

MURROW: And do you accept this prognisis of a majority of a hundred seats for the conservatives?

DURANT: Probably be slightly under one hundred. (Drowned out) I think to a hundred to make (drowned out) really very little difference.

MURROW: Howard Smith, it is true, isn't it, that the returns so far...after all, we have figures here, the Conservatives 90 seats and Labor 93, that the marginal seats have not yet come in?

SMITH: Well, only about five have come in, Ed, and I think, as you mentioned a while ago, all five of those have gone to the Conservatives, which indicates very clearly this trend, this shift to the Right, that you were talking about.

MURROW. The principal one, the first one that came in, was Waterford, wasn't it?

SMITH: Yes!

MURROW: Mr. Durant, do you see any general pattern in the voting so far? Is what I said earlier true, namely, that the conservatives ..that the Labor Party probably did not get out the vote?

DURANT: I think that's absolutely true, though, for instance, in the large and northern city of Manchester the drop in the turn-out was as much as 10% which I believe is a record for this country, and it's fairly clear that this election is reproducing the pattern of prewar elections rahter than those of 1945, 1950 and 1951, when the turn-outs were very high, indeed, but going back to what it looked like in 1935, for instance...

SMITH: Mr. Durant, I've heard it said that this election would be dicided not by the "don't - knows" who occupy a special column in your statistics byt by the "Don't really - cares". Is that so?

DURANT: There's probably some truth in that. We found an amazing decrease in the number of people saying this general election is important or who say that it mattered to them which side won or who said: "Yes, definitely, I will go and vote." By all those three (drowned out) the interest in this election was considerably lower then (drowned out) election since the war.

MURROW: Then, the reason that Labor is leading by three seats at this moment a little before twelve o'clock, or, before one O'clock..that clock is wrong, isn't it?

DURANT: Yes!

MURROW: That's right! The reason that Labor is leading by three seats now is that the early returns have come to a considerable extent from the industrial and the regions where Labor has power anyway?

DURANT: That's...that's perfectly correct!

SMITH: I gather that Labor has to pick up a very substantial lead in these early results in order to win the election and, in fact.....

DURANT: No!

SMITH: ...is not picking up that substantial lead?

DURANT: Yes! The first result that came was an increased majority for the Conservatives and that has set them back quickly..pretty safely for all the other results, although there have been one or two quite remarkable cases where the Labor candidate had actually increased there...his proportion of the vote and that, which in British politics, is quite rare, that one constituency should go against the national trend.

SMITH: What does that? Is that your sex appeal of is there some special local reason?

DURANT: I don't know because it's a very rare occurence, indeed and yet it's happened on several occasions in this election. Why it should be so, I can't say.

MURROW: How near to a hundred would you put the Conservative majority as of now, Mr. Durant?

DURANT: If I have to name a figure I'd say one hundred, a nice round (drowned out by laughter.)

MURROW: How do you account for the apparent apathy on the part of the Labor voters.

DURANT: Personally, I would say that that is largely to be explained by the fact that more Labor voters say there's no real difference between the Labor Party and the Conservative Party that the (drowned out) doesn't matter so much (drowned out) in that case.

SMITH: NO! In fact, I don't think there would have been any changes if Labor had returned to power. I largely agree with what Durant just said, that it's very hard to distinguish before the Left-Wing of the Tory Party now, and the Right-Wing of the Labor Party, which runs the Labor Party. They've both moved so far in the opposite directions that they stand in just about the same place.

MURROW: Then, it is true that they're sort of jostling each other gently in the middle of the road? Is that right?

SMITH: They would make a wonderful coalition government! (laughter) I wonder Ed,..I would like to ask Mr. Durant to what extent you think foreign affairs have had an influence on all this outcome?

DURANT: We found the (drowned out) ...more people saying that the Conservatives could handle foreign affairs well than say the people..number of people saying the same thing about the Labor Party and also we found, I think for the first time, when we asked the voters what's the most urgent problem

facing the Government they put foreign affairs before all other issues.

MURROW: Mmmmmmmm!

DURANT: ...and let's say before any domestic issue, even before high cost of living an anything like that.

MURROW: Then, if your prediction is right, of a majority of a hundred it means that the Labor charge, that the Conservatives were tied too closely to the tail of the American kite, didn't have very much influence?

DURANT: It doesn't seem to have been that at all.

SMITH: There's one factor that interests me a great deal, and I'm sure it's a very hard question to ad...to answer, therefore, I want it put it up to you. Do you think the change of Prime Ministers in the Conservative Party had any effect on its popularity?

DURANT: That's very difficult to say. If I think back to 1938, however, I recall that the British public in our polls were expressing very great degree of approval of Anthony Eden and that has been maintained absolutely consistently over those seventeen, eighteen, years. Oddly enough, we have not found the same degree of approval of Sir Winston Churchill in spite of his war record, so it may be, but I'm being very cautious, it..may be it has had some effect.

SMITH: Mmmmm! Is this a reflection of the old story that democracies in times of bland peace don't like spectacular leaders?

DURANT: Probably that's the explanation.

MURROW: Well, thank you very much, Henry Durant, Director of the Gallup Poll in Britain, and Howard K. Smith, our chief European correspondent.

This is Ed Murrow recording from London. Good Night and Good Luck.

COLLINGWOOD: And this is Charlss Collingwood in New York. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News, but now, here in Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: It is no news to students of the American scene that the trade in Davy Crockett hats and accoutrements has become big business. The courts are now having to decide who gets the profit from all those coon-skins and long rifles. There's the Walt Disney organization, of course, but there's also a Baltimore firm which happened to register a Davy Crockett Frontiersman label back in 1946. The maw may be complicated, but any kid can tell you, Davy belongs to everybody.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomrorrow.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

Friday, May 27, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

COLLINGWOOD: Good evening! The British elections are over, the votes haven't all been counted, but one thing is certain -- the Conservatives have won and by a pretty substantial margin.

My colleague, Ed Murrow, who has beenin Britain all week reporting the election story has had an opportunity to put the results in some sort of perspective, so let's hear what he has to record.

* * * * * * * * * * *

In other news, West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer spoke out on the disarmament issue today; told his Lower House of Parliament that the time for disarmament was never better. He called on the United States to submit a new global plan at this summer's Big Four conference. By doing so, he said, the United States would remain faithful to President Eisenhower's call two years ago for controlled disarmament and use of a substantial percentage of the savings for world aid and reconstruction. The Parliament gave Adenauer a vote of confidence by rejecting a Socialist proposal to postpone arming West Germany as the newest member of NATO.

Incidentally, the United States made it plain to Russia that she can't get away with trying to blame us in advance should the Big Four talks fail. Rejecting the latest Russian charges to that effect, Administration officials said President Eisenhower is ready and anxious to put any honest Soviet proposals for easing tensions to a thorough test at the conference.

In Belgrade, Russia's Communist Party boss, Nikita Khrushchev, and other Kremlin officials began their talks with Yugoslav leaders in an effort to seal the seven-year break between them, but information leaking out of the secret talks indicated that they were not meeting with much success. For one thing, the Yugoslav officials label as "ridiculous" the Russian

attempt to blame executed former Russian security chief Beria for the break between the two countries.

President Eisenhower sent a special message to Congress today, asking for ten changes in the refugee relief law to speed admission of immigrants and to reaffirm America's great tradition of sanctuary. The President said that persons permitted to enter the country under the program will make a fine contribution to the body of our citizens. Chief among the amendments he asked was that the law be liberalized to provide for admittance of orphans to this country on a worldwide basis. He also wants to waive the requirement for individual sponsorship for each refugee applicant and to lift health restrictions, which have banned some persons with tuberculosis. The President said that with proper safeguards and modern treatment available in this country such refugees could be admitted safely and cured.

The picture looked brighter today for resumption of the nationwide polio inoculation program. After an all-night meeting, the Government formally adopted new safety standards for the vaccine. Surgeon General Leonard Scheele said it was a real, wonderful step forward, but that we will ... (correction by speaker) he will go ahead only as safety permits. He said it appears certain that some vaccine may be released next week. The developer of the vaccine, Dr. Jonas Salk, had a reassuring word for parents of children who had received their first shots. He said it will <u>not</u> be necessary for them to start all over again because of the delay in getting the second shot. Welfare Secretary Hobby, answering recent charges, declared unreservedly that there has been no politics in the handling of the vaccine program.

President Eisenhower today nominated Richard Mack, of Coral Gables, Florida, to succeed Miss Frieda Hennock as a member of the Federal Communications Commission, starting July 1. There was no explanation as to why Miss Hennock was not named for a new term.

The President also took part in a ceremony in the White House rose garden today. He awarded the National Security Medal to J. Edgr Hoover for thirty-one years of brilliant leadership in the position of

great responsibility as chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The President praised Hoover for devotion to the highest ideals of Federal law enforcement. The National Security Medal was created by former President Truman on his last day in office in January, 1953. The only other person to receive it is retired General Walter Bedell Smith for his work as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

A Federal Tax Court Judge today ruled that William "Big Bill" Lias (?), West Virginia race track operator and onetime professional gambler, owes the Government more than two million dollars in back income taxes and penalties for the years 1942 to 1948. During Lias' trial in 1952 he had offered to settle the case for a million-and-a-half dollars. Later he offered to settle for a million two hundred thousand. Both offers were turned down.

Another business merger in the news. In Buffalo, stockholders in Remington-Rand approved a merger with the Sperry Corporation to form a new electronics company.

This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news, but, first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: (Commercial)

That's my word for today and here's Charles Collingwood with his footnote to the day's news.

COLLINGWOOD: The population of the United States is growing at a record rate. At this moment there are a hundred and sixty-fivemillion three hundred thousand or three thousand three hundred of us. We hit the hundred and-sixty-five-million mark at seven-fifty-one and fifty-one seconds this morning and have been adding new souls at the rate of twelve a second ever since. Reflecting on the new problems all this causes, the Director of the Bureau of the Census observed: "I hope these facts will spur us on." Well, it hardly seems we need much spurring!

This is Charles Collingwood saying goodnight!

ANNOUNCER: (Commercial)
Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff This is the CBS RADIO NETWORK

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

COLLINGWOOD: Good evening! The British elections are over, the votes haven't all been counted, but one thing is certain: The Conservatives have won, and by a pretty substantial margin. My colleague, Ed Murrow, who has been in Britain all week reporting the election story, has had an opportunity to put the results in some sort of perspective. So, let's hear what he has to report.

MURROW: This is London! In the parlance of the racetrack, the Conservatives win it.. They will have a majority of about sixty-five in the House of Commons. There are a few results still to come. The Liberals increased their popular vote, but not their representation in the House of Commons, which remains at six. This figure is under the pre-election estimates, But it is what is called in this country, a working majority, which means that the Conservatives, barring unforseen developments, can govern for the next five years without too much worry about being upset by a vote of "no confidence", due to the fact that a few of their members are ill or absent. This was no landslide. The vote was smaller than usual. Only about seventy-six per cent of those qualified turned up to vote. The Conservatives won a victory and a headache. For the cabinet is meeting tonight - the new cabinet - trying to find a way to head off the railroad strike, scheduled to begin tomorrow at midnight.

Before attempting to assess what this election will mean to the two parties and to British foreign policy, it is worth noting that the Communists entered seventeen candidates; that their total vote was thirty-three thousand one hundred and forty-four; and that they failed to elect a single member to the House of Commons.

It would be very easy to complicate and confuse the reasons for this national result. It rained in certain areas between six and eight yesterday evening. The reasoning of constituencies operated against Labor, in certain areas, ans so on and so forth. But the fact is that the Conservatives campaigned on a platform of peace and prosperity. And they won. They presented familiar figures and familiear phrases. They offended the fewest number of people possible. They did not make extravagant promises. And the voters decided, as one Londoner put it to me today, "We decided to let Eden and his boys have a go. But we didn't give them a big enough majority so that they can go backwards or become reactionaries."

So far at this new government is concerned, it will reflect that phrase that has appeared so often on the television screens during the last twenty-four hours, as one constituency after another reported, the phrase was:"No change". This will not be a bold, adventerous or unorthodox administration. Things will be done, particularly in the field of foreign affairs, according to the book. British foreign policy will march more with the American foreign policy than it would have had Labor won. But it would be a mistake to assume that Sir Anthony Eden's government will unquestioningly or enthusiasticly follow the American lead, particularly in Asia. In domestic affairs, there will be no effort to repeal the health and welfare measures, introduced by the Labor government between 1945 and 1950. There will be no radical experiment in either domestic or foreign affairs. Sir Anthony and the men around him are cautious Conservatives. And the Labor Party still poses a sufficient threat, in the House of Commons, to make them 'liberal' Conservatives.

The effort will be to achieve tranquility, in a world that is anything but tranquil. And the effort to maintain industrial peace inside the country may tax the government severely if prices continue to rise.

The Labor Party, although its hard core remained faithful, and individual candidates of ability reversed or at least held off the Conservative swing, finds itself in a real crisis. Its present leader will be old before another election is held. The party is divided, and without challenging issues, which is one of the prinicpal reasons it lost this election.

Mr. Aneuran Bevan, the leader of the left-wing, and the ablest campaigner, in the party, conducted what might be called a "campaign within a campaign." But the success of his adherents was not sufficient to give him any early prospect of controlling the party.

The dilemma of the Labor Party can be easily stated. They came to power in 1945, on the sloga; "Fair shares for all." In the course of six years, they introduced socialist legislation in health, education and certain areas of industry. The Conservatives accepted and adopted those changes, in large meausre, and they have now beaten the Socialists at the polls. The Labor party, if it is to contend in the next elections, must have a new program and probably new leaders. There will be a fight within the Labor Party over both policy and personalities before the party is again able to give serious challenge to the Conservatives.

One reason for the Labor Party's defeat could be seen on the roads leading out of London late this afternoon. They were jammed as I have never seen them - even before the war - with automobiles heading for the country for the long Whitsun week-end; automobiles driven by their owners or at least those tho had made the first payment.

The British electorate is both mature and cynical. But it wasn't mad at anybody. Particularly, the Conservatives. And the leaders of the Labor Party were not able to arouse it. The two greatest arousers, Sir Winston Churchill and Aneruin Bevan, were not even heard or seen on radio or television.

The reporting of the election return on television was done with extraordinary skill, imagination and dispatch. And the general opinion of the weary watchers, those whose party won and those whose party lost, seems to be one of relief that the whole thing is over. After all, it might turn out to be a fine week-end. This is Ed Murrow recording from London. Good Night and Good Luck.

COLLINGWOOD: In other news, West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer spoke out on the disarmament issue today; told his Lower House of Parliament that the time for disarmament was never better. He called on the United States to submit a new global plan at this summer's Big Four Conference. By doing so, he said, the United States sould remain faithful to President Eisenhower's call two years ago forcontrolled disarmement and use af a substantial percentage of the savings for world aid and reconstruction. The Parliament gave Adenauer a vote of confidence by rejecting a Socialist proposal to postpone arming West Germany as the newest member of NATO.

Incidentally, the United States made it plain to Russia that she can't get away with trying to blame us in advance should the Big Four talks fail. Rejecting the latest Russian charges to that effect, Administration officials said President Eisenhower is ready and anxious to put any honest Soviet proposals for easing tensions to a thorough test at the conference.

In Belgrade, Russia's Communist Party boss, Nikita Khruschev, the other Kremlin officials began their talks with Jugoslav leaders in an effort to seal the seven-year break between them, but information leaking out of the secret talks indicated that they were not meeting with much success. For one thing, the Jugoslav officials label as "ridiculous" the Russian attempt to blame executed former Russian security chief Beria for the break between the two countries.

President Eisenhower sent a special message to Congress today, asking for ten changes in the refugee relief law to speed admission of immigrants and to reaffirm America's great tradition of sanctuary. The President said that persons permitted to enter the country under the program will make a fine contribution to the body of our citizens. Chief among the amendments he asked was that the law be liberalized to provide for admittance of orphans to this country on a world wide basis. e also wants to waive the requirement for individual sponsorship for each refugee applicant and to lift health restrictions, which have banned some persons with tuberculosis. The President said that with proper safeguards and modern treatment available in this country such refugees could be admitted safely and cured.

The picture looked brighter today for resumption of the nationwide polio inoculation program. After an all-night meeting, the Government formally adopted new safety standards for the vaccine. Surgeon General Leonard Scheele said it was a real, wonderful step forward, but that we will..he will go ahead only as safety permits. He said it appears certain that some vaccine may be released next week. The developer of the vaccine, Dr. Jonas Salk, had a reassuring word for parents of children who had received their first shots. He said it will not be necessary for them to start all over again because of the delay in getting the second shot. Welfare Secretary Hobby, answering recent charges, declared unreservedly that there has been no politics in the handling of the vaccine program.

President Eisinhower today nominated Richard Mack, of Coral Gables, Florida, to succeed Miss Frieda Hennock as a member of the Federal Communications Commission, starting July 1. There as no explnation as to why Miss Hennock was not named for a new term.

The President also took part in a ceremony in the White House rose garden today. He awarded the National Security Medal to J. Edgar Hoover for thirty

one years of brilliant leadership in the position ofgreat responsibility as chief of the Federal Buerau of Investigation. The President praised Hoover for devotion to the highest ideals of Federal law enforcement. The National Security Medal was created by former President Truman on his last day in office in January, 1953. The only other person to receive it was retired General Walter Bedell Smith for his work as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

A Federal Tax Court Judge today ruled that William "Big Bill" Lias, West Virginia race track operator and one time professional gambler, owes the government more than two million dollars in back income taxes and penalties for the years 1942 to 1948. During Lias's trial in 1952 he had offered to settle the case for a million-and-a-half dollars. Later he offered to settle for a million two hundred thousand. Both offers were turned down.

Another business merger in the news. In Buffalo, stockholders in Remington-Rand approved a merger with the Sperry Corporation to form a new electronics company.

This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's News... But first, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON : COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: The population of the United States is growing at a record rate. At this moment there are a hundred and sixty-five million three hundred thousand or three thousand three hundred of us. We hit the hundred-and-sixty-five-million mark at seven-fifty-one and fifty-one seconds this morning and have been adding new souls at thr rate of twelve a second ever since. Reflecting on the new problems all this causes, the Director of the Bureau of the Census observed: "I hope these facts will spur us on." Well, it hardly seems we need much spurring. .

This is Charles Collingwood saying Goodnight.

Monday May 30, 1955

This is the news:

The Chinese Communists will release four imprisoned American flyers... probably tomorrow. Communist China's Premier Chou en Lai has informed the United Nations that the four men..all fighter pilots..are: Captain Harold Fisher of Iowa, Leiutenant Lyle W. Cameron and [redacted] Roland W. Parks of Nebraska and Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Heller of Pennsylvania. The Communist note to Dag Hammershuld, the secretary general of the United Nations, indicates that eleven other American flyers held by the Chinese may be released soon. The first news that the four flyers would be released came from Krishna Mennon, India's top foreign affairs expert. Then came Chou en Lai's letter to Hammershuld saying the men will probably be in Hong Kong tomorrow. The United Nations Secretary general, who has been working on this problem for five months, says he's happy for the men and their families..he will not relax his efforts until the other eleven are set free.

The Communists announced that the four men, who have been in prison for more than two years, were tried last week on charges of "intruding" over Manchuria during the Korean war. A military tribunal

convicted them and sentenced them to "deportation."

Henry Cabot Lodge, our ambassador to the United Nations, gives Dag Hammershuld great credit for today's development. And Secretary of State Dulles thanked Hammershuld and India's Prime Minister Nehru for their efforts in getting the release of the [redacted] men.

Soon after Peiping's announcement was made, the State Department made it known that we are permitting all Chinese students in this country who want to return home to do so. Most of them are now on their way.

In Yugoslavia today, Marshal Tito and the leaders of Russia have been conferring on a secluded Adriatic island. There is no word on what they are discussing. I'd like to review this strange meeting in a few minutes.

Vice President Nixon said at the Arlington National Cemetery today that "the whole world should realize that the United States and our allies will never block the road to peace." In a Memorial Day address he said that if the forthcoming Big Four meeting fails to promote the cause of peace the "blame will rest squarely on the Communist leaders. He also assured his audience that

both the President and Secretary Dulles "know the Communists and will not be taken in by them." He said the "interests of the United States will not be compromised" at the proposed meeting. And Nixon said there is no greater tribute we could pay to the nation's war dead "than to find the road to peace."

The President today attended Memorial Day services at the Gettysburg National Cemetery..not far from his FARM. Mr. Eisenhower listened to a speech by Foreign Aid Chief Stassen..but The PRESIDENT did not speak and was not introduced to the crowd.

In Indianapolis, the annual 500-mile auto race was won by Bob Sweikert of Indianapolis. It was the bloodiest race in 25 years as Bill Vukovich, twice a winner in the past, was killed, and eight other persons hurt.

In Detroit today the C.I.O. auto workers challenged the Ford Motor Company to let its 140-thousand employes across the nation decide on a future contract. The union is demanding a guarenteed annual wage. The company offered what it calls "a partnership in prosperity plan." Now, the union suggests that an indepdenent agency poll the Ford workers and ask them whether they prefer Ford's stock

purchase offer with "income stabilization and separation allowance" ..or the union's guaranteed annual wage plan. Ford officials are considering the union offer overnight. The union has approved of strike action anytime after midnight on Wednesday.

The American Medical Association says it has asked all of its members to co-operate in the voluntary government priority plan for anti-polio innoculations of children from five through nine. The A.M.A. says it has been assured that "technical problems relating to the safe manufacture of polio vaccine have been worked out."

In London today, Prime Minister Eden's government is reported to be considering asking Queen Elizabeth to declare a state of emergency in Britain...because of a crippling railway strike. Some 70-thousand railway engineers and firemen are on strike for higher pay. They've halted 80 per cent of all train traffic. The full impact of the strike is expected to be felt in a few hours when Britons return from a three-day Whitsun holiday to resume normal business.

And in the Middle East, Isreali and Arab forces have again

fought a three-hour artillery duel in the tense Gaza area. An Isreali spokesman says two Isrealis were killed and six injured.

Edward R. Murrow: May 30, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

It is a temptation to over-emphasize the spectacular side of the meeting between the Kremlin leaders and Marshal Tito, and so lose sight of its meaning. When this correspondent was in London last week he found that the British were taking the wooing of Tito quite seriously. They considered it an even more significant evidence of changed Kremlin tactics than the signing of the Austrian treaty. They believed that it had cost the Soviet leaders more in humiliation than anything they had done since the war. They also believed it was bound to reduce Soviet influence and prestige in the satellite countries, at least to some extent. And they judged from this that the Soviet leaders were paying such a high price because they hoped to advance their campaign to induce the Germans, if and when united, to accept a neutral position in European affairs like Tito's. Tito's neutrality is not simon-pure. He is linked with Greece and Turkey in a Balkan alliance. But he is not a partner of NATO and has consistently declined to become one. That is, he is uncommitted in the East-West power struggle. And that, apparently, is what the Russians hope the Germans can be induced to do. That seems to be the best explanation for the extraordinary mission of repentance the Kremlin leaders are making.

But the visit is undeniably fantastic, and nobody would have dreamed it

possible a short while ago. It has turned out to be even more fantastic than when it was first announced. For nobody could have foreseen so sweeping a confession of error, and so forthright a bid for ideological agreement as was made by Premier Bulganin in his opening speech in Belgrade. Nobody would have imagined that the Soviet Premier would try to get away with the lame explanation that the executed Beria was responsible for the blunder of ousting Tito from the Cominform. The falsehood was so blatant that the Jugoslava who had to listen to it were reported to have been embarrassed. It is the first time Beria's name has even been linked with the Tito story as a principal. It may be a considerable convenience for a despotic government to be able to blame its executed traitors for any policies that are found unsupportable. But the excommunication of Tito was an act of Stalin and was warmly endorsed by all his important collaborators. Molotov and Bulganin at the time were unscathing in their attacks on Tito. Molotov was considerably more vituperative than Bulganin, and that is understandably why he was left off the mission to Belgrade altogether.

The very ardor of the Kremlin's courtship would seem to put Marshal Tito in a handsome bargaining position. If the Kremlin is banking on making friends for the concept of neutrality in central Europe, it cannot afford to

let the Jugoslav negotiations fail. In one particular, at any rate, Tito has been able to hold his ground under Soviet pressure. He has refused point-blank to discuss an ideological ~~rapprochement~~ agreement between the two countries. That is, he is not adopting the Soviet line that Russian communism and Jugoslav communism both derive from Marx and Lenin, and hence are capable of reconciliation. The Soviet Government wants to get Jugoslavia back into the Satellite family, and this would be the short way to bring it home.

Tito has insisted that the meeting with the Soviet leaders is between governments and deals only with government relations. When the discussions started, he was glum and even unfriendly. And he didn't unbend and cheer up until Khruschchev agreed that the talks be kept on the government level.

But it is possible to exaggerate Tito's bargaining advantage. He has economic needs that the Soviet Union can go far to relieve, and that the West has not shown an intention of meeting in full. For one thing, he wants to consolidate his $400,000,000 foreign debt so as to facilitate further purchases abroad. He has failed to obtain the help of the United States or the International Bank to this end. The satellite countries owe Jugoslavia about $200,000,000 for goods contracted for at the time of the break. If the Kremlin now should order the satellites to settle these claims, that

would ease Jugoslavia's position.

The Jugoslavs are worried to be talking with the Russians under economic pressure. They see they are in a favorable position in one way, and in an unfavorable one in another way. They want to remain independent, but they might have to end by accepting economic help that would draw them into greater dependence on the Soviet Union. They feel sure they will not have to break their word about not weakening their ties with the West, but they are not sure they can keep it up, or that Western aid will remain sufficient for them to keep it up.

The talks now in progress on Tito's Adriatic resort island of Brioni presumably will decide on the economic price the Kremlin will pay to be able to announce at the end of this week that cordial relations have been restored with the Tito government. These cordial relations won't be bringing a prodigal son back into the family. Tito has demonstrated he is no prodigal son. But the Jugoslavs may find it will be hard to get others to believe that stronger ties with Moscow do not inevitably mean weaker ties with the West.

The meeting between Marshal Tito and Premier Bulganin has some strange undertones for ~~many who will be~~ those attempting to analyze the diplomatic maneuverings of Russia and Yugoslavia. Perhaps it's as Arthur Schnitzler once said that "the principal task of friendship is to foster one's friends' illusions." If this should be the case, then both sides would do well to follow Wilson Mizner's advice:"I respect faith, he said, but doubt is what gets you an education."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Chinese Communists will release four imprisoned American flyers... probably tomorrow. Communist China's Premier Chou en Lai. has informed the United Nations that the four men...all fighter pilots..are: Captain Harold Fisher of Iowa, Lieutenants Lyle W. Cameron and Roland W. Parks of Nebraska and Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Heller of Pennsylvania. The Communist note to Dag Hammerskjold, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, indicates that eleven other American flyers held by the Chinese may be released soon. The first news that the four flyers would be released came from Krishna Mennon, India's top foreigh affairs expert. Then came Chou en Lai's letter to Hammerskjold saying tha men will probably be in HongKong tomorrow. The Uninted Nations Sectetary General, who has been working on this problem for five months, says he's happy for the men and their families..he will not relax his efforts until the other eleven are set free.

The Communists announced that the four men, who have been in prison for more than two years, were tried last week on charges of "intruding" over Manchuria during the Korean war. A military tribunal convicted them and sentenced them to "deportation."

Henry Cabot Lodge, our abbassador to the United Nations, gives Dag Hammerskjold great credit for today's development. And Secretary of State Dulles thanked Hammerskjold and India's Prime Minister Nehru for their efforts in getting the release of the men.

Soon after Peiping's announcement was made, the State Department made it known that we are permitting all Chinese students in this country who want to return home to do so. Most of them are now on their way.

In Yugoslavia today, Marshal Tito and the leaders of Russia have been conferring on a secluded Adriatic island. There is no word on what they are discussing. I'd like to review this strange meeting in a few minutes.

Vice President Nixon said said at the Arlington National Cemetery today that "the whole world should realize that the United States and our allies will never block the road to peace." In a Memorial Day address he said that if the forthcoming Big Four meeting fails to promote the cause of peace the "blame mill rest squarely on the Communist leaders. He also assured his audience that both the President and Secretary Dulles "know the Communists and will not be taken in by them." He said the "interests of the United States will not be compromised." at the proposed meeting. And Nixon said there is no greater tribute we could pay to the nation's war dead "than to find the road to peace."

The President today attended Memorial Day services at the Gettysburgh National Cemetery...not far from his farm. Mr. Eisenhower listened to a speech by Foreign Aid Chief Stassen..but the President did not speak and was not introduced to the crowd.

In Indianapolis, the annual 500-mile auto race was won by Bob Sweikert of Indianapolis, It was the booodiest race in 25 years as Bill Vukovich, twice a winner in the past, was killed and eight other persons hurt.

In Detroit today, the C.I.O. auto workers challenged the Ford Motor Company to let its 140-thousand employees across the nation decide on a future contract. The union is demanding a guaranteed annual wage. The company offered what it calls "a partnership in prosperity plan". Now, the union suggests that an independent agency poll the Ford workers and ask them whether they prefer Ford's stock purchase offer with "income stabilization and separation allowance",.or the union's guaranteed annual wage plan. Ford officials are considering the union offer overnight. The union has approved of strike action anytime after midnight Wednesday.

The American Medical Association says it has asked all of its members to co-operate in the voluntary government priority plan for anti-polio innoculations of children from five through nine. The A.M.A. says it has been assured that "technical problems relating to the safe manufacture of polio vaccine have been worked out."

In London today, Prime Minister Eden's government is reported to be considering asking Queen Elizabeth to declare a state of emergency in Britain.. because of a crippling railway strike. Some 7--thousand railway engineers and firemen are on strike for higher pay. They've halted 80 per cent of all train traffic. The full impact of the strike is expected to be felt in a few hours when Britons return from a three-day Whitsun holiday to resume normal business.

And in the Middle East, Israeli and Arab forces have again fought a three-hour artillery duel in the tense Gaza area. An Israeli spokesman says two Israelis were killed and six injured.

It is a temptation to over-emphasize the spectacular side of the meeting between the Kremlin leaders and Marshal Tito, and so lose sight of its meaning When this correspondent was in London last week he found that the British were taking the wooing of Tito quite seriously. They considered it an even more significant evidence of changed remlin tactics than the signing of the Austrian treaty. They believed that it had cost the Soviet leaders more in humiliation than anything they had done since the war. They also believed it was bound to reduce Soviet influence and prestige in the satellite countries, at least to some extent. And they judged from this that the Soviet leaders were paying such a high price because they hoped to advance their campaign to induce the German, if and when united, to accept a neautral position in European affairs like Tito's. Tito's neautrality is not simon-pure. He is linked with Greece and Turkey in a Balkan alliance. But he is not a partner of NATO

and had consistently declined to become one. That is, he is uncommitted in the East-West power struggle. And that, apparently, is what the Russians hope the Germans can be induced to do. That seems to be the best explanation for the extraordinaty mission of repentance the Kremlin leaders are making.

But the visit is undeniably fantastic, and nobody would have dreamed it possible a short while ago. It has turned out to be even more fantastic than when it was first announced. For nobody could have foreseen so sweeping a confession of error, and so forthright a bid for ideological agreement as was made by Premier Bulganin in his opening speech in Belgrade. Nobody would have imagined that the Soviet Premier would try to get away with the lame explanation that the executed Beria was responsible for the blunder of ousting Tito from the Cominform. The flasehood was so blatent that the Jugoslavi who had to listen to it were reported to have been embarrassed. It is the first time Beria's name has even been linked with the Tito story as a principal. It may be a considerable convenience for a despotic government to be able to blame its executed traitors for any policies that are found unsupportable. But the excommunication of Tito was an act of Stalin and was warmly endorsed by all his important collaborators. Molotov and Bulganin at the time were scathing in their attacks on Tito. Molotov was considerably more vituperative than Bulganin, ant that is understandably why he was left off the mission to Belgrade altogether.

The very ardor of the Kremlin's courtship would seem to put Marshal Tito in a handsome bargaining position. If the Kremlin is banking on making friends for the concept of neautrality in central Europe, it cannot afford to let the Jugoslav negotiations fail. In one particular, at any rate, Tito has been able to hold hisground under Soviet pressure. He has refused point blank to disucss an ideological agreement between the two countries. That is he is not adopting the Soviet line that Russian Communism and Jugoslav

Communism both derive from Marx and Lenin, and hence are capable of reconciliation. The Soviet Government wants to get Jugoslavia back into the Satellite family, and this would be the short way to bring it home.

Tito has insisted that the meeting with the Soviet leaders is between governments and deals only with government relations. When the discussions started, he was glum and even unfriendly. And he didn't unbend and cheer up until Khruschev agreed that the talks be kept on the government level.

But it is possible to exaggerate Tito's bargaining advantage. He has economic needs that the Soviet Union can go far to relieve, and that the West has not shown an intention of meeting in full. For one thing, he wants to consolidate his $400,000,000 foreign debt so as to facilitate further purchases abroad. He has failed to obtain the help of the United States or the International Bank to this end. The satellite countries owe Jugoslavia about $200,000,000 for goods contracted for at the time of the break. If the Kremlin now should order the satellites to settle these claims, that would ease Jugoslavia's position.

The Jugoslavs are worried to be talking with the Russians under economic pressure. They see they are in a favorable position in one way, and in an unfavorable one in another way. They want to remain independent, but they might have to end by accepting economic help that would draw them into greater dependence on the Soviet Union. They feel sure they will not have to break their word about not weakening their ties with the West, but they are not sure they can keep it up, or that Western aid will remain sufficient for them to keep it up.

The talks now in progress on Tito's Adriatic resort island of Brioni presumably will decide on the economic price the Kremlin will pay to be able to announce at the end of this week that cordial relations have been restored with the Tito government. These cordial relations won't be bringing a prodigal son

back into the family. Tito has demonstrated he is no prodigal son. But the Jugoslavs may find it will be hard to get others to believe that stronger ties with Moscow do not inevitably mean weaker ties with the West.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word For Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The meeting between Marshal Tito and Premier Bulbanin has some strange undertones for those attempting to analyze the diplomatic maneuverings of Russia and Jugoslavia. Perhaps it's as Arthur Schnitzler once said that "the principal task of friendship is to foster one's friends illusions." If this should be the case, then both sides would do well to follow Wilson Mizner's advice: "I respect faith," he said, but "doubt is what gets you an education."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday, May 31, 1955

This is the news:

The Supreme Court today told local officials and lower federal courts to end all racial segregation in public schools "as soon as practicable." A unanimous court did not fix a deadline for enforcing its original decision of almost a year ago. And it did not set-up any specific procedure. I'd like to discuss the opinion in a few minutes.

Four American fighter pilots are now flying to Hawaii from Hong Kong after being released by the Chinese Communists, following more than two years in prison. The four men seemed to be in satisfactory phyical condition. There is no evidence they have been brainwashed. Their spirits are high. And soon after they arrive in Hawaii they will be met by nine relatives who are flying to meet them from the United States.

United Nations sources indicate that its only a question of time before the Chinese Communists release eleven other American flyers still held as so-called "spies." Dag Hammershuld, the secretary general of the U.N., is understood to have pressed Premier Chou en Lai for the release of the remaining flyers.

Chinese Nationalist newspapers are warning the western world not to lower its guard..just because four Americans have been released from Communist prisons.

And the President told a White House news conference today that the Communists have implied that they released the men in an effort to relax tensions in the Far East. But the President said: the situation needs to be watched carefully. There must be no hit or miss conclusions on the intentions of the Communists.

The President also told reporters that the first phase of the anti-polio campaign "certainly" will be completed before the infantile paralysis season reaches its peak in August. "The first phase" refers to a double innoculation of all first and second graders. Mr. Eisenhower [redacted] told the reporters: enough Salk vaccine will be manufactured within the next 30 days to do the job...and [redacted] he has been assured by Surgeon General Schhel that within 60 days all first and second shots will be administered to youngsters in the highest priority group. The President called developments in the anti-polio campaign "both eventful and [redacted] encouraging."

One reporter asked Mr. Eisenhower how he likes politics. The President said: in the derogatory sense, he doesn't like it. But he's fascinated by the work of the presidency... any man possessing such authority and influence must find it fascinating in working toward a peaceful world. Its intriguing..even if at times fatiguing. Mr. Eisenhower also explained how Vice President Nixon was chosen by the Republicans in 1952. The President said he wrote out a list of five or six younger men he thought were doing a good job for the country. Nixon's name was on the list. He DID NOT SAY WHO FINALLY SELECTED NIXON.

Mr. Eisenhower said again: he doesn't expect any final agreement on any major differences at the proposed Big Four meeting.. Therefore he does not plan to take along Democratic Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee..or other congressional leaders.

The President also announced that he will welcome delegates to the tenth anniversary meeting of the United Nations in San Fransisco on June 20th.

Senator George today called on the Senate to approve the Administration's three and a half billion dollar foreign aid bill. He

said this would strengthen Mr. Eisenhower's hands at the proposed Big Four meeting.

The Hoover Commission recommended today that more money be spent in the nation's civilian and military research programs. The commission says the development of our military weapons is not sufficiently daring and imaginative. And it urges greater support for the National Institutes of Health.

There's no word from Detroit today..from either the Ford Motor Company or the C.I.O. auto workers..on the company's reaction to the union proposal to let all workers vote on different plans submitted by each side...to avert a strike.

An Associated Press tabulation shows that 368 persons were killed in holiday week-end traffic.. compared with the former record-high of 363 deaths in 1952.

In London, Prime Minister Eden's government has declared a state of emergency..and seized special powers to keep open the nation's railroad and sea lifelines. Great Britain's major cities are now experiencing their worst traffic jams.

In Yugoslavia, Soviet Russia's top men..[redacted] Kruschev and Premier Bulganin..are touring the northern part of the country. Marshal Tito is not accompanying them. But there is no explanation whether this is a deliberate slight to the Soviet visitors..or whether there is a good reason for Tito's action.

Edward R. Murrow: May 31, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The Supreme Court, in declining to set a deadline for the acceptance of its historic ruling that racial segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional, did so in recognition that local conditions have to be taken into account. It remanded the school cases to the courts that originally heard them, with instructions that they be guided by equitable principles in deciding whether defendants are making a "prompt and reasonable start toward compliance". It took pains to spell out the equitable principles and the kind of local conditions that are to be weighed. But it also took pains to spell out again that racial segregation in the schools is unconstitutional, and that all federal, state or local law requiring, or permitting, racial discrimination must yield to ~~the~~ that principle.

The court held that school authorities have the primary responsibility for elucidating, assessing and solving the local school problems that are involved. The local courts, it declared, "will have to consider whether the action of school authorities constitutes good-faith-implementation of the governing constitutional principles." It added that "it should go without saying that the validity of these constitutional principles cannot be allowed to yield simply because of disagreement with them."

So it is ~~time~~ for the defendants to make a start toward compliance,

and only when such a start has been made can the courts find that additional time is necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner. "The burden rests upon the defendants" the ruling said, "to establish that such time is necessary in the public interest, and is consistent with good-faith-compliance at the earliest practicable date". And if a plan is put before the courts by a defendant, the court is to decide whether it is adequate, and it will keep its jurisdiction during the transition to a non-segregated school system.

The Supreme Court listed a number of local considerations that can be taken into account in granting time. They are "problems related to administration, arising from physical condition of school plant, the school transportation system, personnel and revision of school districts and attendance areas into compact units to achieve a system of determining admission to the public schools on a non-racial basis." The Supreme Court also recognized that revision of local laws and regulations may be necessary in solving these problems. During the arguments before the court it had been brought out that seventeen states at present have mandatory school segregation, and that segregation is permissive in four others.

Judging from the first responses to today's ruling, the Supreme Court

has been - one might say - surprisingly successful in pleasing, or at least not greatly displeasing, the two sides of the segregation controversy. Florida's Attorney General Richard Irvin called the ruling "the best that could be hoped for", and "one that should allay the fears of those who foresaw dire results from the de-segregation ruling." Mr. Ervin had pleaded before the court for time in putting the ruling into effect. "This" he said today "is the decision we had hoped for." His office, he thought, along with other attorney generals, had secured "the very best decision under the circumstances."

In Georgia, Governor Griffin, who had been elected on a pledge to preserve segregated schools "come Hell or high water", said that the Supreme Court ruling would not affect his state since it had no suit before that court. "We shall continue to operate the schools as we always have" he said. His Attorney General Eugene Cook expressed the opinion that Georgia schools could not be affected until suits were filed in each of the state's 159 counties and each case was finally adjudicated. In addition, a constitutional amendment would have to be passed before taxes could be levied to support de-segregated schools.

Attorney General John Shepperd of Texas struck a defiant note in announcing his state would "exhaust every remedy" before complying with the

ruling. But Governor Allen Shivers of Texas was pleased that the Supreme Court was leaving discretion to local authorities. "I think that is good" he said. "I have always advocated that these matters be handled by local agencies of government."

J.W. Calhoun, Georgia vice president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called the decision heartening. "The language of both decisions is plain" he said, "and should be interpreted as a guide to justice, rather than a formula for evasion for those who advocate defiance of the United States Constitution. Dr. Rufus Clemens, president of Atlanta University, and the only negro on the Atlanta School Board, viewed the decision as offering "the people of the South an opportunity to work constructively together as law-abiding citizens motivated by good will and by faith in the religious principles upon which our great nation is built."

Marion Wright, president of the Southern Regional Conference, called the decision "wise, moderate and workable, in making generous allowance for the wide variety of conditions found in Southern communities. "Compliance with the ruling" he said, "is not merely a moral obligation. If we choose to make it so, it can be a great opportunity to enrich and benefit Southern life."

And the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says its gratified by today's court decision..and confident that "the whole American people will support the decision to open up new avenues of democracy for all the children of our nation."

The Justices of the Supreme Court are well aware of the impact of their original segregation ruling for the nation's schools. And possibly because of this, today's action was somewhat tempered. But whatever the case, it's true, as Pope Pius the 12th once remarked: "Justice demands that legitimately constituted authority be respected and obeyed; that LAWS wisely made for the common good be conscientiously observed by all."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Supreme Court today told local officials and lower federal courts to end all racial segregation in public schools "as soon as practicable." A unanimous court did not fix a deadline for enforcing its original decision of almost a year ago. And it did not set-up any specific procedure. I'd like to discuss the opinion in a few minutes.

Four American fighter pilots are now flying to Hawaii from Hong Kong after being released by the Chinese Communists fol owing more than two years in prison. The four men seemed to be in satisfactory physical condition. There is no evidence they have been brainwashed. Their spirits are high. And soon after they arrive in Hawaii they will be met by nine relatives who are flying to meet them from the United States.

United Nations sources inticate that its only a question of time before the Chinese Communists release eleven other American flyers still held as so-called "spies." Dag Hammerskjold, the secretary general of the U.N. is understood to have pressed Premier Chou en Lai for the release of the remaining flyers.

Chinese Nationalist newspapers are warning the western world not to lower its guard..just because four Americans have been released from Communist prisons.

And the President told a White House news conference today that the Communists have implied that they released the men in an effort to relax the tension in the Far East. But the President said: the situation needs to be watched carefully. There must be no hit or miss conclusions on the intensions of the Communists.

The President also told reporters that the first phase of the anti-polio campaign "certainly" will be completed before the infantile paralysis season reaches its peak in August. "The first phase" refers to a double innoculation of all first and second graders. Mr. Eisenhower told the reporters: enough Salk vaccin will be manufacuuted within the next 30 days to do the job...and he has been assured by Surgeon General Scheley that within 60 days all first and second shots will be administered to youngsters in the highest priority group. The President called developemnts in the anti-polio campaign "both eventful and encouraging."

One reporter asked Mr. Eisenhower how he likes politics. The President said: in the deragatory sense, he doens't like it. But he's fascinated by the work of the presidency..any man posessing such authority and influence must find it fascinating in working toward a peaceful world. Its intriguing.. ..even if at times fatiguing. Mr. Eisenhower also explained how Vice President Nixon was chosen by the Republicans in 1952. The President said he wrote out a list of five or six younger men he thought were doing a good job for the country. Nixon's name was on the list. He did not say who finally selected Nixon.

Mr. Eisenhower said again: he doens't expect any final agreement on any major differences at the proposed Big Four meeting. Therefore he does not plan to take along Democratic Chairman Goerge of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee or other congressional leaders.

The President also announced that he will welcome delegates to the tenth anniversary meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco on June 20th.

Senator George today caled on the Senate to approve the Administration's three and a half billion dollar foreign aid bill. He said this would strengthen Mr. Eisenhower's hands at the proposed Big Four meeting.

The Hoover Commission recommended today that more money be spent in the nation's civilian and military research programs. The commission says the development of our military weapons is not sufficiently daring and imaginative. And it urges greater support for the National Insitutute of Health.

There's no word from Detroit today..from either the Ford Motor Company or the C.I.O. auto workers..on the company's reaction to the union proposal to let all workers vote on different plans submitted ty each side..to avert a strike.

An Associated Press tabulations shows that 368 persons were killed in holiday week-end traffic ..compared with the former record-high 363 deaths in 1952.

In London, Prime Minister Eden's government has declared a state of emergency..and seized special powers to keep open the nation's railroad and sea life lines. Great Britain's major cities are now experiencing their worst traffic jams.

In Jugoslavia, Soviet Russia's top men Kruschev and Premier Bulganin are touring the northern part of the country. Marshal Tito is not accompanying them. But there is no explanation whether this is s deliberate slight to the Soviet visitors ..or whether there is a good reason for Tito's action.

The Supreme Court, in declining to set a deadline for the acceptance of its historic ruling that racial segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional, did so in recognition that local conditions have to be taken into account. It remanded the school cases to the court that origionally heard them, with instructions that they be guided by equitable principles in deciding whether defendants are making a "Prompt and reasonable start toward compliance". It took pains to spell out the equitable principles and the kind of local conditions that are to be weighed. But it also took pains to spell out again that recial segretation in the schools is unconstitutional,

and that all federal, state or local law requiring, or permitting, racial discrimination must yield to that principle.

The court held that school authorities have the primary responsibility for elucidating, assessing, and solving the local school problems that are involved. The localcourts, it declared, "will have to consider whether the action of school authorities constitutes a good faith-implementation of the governing constitutional principles." It added that "it should go without saying that the validity of these constitutional principles cannot be allowed to yield simply because of diagreeement with them."

So it is for the defendents to make a start toward compliance, and only when such a start has been made can the courts find that additional time is necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner. The burden rests upon the defendants" the ruling said, "to establish that such time is necessary in the public interest, and it consistent with good-faith-compliance at the earliest practicable date." And if a plan is put before the courts by a defendant, the court is to decide whether it is adequate, and it will keep its jurisdiction during the transition to a non-segra ated school system.

The Supreme Court listed a number of local considerations that can be taken into account in granting time. They are "problems related to administration, arising from physical condition of school plant, the school transportation system, personnel and revision of school districts and attendence areas into compact units to achieve a system of determining admission to the public schools on a non racial basis." The Supreme Court also recognizes that revision of local laws and regulations may be necessary iin solfing these problems. During the arguments before the court it had been brought o t that seventeen states at present have mandatory school segregation, and that segregation is permissive in four others.

Judging from the first responses to today's ruling, the Supreme Court has been - one might say - surprisingly successful in pleasing, or at least not greatly displeasing, the two sides of the segregation controversy.

Florida's Attorney General Richard Irvin called the ruling "the best that could be hoped for", and "one that should allay the fears of those who foresaw dire results from the de-segregation ruling." Mr. Irvin had pleaded before the court for time in putting the ruling into effect. "This " he said today "is the decision we had hoped for." His office, he thought, along with other attorney generals, had secured "the very best desision under the circumstances."

In Georgia, Governor Griffin, tho had been elected on a pledge to preserve segregated schools "come Hell or high water", said that the Supreme Court ruling would not affect his state since it had no suit before that court. "We shall continue to operate the schools as we always have" he said. His attorney General Eugene Cook expressed the opinion that Georgia schools could not be affected until suits were filed in each of the state's 159 counties and each case was finally adjudicated. In addition, a constitutional amendment would have to be passed before taxes could be levied to support de segretated schools.

Attorney General John Sheppeid of Texas struck a defiant note in announcing his state would "exhaust every remedy" before complying with the ruling. But Governor Allen Shivers of Texas was pleased that the Supreme Court was leaving discretion to local authorities. "I think that is good" he said. "I have always advocated that these matters by handled by local agencies of government."

J. W. Calhoun, Georgia vice president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called the decision heartining. "The language of both decisions is plain" he said, "and should be interpreted as a

guide to justice, rather than a formula for evasion for those who advocate defiance of the United States Constitution. Dr. Rufus Celmens, president of Atlanta University, and the only negro on the Atlanta School Board viewed the decision as offering "the people of the South an opportuinty to work constructively together as law-abiding citizens motivated by good will and by faith in the religious principles upon which our great nation is built."

Marion Wright, president of the Southern Regional Conference, called the decision "wise, moderate and workable, in making generous allowance for the wide variety of conditions found in Southern communities. "Complaince with the ruling" he said, "is not merely a moral obligation. If we choose to make it so, it can be a great opportuinty to enrich and benefit Southern life".

And the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people says it is gratified by today's court decision..and confident that "the whole American people will support the dicision to open up new avenues of democracy for all the children of our nat .

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word For Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Justices of the Supreme Court are well aware of the impact of their original segregation ruling for the nation's schools. And possibly because of this, today's action was somewhat tempered. But whatever the case it is true, as Pope Pius the 12th once remakred: "Justice demands that legitimately constitutied authority be respected and obeyed; that laws wisely made for the common good be conscienteiouly observed by all."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday June 1, 1955

This is the news:

The government today announced the release of 200-thousand SHOTS of anti-polio vaccine manufactured by Pitman-More Company and by Wyeth, Incorporated. The Public Health Service says THIS will permit the completion "of first vaccinations in a number of communities in which immunization programs were interrupted." The Public Health Service says from now on vaccine supplies will become progressively available under new standards of production and testing.

Republican Senator Knowland said today that compulsory federal control "might retard" rather than speed up a fair distribution of the vaccine. And the American Drug Manufacturers Association has expressed its industry's "admiration" for "the excellent manner" in which the Administration has handled the whole problem.

Four American fighter pilots who spent more than two years in Communist Chinese prison camps today landed at Honolulu. All four agreed "Its wonderful..just great." Tomorrow they will meet some of their relatives who are now being flown to Honolulu from the states.

India's United Nations Delegate Krishna Menon said in New Delhi

today that if [redacted] international relations continue to improve we must expect that more Americans--now held prisoners in Red China..will be released.

And the State Department has raised from 52 to 63 the number of Americans it believes to be held by the Chinese Reds. The new list adds eleven men.. six from the navy and five from the Coast Guard, who were lost in seperate planes off China in 1953. The Department says it has some reason to believe that all of these people are alive.

The Senate today voted unanimously..78 to nothing..to give 500-thousand postal workers an average pay increase of eight per cent. Senator Knowland says this is acceptable to the President who vetoed a bill to make the pay increase eight point six per cent. The new raise would be [redacted] retroactive to March the first..would cost the government [redacted] 164-million dollars a year.

The President today sent the Senate the Austrian peace treaty . He asked for quick action on a major objective of our foreign policy since the Moscow decleration in 1943.

The director of the Central Intelligence Agency said today

that in the next ten years the Russians may overtake us in the number of technically (TRAINED) scientists. Allen W. Dulles says the Soviet pool of scientific manpower may grow larger than ours unless "we quickly take new measures to increase our facilities for scientific education." He said Russia's top scientific experts seem to be the equal of the top men in the WEST, "though they have less of them level for level." Allen Dulles also acknowledged that we have been surprised at Soviet progress, above all in aviation, electronics and nuclear fields. And he added: "Certainly the Russian's mind, as a mechanism of reason, is in no way inferior to that of any other human being." At the same time Allen Dulles pointed out that through improved education for the Soviet people "the troubled Soviet leaders have loosed forces dangerous to themselves. It will be difficult for them henceforth to close off their own people from access to the realities of the world."

Georgia's Attorney General Eugene Cook said today that the Supreme Court, in yesterday's opinion on desegregation of the public schools, failed to give a formula or to establish machinery to enforce its decision. He said the opinion has "opened the

door for perhaps a century of litigation." And Georgia's Governor Griffen says the opinion was "an effort to [redacted] sugar-coat its bitter pill of tyranny."

In Detroit today, the [redacted] Ford Motor Company and the C.I.O. auto workers agreed on a five-day extension of their contract. It was to have expired at midnight..with 140-thousand workers scheduled to strike. The [redacted] contract now has been extended until Monday morning. And [redacted] Auto Workers President Reuther says both sides are still far apart on many important issues in addition to the question of the guaranteed annual wage.

Adlai Stevenson said tonight that the nation's immigration law is a "misguided policy" which requires quick revision. And the Associated Press says "a source in a position to know Stevenson's plans" has made it known that Stevenson is eager to make the race for President in 1956. This [redacted] SOURCE says Stevenson will be a candidate for [redacted] THE Democratic nomination provided he is convinced the party wants him to run.

Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut today accused the

State Department of trying to over-rule him. He ordered a passport issued immediately to Dr. Otto Nathan, a close friend of the late Albert Einstein. Nathan wants to go abroad in connection with settling the Einstein estate. Last week the Judge issued an oral order for a passport to be issued to him. Today, Judge Schweinhaut told the government attorney: "The court of appeals has the right to reverse this court but the Department of State cannot." Nathan has been trying to get a passport for two and a half years. He is a German-born, naturalized citizen of the United States. He has filed affidavits saying he never was a member of the Communist party. But he refuses to deny ever belonging to Communist fronts until the State Department accuses him of belonging to specific organizations.

Air Force Captain Raymond Wool today denied that he ever took a 50-thousand dollar bribe from a Chicago contractor. However, he admitted filing false income tax returns from 1951 through 1953.

In London, British Trade Union officials have failed to end the nation-wide railroad strike.

Edward R. Murrow: June 1, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Not long ago Premier Hatoyama of Japan, in addressing the budget committee of the Diet, created a sensation by saying that in the forthcoming peace negotiations with the Soviet Union, the Russians might well ask for the repeal of the Japanese-American security pact as the Russian price for returning to Japan the Kuriles and Southern Sakhalin. Then he did something quite unorthodox, he apologized for what he called "an unbecoming statement". But he didn't retract the words. He simply implied that he should not have said what he did.

Today the Soviet-Japanese negotiations for a peace treaty opened in London, and now Premier Hatoyama's indiscretion makes sure that these talks will be given the closest attention. It can be presumed that the Premier's slip was [redacted] intentional, and that he wanted everyone to know what might be at stake; everybody, that is, in Japan, and in Washington as well. It also can be presumed that he based his forecast on something said to him by Mr. Domnitsky, the former head of the Soviet mission in Tokyo, when the London negotiations were being prepared. And probably one reason he dropped the remark was to test Japanese opinion on paying so drastic a price to get back the former Japanese territory.

The very mention of the possible scrapping of the Japanese-American

security pact shows that the negotiations that opened in London today are part of the Communists' world-wide diplomatic offensive. Its objective is to spread neutralism. In the end, if the drive succeeds, it would keep Germany from joining the Western defense system, would remove Japan from that system, and would lead the United States to pull back its forces from advanced bases in many parts of the world. There would be some Soviet withdrawals too. They would be the Kremlin's price for cutting Western power in the two former enemy countries, and to induce the United States to give up the bases now threatening Soviet industry.

The offensive opened with the signing of the treaty making Austria a neutral. It was followed by the so-called mission of repentance to Belgrade, which really is concerned with neutrality. Now come the Japanese negotiations. Next to follow will be Prime Minister Nehru's visit to Moscow where neutralism will be harped on even more stridently. And then will come the Four-Power talks that tackle German unification, disarmament and the pulling back of advanced forces by both East and West. All this is taking place in an air somewhat sweetened by Chou En-lai's calculated moderation at Bandung, and the release of the first of the imprisoned American airmen. Whatever else it is - in potentialities and in dangers - the Communist

campaign certainly is grandiose.

The Soviet-Japanese negotiations will hardly start off sensationally. They begin at a low level and may drag on for six months before coming to grips with big issues. It is not a foregone conclusion that Japan will seriously consider a deal for lower Sakhalin and the Kuriles, at the price of the American security pact. Premier Hatoyama has played with the idea, but Foreign Minister Shigemitsu doesn't like it. He believes in close relations with the United States.

No doubt a great many Japanese yearn for neutrality. That is natural in the age of nuclear weapons. No doubt a great many Japanese are profoundly nationalistic and want to get back lost Japanese territory. But the decisive consideration may be that Soviet Russia and Communist China combined cannot keep Japanese economy afloat and that the United States can. Surely the Kremlin knows this. Still it can be expected to try to build up the yearning for neutrality and the longing for the lost territory. A rising public opinion on these lines in Japan might be a priceless asset for the Communists.

So in the negotiations starting today, Japan has bargaining power and it has some friends among the neutrals, too. In six months, Big Four

negotiations should begin to take shape. By that time the Kremlin may think that a Japanese settlement can be arranged that still further advances the cause of neutralism.

There are those who despair ~~in~~ the slowness of modern day diplomacy... who even feel that what is accomplished will, in the final analysis, lead us nowhere. For the cynics, these words from Alice in Wonderland might be helpful: "Where shall I begin, please your Majesty ? he ~~asked~~. Begin at the beginning, the King said very gravely. And go on till you come to the end. Then stop." (This might also be good advice for statesmen.)

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow: June 1, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Not long ago Premier Hatoyama of Japan, in addressing the budget committee of the Diet, created a sensation by saying that in the forthcoming peace negotiations with the Soviet Union, the Russians might well ask for the repeal of the Japanese-American security pact as the Russian price for returning to Japan the Kuriles and Southern Sakhalin. Then he did something quite unorthodox, he apologized for what he called "an unbecoming statement". But he didn't retract the words. He simply implied that he should not have said what he did.

Today the Soviet-Japanese negotiations for a peace treaty opened in London, and now Premier Hatoyama's indiscretion makes sure that these talks will be given the closest attention. It can be presumed that the Premier's slip was not unintentional, and that he wanted everyone to know what might be at stake; everybody, that is, in Japan, and in Washington as well. It also can be presumed that he based his forecast on something said to him by Mr. Domnitsky, the former head of the Soviet mission in Tokyo, when the London negotiations were being prepared. And probably one reason he dropped the remark was to test Japanese opinion on paying so drastic a price to get back the former Japanese territory.

The very mention of the possible scrapping of the Japanese-American

security pact shows that the negotiations that opened in London today are part of the Communists' world-wide diplomatic offensive. Its objective is to spread neutralism. In the end, if the drive succeeds, it would keep Germany from joining the Western defense system, would remove Japan from that system, and would lead the United States to pull back its forces from advanced bases in many parts of the world. There would be some Soviet withdrawals too. They would be the Kremlin's price for cutting Western power in the two former enemy countries, and to induce the United States to give up the bases now threatening Soviet industry.

The offensive opened with the signing of the treaty making Austria a neutral. It was followed by the so-called mission of repentance to Belgrade, which really is concerned with neutrality. Now come the Japanese negotiations. Next to follow will be Prime Minister Nehru's visit to Moscow where neutralism will be harped on even more stridently. And then will come the Four-Power talks that tackle German unification, disarmament and the pulling back of advanced forces by both East and West. All this is taking place in an air somewhat sweetened by Chou En-lai's calculated moderation at Bandung, and the release of the first of the imprisoned American airmen. Whatever else it is - in potentialities and in dangers - the Communist

campaign certainly is grandiose.

The Soviet-Japanese negotiations will hardly start off sensationally. They begin at a low level and may drag on for six months before coming to grips with big issues. It is not a foregone conclusion that Japan will seriously consider a deal for lower Sakhalin and the Kuriles, at the price of the American security pact. Premier Hatoyama has played with the idea, but Foreign Minister Shigemitsu doesn't like it. He believes in close relations with the United States.

No doubt a great many Japanese yearn for neutrality. That is natural in the age of nuclear weapons. No doubt a great many Japanese are profoundly nationalistic and want to get back lost Japanese territory. But the decisive consideration may be that Soviet Russia and Communist China combined cannot keep Japanese economy afloat and that the United States can. Surely the Kremlin knows this. Still it can be expected to try to build up the yearning for neutrality and the longing for the lost territory. A rising public opinion on these lines in Japan might be a priceless asset for the Communists.

So in the negotiations starting today, Japan has bargaining power and it has some friends among the neutrals, too. In six months, Big Four

negotiations should begin to take shape. By that time the Kremlin may think that a Japanese settlement can be arranged that still further advances the cause of neutralism.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The government today announced the release of 200-thousand shots of anti-polio vaccine manufactured by Pitman-More Company and by Wyeth, Incorporated. The Public Helath Service says this will permit the completion "of first vaccinations in a number of communities in which immunization programs were interrupted." The Public Health Service says from now on vaccine supplies will become progressibely available under new standards of production testing.

Republican Senator Knowland said today that compulsory federal control "might retard" rather than speed up a fair distribution of the vaccine. And The American Drug Manufacturers Association has expressed its industry's "admiration" for "the excellent manner" in which the Administration has handled the whole problem.

Four American fighter pilots who spend more than two years in Communist Chinese prison camps today landed it Honolulu. All four agreed "Its wonderful ..just great". Tomorrow they will meet some of their relatives who are now being flown to Honolulu from the states.

India's United Nations Delegate Krishna Menon said in New Delhi today that if international relations continue to improve we must expect that more Americans -- now held as prisoners in Red China..will be released.

And the State Department has raised from 52 to 63 the number of Americans it believes to be held by the Chinese Reds. The new list adds eleven men... six from the navy and five from the Coast Guard, who were lost in separate planes off China in 1953. The Department says it has some reason to believe that all of these people are alive.

The Senate today voted unanimously ..78 to nothing..to give 500-thousand postal workers an average pay increase of eight per cent. Senator Knowland says this is acceptable to the President who vetoed a bill to make the pay increase eight point six per cent. The new raise would be retroactive to March first..would cost the government 164-million dollars a year.

The President today sent the Senate the Austrian peace treaty. He asked for quick action on a major objective of our foreign policy since the Moscow declaration in 1943.

The director of the Central Intelligence Agency said today that in the next ten years the Russians may overtake us in the number of technically trained scientists. Allen W. Dulles says the Soviet pool of scientific manpower may grow larger than ours unless "we quickly take new measures to increase our facilities for scienfitic education. He said Russia's top scientific experts seem to be the equal of the top men in the West, "though they have less of them, level for level." Allen Dulles also acknowledged that we have been surprised at Soviet progress, above all in aviation, electronics and nuclear fields. And he added:"Certainly the Russian's mind, as a mechanism of reason, is in no way inferior to that of any other human being." At the same time Allen Dulles pointed out that through improved education for the Soviet people "the troubled Soviet leaders have loosed forces dangerous to themselves. It will be difficult for them henceforth to close off their own people from access to the realities of the world."

Georgia's Attorney General Eugene Cook said today that the Supreme Court, in yesterday's opinion on segregation of the public schools, failed to give a formula or to establish and machinery to enforce its decision. He said the opinion has "opened the door for perhaps a century of litigation." And Georgia's Governor Griffen says the opinion was "an effort to sugar-coat its bitter pill of tyranny."

In Detroit today, the Ford Motor Company and the C.I.O. auto workers agreed on a five-day extention of their contract. It was to have expired at midnight..with 140-thousand workers scheduled to strike. The contract now has been extended until Monday morning. And Auto Workers President Reuther says both sides are still far apart on many important issues in addition to the question of the guaranteed annual wage.

Adlai Stenvenson said tonight that the nation's immigration law is a "misguided policy" which requires quick revision. And the Associated Press says "a sourse in a position to know Stevenson's plans has made it known that Stevenson is eager to make the race for President in 1956. This source says Stevenson will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination provided he is convinced the party wants him to run.

Federal Judge Henry A Schweinhaut today accused the State Department of trying to over-rule him. He ordered a passport issued immediately to Dr. Otto Nathan, a close friend of the late Albert Einstein. Nathan wants to go abroad in connection with settling the Einstein estate. Last week the Judge issued an oral ofder for a passport to be issued to him. Today, Judge Schweinhaut told the government attorney: "The court of appeals has the right to reverse this court but the Department of State cannot." Nathan has been trying to get a passport for two and a half years. He is a German-born, naturalized citizen of the United States. He has filed affidavits saying he never was a member of the Communist party. But he refuses to deny ever belonging to Communist fronts until the State Department accuses him of belonging to specific organizations.

Air Force Captain Raymond Wool today denied that he ever took a 50-thousand dollar bribe from a Chicago contractor. However, he admitted filing false income tax returns from 1951 through 1953.

In London, British Trade Union officials have failed to end the nation-wide railroad strike.

Not long ago Premier Hatoyama of Japan, in addressing the budget committee of the Diet, created a sensation by saying that in the forthcoming peace negotiations with the Soviet Union, the Russians might well ask for the repeal of the Japanese- American security pact as the Russian price for returning to Japan the Kuriles and Southern Sakhalin. Then he did something quite unorthodox, he apologized for what he called "an unbecoming statement." But he didn't retract the words. He simply implied that he should not have said what he did.

Today the Soviet-Japanese negotiations for a peace treaty opened in London, and now Premier Hatoyama's indiscretion makes sure that these talks will be given the closest attention. It can be presumed that the Premier's slip was intentional, and that he wanted everyone to know what might be at stake; everyoody, that is, in Japan, and in Washington as well. It also can be presumed that he based his forecast on something said to him by Mr. Domitsky, the former head of the Soviet mission in Tokyo, when the London negotiations were being prepared. And probably one reason he dropped the remark was to test Japanese opinion on paying so drastic a price to get back the former Japanese territory.

The very mention of the possible scrapping of the Japanese-American security pact shows that the negotiations that opened in London today are part of the Communists' world-wide diplomatic offensive. Its objective is to spread neautralism. In the end, if the drive succeeds, it would keep Germany from joining the Western defense system, would remove Japan from that system, and would lead the United States to pull back its forces from advanced bases in many parts of the world. There would be some Soviet withdrawals too. They would be the Kremlin's price for cutting Western power in the two former

enemy countries, and to induce the United States to give up the bases now threatening Soviet industry.

The offensive opened with the signing of the treaty making Austria a neautral. It was followed by the so-called mission of repentance to Belgrade, which really is concerned with neautrality. Now come the Japanese negotiations. Next to follow will be Prime Minister Nehru's visit to Moscow where neautralism will be hapredon even more stridently. And then will come the Four - Power talks that tackle German unification, disarmament and the pulling back of advanced forces by both East and West. All this is taking place in an air somewhat sweetened by Chou En-lai's calculated moderation at Bandung and the release of the first of the imprisoned American airmen. Whatever else it is - in potentialisties and in dangers - the Communist campaign certainly is grandiose.

The Soviet - Japanese negotiations will hardly start off sensationally They begin at a low level and may drag on for six months before coming to grips with big issues. It is not a foregone conclusion that Japan will seriously consider a deal for lower Sakhalin and the Kuriles, at the price of the American security pact. Premier Hatoyama has played with the idea, but Foreign Minister Shigemitsu doesn't like it. He believes in close relations with the United States.

No doubt a great many Japanese yearn for neautrality. That is natural in the age of nuclear weapons. No doubt a great many Japanese are profoundly nationalistic and want to get back lost Japanese territory. But the decisive consideration may be that Soviet Russia and Communist China combines cannot keep Japanese economy afloat and that the United Stated can. Surely the Kremlin knows this. Still it can be expected to try to build up the yearning for neautrality and the longing for the lost territory. A rising public opinion on these lines in Japan might be a priceless asset for the Communists.

So in the negotiations starting today, Japan has bargaining power and it has some friends among the neautrals, too. In six months, Big Four negotiations should begin to take shape. By that time the Kremlin may think that a Japanese settlement can be arranged that still further advances the cause of neautralism.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are those who despair of the slowness of modern diplomacy.... even feel that what is accomplished will, in the final analysis, lead us nowhere. For the cynics, these words from Alice in Wonderland might be helpful: "Where shall I begin, please, your Majesty?""Begin at the beginning," the King said very gravely. And go on till you come to the end. Then stop." (This might also be good advice for statesmen.)

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday June 2, 1955

This is THE news:

Yugoslavia and THE Soviet Union tonight urged a peaceful solution of the world's outstanding problems. In a joint decelaration following the visit of Soviet Premier Bulganin and Party Boss Kruschev to Yugoslavia, the two countries ALSO agreed to improve their relations with each other. American officials say the communique appears to indicate that Marshal Tito is standing firm in his dtermination to keep Yugoslavia independent of Soviet domination. [I'd like to examine the reported results of this communique in a few minutes.]

In Honolulu today, those four airmen released from Communist Chinese prison camps (greeted) some of their relatives. It was a tearful, happy reunion. Both the flyers and their parents could only express great happiness after being apart for more than two years. And Captain Fisher of Iowa, speaking for all four men, thanked the Amerian people.. the United Nations..and others..for the efforts made to get these men released. They hope continued efforts will be made to free other Americans still in Red China.

Dag Hammershuld, the secretary general of the United Nations, said today that he is encouraged by THE release of these men. He said he

will not rest or relax his EFFORTS to get the release of eleven other airmen still held by the Communists.

Vice President Nixon said today that the Big Four conference could be the world's last chance to avoid a catastrophic war. He said the Soviet representatives at the meeting "will be on trial before the whole world, including their own people."

Dr. Jonas E. Salk said in New York today that the anti-polio vaccines now in use "are better than those used in the field trials" last year. An analysis of these trials showed the vaccine to be between 80 and 90 per cent effective against polio. Dr. Salk feels that the rate of paralytic polio should now be lowered. And he warns that more polio cases will be reported now than ever before...because many other ailments ARE frequently mistaken for polio.

Adlai Stevenson today criticized the Eisenhower Administration for its handling of the vaccine program. He says it did not require "any special clairvoyance" to foresee the demand for the Salk vaccine and the need for careful planning of its production and distribution.

Stevenson says the federal government should help

subsidize worthy private health insurance programs..step up its aid to medical research and provide for assistance to medical schools.

And the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis today ordered New Jersey to return its entire supply of the Salk vaccine for fruther testing. The Wyeth Laboratories also called for a return of the 239-thousand shots it had sent to New Jersey. A RE-CHECKING of this vaccine will take about thirty days.

Former Republican Senator Cain said today that the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations is "a warped and wormy measuring rod. He suggests that witnesses have listed 10 or 12 members of Congress..whom he did not name.. as having sponsored the Civil Rights Congress which is on the attorney general's list. And Cain.. now a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board... took note of a Senate committee's unanimous decision to set up a bi-partisan commission to investigate the government security program from top to bottom. He called this:"A tremendous step in the direction of preserving freedom in this country."

F.B.I. Cheif Hoover said today that there is no doubt that the use of (INFORMANTS) in law enforcement is justified. He added:"Unlike

the totalitarian practise, the informant in America serves of his own free will, fulfilling one of the citizenship obligations of our democratic form of government."

Narcotics Commissioner Anslinger told a Senate committee today that there are an estimated 60-thousand drug addicts in the United States. He says they spend an average of ten dollars a day on narcotics. Anslinger says addicts steal to get money for drugs.. representing an enormous economic loss to the nation.

In Detroit, neither the Ford Motor Company nor the C.I.O. auto workers has made any announcement on their contract negotiations. But the Detroit News says it has learned from a high union official that the company has accepted in principle the union's demand that the industry continue part of the pay to employes when they are out of work. The papers calls this a 55-million dollar "job security fund" that would be "unprecedented in industry."

Democratic Representative Madden of Indiana today called for an increase in the minimum wage to prevent what he called the runaway flight of industry to low wage southern states. Madden wants

an increase of the present 75 cents an hour minimum wage to $1.25 an hour.

Edward R. Murrow: June 2, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

It may be precarious to judge a diplomatic mission by reports that leak out of conversations held by the political visitors. Such reports are coming through of comments made by ~~Nikita~~ Khruschchev in Jugoslavia. These do not give a carefully rounded-~~out~~ picture of the mission as is produced by today's communique, but still they are significant, one might even say sensationally so. For they show Mr. Khruschchev stumped and awkward in the presence of Jugoslavia's brand of communism. To get the full flavor of it one must bear in mind that he is Stalin's successor as the highest official of the Soviet Communist Party - and like Stalin is the Number One personality of the Soviet empire. In the conversation quoted, he declined to criticize Jugoslavian communism as unorthodox. And of course he couldn't praise it, because that would be to confess the inferiority of the Soviet system.

The hour-long conversation that found Mr. Khruschchev stumped took place yesterday in a factory at Zagreb. It ended with a Jugoslav shop leader ardently explaining how the workers in the factory participate in management through freely elected councils. That is what workers don't do in the Soviet Union, for there the managing director is appointed by the state and is solely responsible to it.

The Jugoslavs did their best during the visit to get ~~their guests~~ The Russians to

show interest in their system of direct workers' control. For this is one of the issues that led to the break with Tito. Yesterday Mr. Khruschchev was cornered by the shop official at a factory dinner and had to hear him out. The great Communist potentate then had to say something, and this is what he said: "I cannot make a judgment of your system now, but if the result is good, we wish you success. There is no reason why we should condemn your system. We don't know much about it and we probably won't follow it. But we will study it carefully, and there may be things in it which we can borrow from Jugoslavia on a basis of equality, just as we are ready to borrow from the Americans."

This answer is in line with what the communique has to say about non-interference in the affairs of other countries. But one objective of the Soviet mission was to restore the ideological harmony of the two countries. For the Kremlin that had to mean getting Jugoslavia back into the fold. It couldn't mean acknowledging any virtues in Jugoslavia's rebellious course. So this part of the mission was a fiasco. When Mr. Khruschchev said yesterday that he couldn't condemn what Jugoslavia was doing, it was like the head of a religion saying he couldn't condemn heresy.

But the communique successfully distracts attention from this failure.

It shows Tito joining the Kremlin in supporting what is called Communist China's "legitimate rights" with regard to Formosa. That may be his price for not having yielded to Soviet pressure on European and domestic issues. The communique endorses a German settlement without even mentioning neutrality. It merely advocates "an agreed settlement of the German question on a democratic basis in conformity both with the wishes and interests of the German people, and with the interests of general security."

The statement had to be quite vague about Soviet-Jugoslav relations. It says further steps are to be taken toward normalizing them; in other words, the visit did not normalize them. The rhetoric now in fashion in communist discussion of co-existence is generously used. Thus there is to be "respect for the sovereignty, independence, integrity, and for equality among states in their mutual relations and in their relations with other states". And the peaceful co-existence is to be "regardless of ideological differences, or differences of social order, which presumes the co-operation of all states in the field of international relations in general, and more particularly in the field of economic and cultural relations." And a pledge is given of non-interference in this language: It is to be non-interference "for whatever reason, whether of an economic, political or ideological

nature, because questions of internal organization, of different social systems and of different forms of socialist development are solely the concern of the individual countries."

The Kremlin may have foreseen its failure to win Tito back, and perhaps the value of its mission to Belgrade has to be measured in other terms too. It depends in part on how much the cause of neutralism has been served and how much world opinion has been convinced that the Kremlin genuinely wants to ease world tensions in terms the West can accept. A failure in Belgrade might even count paradoxically as a kind of evidence that the Kremlin is trying.

But to Communists the mission may well seem unforgiveable except in these terms. It has reduced party morale, encouraged willful independence, and made a mockery of discipline and consistency. Bulganin's speech blaming Beria for Tito's expulsion from the Cominform was new low in post-war Communist expediency. Perhaps the cause of neutralism has been advanced, but Communists may feel that, if so, it has been at the sacrifice of some of the stability of the Kremlin's satellite empire.

The Russians have apparently found Marshal Tito a hard man to persuade. And somehow, it seems almost as if Tito were being advised by Andre Gide, who once said:"What another would have done as well as you, do not do it; what another would have said or written as well, do not say or write it. Be faithful to that which exists nowhere but in yourself - and thus make yourself indispensable."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

¶ It may be precarious to judge a diplomatic mission by reports that leak out of conversations held by the political visitors. Such reports are coming through of comments made by Nikita Khruschchev in Jugoslavia. These do not give a carefully rounded-out picture of the mission as is produced by today's communique, but still they are significant, one might even say sensationally so. For they show Mr. Khruschchev stumped and awkward in the presence of Jugoslavia's brand of communism. To get the full flavor of it one must bear in mind that he is Stalin's successor as the highest official of the Soviet Communist party—he might be called the pope of the Communist faith—and like Stalin is the Number One personality of the Soviet empire. In the conversation quoted he declined to criticize Jugoslavian communism as unorthodox. And of course he couldn't praise it, because that would be to confess the inferiority of the Soviet system.

¶ The hour-long conversation that found Mr. Khruschchev stumped, took place place yesterday in a factory at Zagreb. It ended with a Jugoslav shop leader ardently explaining how the workers in the factory participate in management through freely elected councils. That is what workers don't

do in the Soviet Union, for there the managing director is appointed by the state and is solely responsible to it.

¶ The Jugoslavs did their best during the visit to get their guests to show interest in their system of direct workers' control. For this is one of the issues that led to the break with Tito. Yesterday Mr. Khruschchev was cornered by a shop official at a factory dinner and had to hear him out. ~~on the Jugoslav system and its benefits.~~ The great Communist potentate had to say something, and this is what he said:"I cannot make a judgment of your system now, but if the result is good, we wish you success. There is no reason why we should condemn your system.We don't know much about it and we probably won't follow it.But we will study it carefully, and there may be things in it which we can borrow from Jugoslavia on a basis of euqality, just as we are ready to borrow from the Americans."

¶ This answer is in line with what the Communique has to say about non-interference in the affairs of other countries. But one objective of the Soviet mission was to restore the ideological harmony of the two countries. For the Kremlin that had to mean getting Jugoslavia back into the fold. It couldn't mean

acknowledging any virtues in Jugoslavia's rebellious course. So this part of the mission was a fiasco. When Mr. Khruschchev said yesterday that he couldn't condemn what Jugoslavia was doing it was like the head of a religion saying he couldn't condemn heresy.

But the communique successfully distracts attention from this failure. It shows Tito joining the Kremlin in supporting what is called Communist China's legitimate rights with regard to Formosa, that may be his price for not having yielded to Soviet pressure on European and domestic issues. The communique endorses a German settlement without mentioning neutrality. It merely advocates "an agreed settlement of the German question on a democratic basis in conformity both with the wishes and interests of the German people, and with the interests of general security."

The statement had to be quite vague about Soviet-Jugoslav relations. It says that further steps are to be taken toward normalizing them, in other words, the visit did not normalize them. The rhetoric now in fashion in communist discussion of co-existence is generously used. Thus there is to be "respect for the sovereignty, independence, integrity, and for equality among states in their mutual relations and in their

relations with other states." And the peaceful co-existence is to be "regardless of ideological differences, or differences of social order, which presumes the cooperation of all states in the field of international relations in general, and more particularly in the field of economic and cultural relations." And ~~the~~ a pledge is given of non-interference in this admirable language: It is to be noninterference "for whatever reason, whether of an economic, political or ideiological nature, because questions of internal organization, of difference social systems and of different forms of socialist development are solely the concern of the individual countries."

¶ The Kremlin may have forseen its failure to win Tito back, and perhaps the value of its mission to Belgrade has to be measured in other terms too. It depends in part on how much the cause of neutralism has been served and how much world opinion has been convinced that the Kremlin genuinely wants to ease world tensions in terms the West can accept. A failure in Belgrade might even count paradoxically as a kind of evidence ~~of~~ that the Kremlin is trying.

¶ But to Communists the mission may well seem unforgiveable except in these terms. It has reduced party morale,

encouraged wilful independence, and made a mockery of discipline and consistency. Bulganin's speech blaming Beria for Tito's expulsion from the Cominform was a new low in post-war Communist expediency. Perhaps the cause of neutralism has been advanced, but Communists may feel that, if so, it has been at the sacrifice of some of the ~~dependability~~ stability of the Kremlin's satellite empire.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union tonight urged a peaceful solution of the world's outstanding problems. In a joint declaration following the visit of Soviet Premier Bulganin and Party Boss Kruschev to Yugoslavia, the two countries also agreed to improve their relations with each other. American officials say the communique appears to indicate that Marshal Tito is standing firm an his determination to keep Yugoslavia independent of Soviet domination. I'd like to examine the reported results of this communique in a few minutes.

In Honolulu today, those four airmen released from Communist Chinese prison camps greeted some of their relatives. It was a tearful, happy reunion. Both the flyers and their parents could only express great happiness after being apart for more than two years. And Captain Fisher of Iowa, speaking for all four men, thanked the American people..the United Nations..and others.. for the efforts made to get these men released. They hope continued efforts will be made to free other Americans still in Red China.

Dag Hammarskjold, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, said today that he is encouraged by the release of these men. He said he will not rest or relax his efforts to get the release of eleven other airmen still held by the Communists.

Vice President Nixon said today that the Big Four conference could be the world's last chance to avoid a catastrophic war. He said the Soviet representatives at the meeting "will be on trial before the whole world, including their own people."

Dr. Jonas E. Salk said in New York today that the anti-polio vaccines now in use "are better than those used in the field trials" last year. An analysis of these trials showed the vaccine to be between 80 and 90 percent effective against polio. Dr. Salk feels that the rate of paralytic polio should now be lowered. And he warns that more polio cases will be reported now than ever before..because many other ailments are frequently mistaken for polio.

Adlai Stevenson today criticized the Eisenhower Administration for its handling of the vaccine program. He says it did not require "any special clairvoyance" to forsee that the demand for the Salk vaccine and the need for careful planning of its production and distribution.

Stevenson says the federal government should help subsidize worthy private health insurance programs..step up its aid to medical research and provide for assistance to medical schools.

And the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis today ordered New Jersey to return its entire supply of the Salk vaccine for further testing. The Wyeth Laboratories also called for a return of the 239-thousand shots it had sent to New Jersey. A re-checking of this vaccine will take about thirty days.

Former Republican Senator Cain said today that the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations is "a warped and wormy measuring rod". He suggests that witnesses have listed 10 or 12 members of ongress whom he did not name.. as having sponsored the Civil Rights Congress which is on the Attorney General's list. And Cain, now a member of the Subversive Adtivities Control Board, took note of a Senate committee's unanimous decision to set up a bi-partisan commission to investigate the government security program from top to bottom. He called this: "a tremendous step in the direction or preserving freedom in this country."

F. B. I. Chief Hoover said today that there is no doubt that the use of informants in law inforcement is justified. He added:"Unlike the totalitarian practice, the informant in America serves of his own free will, fulfilling one of the citizenship obligations of our democratic form of government ."

Narcotics Commissioner Anslinger told a Senate committee today that there are an estimated 60-thousand drug addicts in the United States. He says they spend an average of ten dollars a day on narcotics. Anslinger says addicts steal to get money for drugs..representing an enormous economic loss to the nation.

In Detroit, neither the Ford Motor Company nor the C.I.O. auto workers has made any announcement on their contract negotiations. But the Detroit News says it has learned from a high union official that the company has accepted in principle the union's demand that the industry continue part of the pay to employees when they are out of work. The papers call this a 55-million dollar "job security fund" that would be "unprecedented in industry."

Democratic Representative Madden of Indiana today called for an increase in the minimum wage to prevent what he called the runaway flight of industry to low wage southern states. Madden wants an increase in the present 75 cents an hour mimimum wage to $1.25 an hour.

It may be precarious to judge a diplomatic mission by reports that leak out of conversations held by the political visitors. Such reports are coming through of comments made by Khruschev in Jugoslavia. These do not give a carefully rounded picture of the mission as is produced by today's communique, but still they are significant, one might even say sensationally so. For they show Mr. Kruschef stumped and awkward in the presence of Jusoslavis's brand of communism. To get the full flavor it it one must bear in mind that he is Stalin's successor as the highest official of the Soviet Communist Party - and like Stalin is the Number One personality of the Soviet empire. In the conversation quoted, he declined to criticize Jugoslavian Communism as unorth-

unorthodox. And of course he couldn't praise it, because that would be to confess the inferiority of the Soviet system.

The hour-long conversation that found Mr. Kruschev stumped took place yesterday in a factory at Zagreb. It ended with a Jugoslav shop leader ardently explaining how the workers in the factory participate in management through freely elected councils. That is what workers don't do in the Soviet Union for there the managing director is appointed by the state and is solely responsible to it.

The Jugoslavs did their best during the visit to get the Russians to show interest in their system of direct workers' control. For this is one of the issues that led to the break with Tito. Yesterday Mr. Khruschev was cornered by the shop official at a factory dinner and had to hear him out. The great Communist potentate then had to say something, and this is what he said: "I cannot make a judgement of your system now, but if the result is good, we wish you scccess. There is no reason why we should condemn your good, we wish you success. We don't know much about it and we probably won't follow it. But we will study it carefully, and there may be things in it which we can borrow from Jugoslavia on a basis of equality, just as we are ready to borrow from the Americans."

This answer is in line with what the communique has to say about non-interference in the affairs of other countries. But one objective of the Soviet mission was to restore the ideological harmony of the two countries. For the Kremlin that had to mean getting Jugoslavia back into the fold. It couldn't mean acknowledging any virtues in Jugoslavia's rebellious course. So this part of the mission was a fiasco. When Mr. Khruschev said yesterday that he couldn't condemn what Jugoslavia was doing, it was like the head of a religion saying he couldn't condemn heresy.

But the communique successfully distracts attention from this failure. It shows Tito joining the Kremlin in supporting what it called Communist China's "legitimate rights" with regard to Formosa. That may be his price for not having yeilded to Soviet pressure on European and domestic issues.

The communique endorses a German settlement without even mentioning neautrality. It merely advocated "an agreed settlement of the German question on a democratic basis in comformity both with the wishes and interests of the German people, and with the interests of general security."

The statement had to be quite vague about Soviet - Jugoslav relations. It says further steps are to be taken toward normalizing them; in other words, the visit did not normalize them. The rhetoric now in fashion in Communist discussion of co-existence is generously used. Thus there is to be "respect for the soverignty, independence, integrity, and for equality among states in their mutual relations and in their relations with other states." And the peaceful co-existence is to be "regardless of ideological differences, or differences of social order, which presumes the co-operation of all states in the field of international relations in general, and more particularly in the field of economic and cultural relations." And a pledge is given of non-interference in this language; It is to be non-interference "for whatever reason, whether of an economic, political or ideological nature, because questions of internal organization, of different social systems and of different forms of socialist development are solely the concern of the individual countries."

The Kremlin may have foreseen its failure to win Tito back, and perhaps the value of its mission to Belgrade has to me measured in other terms too. It depends on part on how much the cause of neautralism has been served and how much world opinion has been convinced that the Kremlin genuinely wants to ease world tensions in terms the West can accept. A failure in Belgrade might even count paradoxically as a kind of evidence that the Kremlin is trying.

But to Communists the mission may well seem unforgiveable except in these terms. It has reduced party morale, encouraged willful independence, and made a mockery of discipline and consistency. Bulganin's speech blaming Beria for Tito's exp lsion from the Cominform was a new low in po t-war Communist expediency. Perhaps the cause of neautralism has been advanced, bu Communists may feel that, if so, it has been at the sacrifice of some of the stabiliyy of the Kremlin's satellite empire.

Thes is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians have apparently found Marshal Tito a hard man to persuade. And somehow, it seems almost as if Tito were being advised by Andre Gide, who once said:"What another would have done as well asy you, do not do it; what another would have said or written as well, do not say ro write it. Be faithful to that which exists nowhere but in yourself - and thus make yourself indespensible."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday June 3, 1955

This is the news:

Secretary of Air Talbott says our air force has more planes "capable of taking off with atomic weapons" than all the rest of the world. He added: " Regardless of what the Communists may do, the United States air force doesn't scare." At the same time, the Air Force today asked Congress for another 36-million dollars to construct extra bases to take care of its new [redacted] B-52 bombers. The Defense Department has decided to step-up the B-52 program by about 35 per cent. And while Secretary Talbott was saying we have " the most powerful fighting force in [redacted] EXISTENCE" Canadian Air Vice Marshal Plant said in Toronto: "In the event of any hostilities, God help the agressor." Plant feels a world-wide atomic war is inevitable. And he says the western powers are keen..anxious..willing and able to meet any Russian attack.

The State Department today refused to back up Vice President Nixon's statement that the proposed Big Four meeting "could be the world's last chance to settle differences peacefully and avoid catastrophic war." Diplomats in Washington were amazed at Mr. Nixon's statement, [redacted] because of statements by the President and others that no one should expect any miracles from the Big Four meeting. The Administration has

been saying that Even if nothing comes of the meeting it would not be considered a momentous failure calling for drastic action.

The State Department says we are gratified at Russia's "apparent acceptance" of Yugoslavia's determination to remain independent of Soviet domination. The Russians today mobilized all of their propaganda machine to tell their people and the world that the Belgrade talks were a great Russian success against "American intriguers and the malicious American press." We'll hear a direct report from Yugoslavia in a few minutes.

The British railroad strike continues with Labor peacemakers reporting no progress in their efforts to get it settled.

And Hugh Dalton, the 67-year-old former chancellor of the exchequer, today resigned from the Labor Party's high command. He urged other elderly colleagues to step down to make way for younger men. But he would have former Prime Minister Atlee continue to lead the party.. to reconcile different factions.

A Vatican authority said today that Argentina's President Peron, a Roman Catholic once decorated by Pope Pius the twelfth, is only a short step from being excommunicated by the church.

In Washington today a Senate subcommittee voted to raise the nation-wide minimum wage from its present 75 cents an hour to one dollar an hour. The President had recommended an increase to 90 cents an hour. Only Republican Senator Smith of New Jersey voted against the one dollar wage.

And a special House committee today proposed to bring all servicemen under the regular social security system and eliminate the present 10-thousand dollar free life insurance for servicemen.

In Detroit, Ford AND THE C.I.O. auto workers are still negotiating a new contract. They met earlier today and will meet again tonight. A high union official says he thinks the company will "bend enough" to evert the crippling strike scheduled to start on Monday.

Senate investigators today accused Captain Raymond Wool of falsely branding himself a tax dodger in order to hide the real source of 16-thousand dollars he kept in a strong box in his home. Wool has testified that most of the 16-thousand came from the profits of a dress shop operated by his wife. But two former salesgirls testified today that the dress shop actually lost money. Wool repeated a denial that he

ever took bribes from government contractors.

And now for a [redacted] summary of the Russian-Yugoslav conference [redacted] here is my colleague [redacted] Richard C. Hottelet recording from Belgrade.

(runs 7;15 ending - NOW BACK TO ED MURROW IN N.Y.

That was Dick Hottelet recording from Belgrade. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.... First.... here is Bob Dixon.

The Yugoslavs are attempting to maintain a position of armed neutrality. But they are also aware that history has shown that this is perhaps the most difficult policy a nation can pursue. Some may argue that times have changed, but more likely it's as William Cowper once said:"Nothing is ever forgotten; and not an oath is ever uttered, that does not continue to vibrate through all time, in the wide-spreading current of time."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, June 3, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... And now, for a summary of the Russian-Yugoslav conference, here is my colleague Richard C. Hottelet, recording from Belgrade.

HOTTELET: When the Soviet delegation landed at Belgrade airport eight days ago, the air was charged with excitement. As we watched the men of the Kremlin shake hands with Marshal Tito we had the feeling that history was being made. The big question was: Why have they come? This morning we watched the same men shake the same hand and get aboard the same plane, but the action was limp and routine. We were still asking "why did they come?", but the question was neither urgent nor particularly important. The provisional answer seems to be that they came on a wild goose chase. Whatever they're taking back with them does not seem to warrant the effort and humiliation this trip has cost them. If anything, the Russians may be in a worse position than before, because the Yugoslavs have not only lost some of their illusions but have taken a cynical measure of the Soviet leaders.

Marshal Tito dominated this conference, and the Russians left with what he was willing to give them and no more. It now appears that the Russians overplayed their hand at the very outset. Both sides had agreed long in advance that they would talk about improving relations between Russia and Yugoslavia and about lessening world tensions. Apart from that, everything was open.

The whole occasion of the arrival was fantastic. There stood the Russians, three of the most powerful men in the world, rulers of an empire armed to the teeth, possessors of the hydrogen bomb. Seven years ago, they and their party had kicked Tito out of the Cominform for disobedience. Their propaganda had reviled him as a mangy Fascist dog. They had tried everything short of armed invasion to overthrow him. Now

they had swallowed their pride and had come to him from Moscow.

The Big-Four conference is not far off, and the time seemed pregnant with some Machiavellian plan. They might propose a neutral belt; get Tito's support for their European security scheme; ... persuade him to shift away from the West. Khrushchev took a paper out of his pocket and began to read. And as he started, "Dear Comrade Tito", Tito's face turned to stone. Khrushchev went on breezily about the old friendship of the two nations. He dismissed the entire Cominform drama in a short paragraph as Beria's fault. And then he came to his main point. In effect he proposed that both countries and both parties restore Communist solidarity.

Now, Tito is not exactly a modest man; he is not a democrat who feels emotionally attached to the West. It is possible that he could have been influenced if the Russians had asked him to lead a campaign for peace and understanding, on terms not unfavorable to themselves. With his country groaning under the load of military defense, he certainly wants normal relations and a relaxation of tensions. But Tito is not a fool. Neither he nor his people have forgotten the terrifying isolation of the Cominform crisis. They have kept their independence and their lives with Western help. Khrushchev's tone and his proposition were an insult to the Yugoslavs' pride and to their intelligence. Even considering the scheme would have compromised them. And the Yugoslavs from that moment on made it embarrassingly clear to the Russians that they would not even talk about ideological or party contacts. They considered this a state visit which could produce only open agreement between governments.

The Russians tried to press their point at the first conference session but reportedly met icy rebuff. The remarkable thing is that when this plan failed they did not have an alternative. The supposition is that the Soviet delegation came to Belgrade incredibly misinformed. Somehow, the Kremlin had got the idea that it had only to make this gesture to bring Tito back into the fold. When they failed, they had nothing more

to say of any consequence. The joint declaration signed last nite is full of pious platitudes. It could have been drafted before the Russians ever got here and certainly did not need their presence.

The Yugoslavs conceded a line about Red China's legitimate claim to Formosa and a vague reference to the prohibition of atomic weapons. The rest is nothing but bromides - no Soviet ammunition for a Big-Four conference. Just as interesting is the fact that Tito demanded and got Soviet Prime Minister Bulganin to sign this document instead of Party Secretary Khrushchev. To the bitter end the Yugoslavs made this a state occasion with no Communist overtones.

Of greater importance than this formal byplay are some conclusions the Yugoslavs have come to about the Russians and their intentions. Before the conference Marshal Tito and his leaders maintained that Soviet policy had fundamentally changed for the better. Today Yugoslav sources say that the Soviet regime is still Stalinist. They cite a speech by Khrushchev in Slovenia on Tuesday in which he advocated Stalin's policy of strengthening the state and the army. Decentralization on Yugoslav lines, he said, was an illusion.

There were also some chilling intimate moments. Apparently, after a friendly dinner on Tito's Adriatic island of Brioni, Tito began to ask what had become of various prominent Russians whom he had known after the war. He mentioned one name. Khrushchev replied: "He was shot!" Tito mentioned another name. The answer came: "He was shot!" A third inquiry. Khrushchev didn't know and turned to his security adviser. The answer: "He was shot!" The conversation came to a clammy end.

The Yugoslavs say, too, that their delegation was not favorably impressed by the Russians personally. "We had no use for Stalin", they say, "but he at least was a statesman who knew what he wanted. Molotov, too. But Khrushchev, Bulganin and Mikoyan are lesser men; they seem to lack inner strength."

The Russians tried hard to be charming. They traveled around, seeing all the sights, overlooking the thin official welcome. They discussed plant management and gabbled away with workers as tho this was what they had come to do. These men, who are unapproachable in their own empire, patted backs, smiled and waved at everyone and looked around for hands to shake. Last nite they threw a sumptuous party - and from the way Khrushchev staggered out, he had obviously drunk far too many toasts. All the way thru there was a discrepancy between what these men were and how they were behaving.

The influence of Soviet Russia in Europe does not rest on charm but on the fear and respect it inspires. For the Yugoslavs, maybe for many others, it now engenders less of both. The Yugoslavs have fewer hopes and illusions about Soviet policy changing for the better, but they say this: The Russians seem, thru inner and outer necessity, to be in the process of change. The West should not sit back in passive distrust, but should try to direct this change now into acceptable channels.

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was Richard C. Hottelet recording from Belgrade on a most unusual conference.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

Monday June 6, 1955

This is the news:

Ford and the C.I.O. auto workers today agreed on a ~~new contract~~ 3-year..averting a strike by 140-thousand workers. The agreement provides for a guaranteed semi-annual wage...the company calls it "a supplemental unemployment benefit plan." Under the provision Ford alone will contribute to a 55-million-dollar fund. When a worker is laid off money from this fund plus state unemployment benefits will guarantee him from 60 to 65 per cent of his regular wage for a total of 26 weeks..half a year. The plan goes into effect in a year when the fund has enough money. IT is based on some states changing their unemployment compensation laws. Both Ford and the Auto Workers think this will be no problem. In addition to the guaranteed semi-annual wage, the new contract provides for: an annual six cents an hour raise (or two and a half per cent of base pay)... an increase in the maximum pension... workers families to be included in hospitalization benefits...an adjustment in the cost of living escalator clause wherein the worker gets a penny an hour increase each time there's a half point increase in the cost of living index. Holiday pay will be at triple time..and Ford workers will be off half a day on Christmas and New year's eve.

Union President Reuther, preparing to lay the same terms before General Motors negotiators tomorrow, estimates Ford workers have gained an average 20 cents an hour in the new contract. He calls it "the largest economic package" ever offered. He says it establishes a new concept in industry: a guarantee that management will provide for workers who are laid off. And John S. Bugas, the chief Ford negotiator, calls the agreement a "significant deperature from the historic pattern of labor-management agreements."

The C.I.O. Steelworkers today "unanimously determined" to achieve a substantial wage increase in wage talks that open tomorrow with United States Steel.

The Supreme Court today cleared Yale Professor John P. Peters of disloyalty charges . The court rebuked the old Loyalty Review Board for "an unwarranted assumption of power." I'd like to discuss this case in a few minutes.

The State Department today granted a passport to Dr. Otto Nathan who has been trying for one for two and a half years. Only last week the Circuit court of appals ordered the department to grant Dr. Nathan a hearing or..explain why he has been denied a passport.

Secretary of State Dulles said today he doubts that the proposed top level Big Four talks will relax dangerous international tensions. He says:"For some time yet we must live as a nation that is imperiled."

The western powers today invited the Russians to meet in Geneva on July 18th. A month before that the foreign ministers of the Western nations will prepare for the conference with a meeting in New York.

President Eisenhower was at West Point today attending alumni programs with other members of his class of 1915. During the day he told two cadets this June sixth is "a big day in his life"..the 11th anniversary of the Normandy invasion..the same day his son John graduated from West Point. And the President told alumni members:"In the life we find outside the armed services there seems to be a prevalent notion that if you call enough names, hammer enough desks that you are a great leader." The President added: "Happily this Academy has never subscribed to such a false belief."

The government today approved more than a million shots of Salk anti-polio vaccine made by the Eli Lilly Company..for immediate use. This first release of new vaccine in more than a month will probably go to New Jersey, Maine, the Dakotas and Montana.

The American Cancer Society reports that a poll of a thousand cancer researchers, chest surgeons and pathologists, found a majority believe that heavy cigaret smoking may lead to lung cancer. Dr. Charles S. Cameron, medical and scientific director of the Cancer society, made the report which was challenged by Timothy V. Hartnett, a tobacco spokesman. Hartnett says Cameron's poll is considered "biased, non-scientific and filled with shortcomings and defects" by "competent opinion research authorities."

Another report by the American Cancer Society says, in effect: give up cigarets and you probably cut your risk of getting lung cancer. This is based on a study of 190-thousand men and their smoking habits. The tobacco industry says the Cancer Society's study ignores important environmental, geographical, occupational, physical and emotional factors that affect disease and longevity.

~~Defense Secretary Wilson says the department is considering a speed-up of combat planes besides the B-52 jet bomber...presumably jets fighters. Wilson says the production of the F-100 super Sabre could be speeded up. But the air force has not yet recommended such action.~~

Lewis Straws, chairman of the atomic energy commission, says it seems "an act of irresponsibility" for anyone to claim that radiation from atomic tests "is poisoning the air...and guaranteeing future generations of monsters."

Adlai Stevenson told the Smith College commencement that what we need in these times are unpredictable "ornery" characters..."who take open eyes and open minds out with them into the society which they will share and help to transform." He said "There are some leaders in our country who certainly have a brainwashing glint in their eyes when they meet with an unfamiliar idea."

In Italy, Premier SCELBA'S Christian Democrats have taken a commanding lead in returns from the Sicilian regional assembly election.

In Great Britain, striking railway engineers and firemen have rejected Prime Minister Eden's back to work plea. And a wildcat seamen's strike has tied up luxury passenger liners that were to return to the United States with American vacationers and emigrants. Cunard line has cancelled the roundtrips of three luxury liners booked by Americans who planned to go abroad.

Edward R. Murrow: June 6, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The Supreme Court ruling in the case of Dr. John P. Peters is important both for what it says and for what it doesn't say. Professor Peters, senior professor of medicine at Yale University, was fired as a consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service in May of 1953. He had been cleared by two loyalty boards, but a third board found what it called "a reasonable doubt" of his loyalty. Dr. Peters' lawyers challenged the constitutionality of his firing. (He was not permitted to confront his accusers or to cross-examine them, whoever they were.)

Today's opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Warren. It was a seven to two opinion, and it held that the procedure under which Dr. Peters was fired was invalid. What the Court was saying was that the third loyalty review board had no right to re-open the Peters case on its own initiative, after two lower boards had cleared him. The Court's decision therefore covers a narrow issue, and does not greatly clarify, and does not alter at all the security program as now administered.

Today's ruling by the Court did not pass upon the relative merits of the Truman and Eisenhower security programs. It ignored the question of whether the accused should be permitted to confront his accusers, with the

right to cross-examine them. So the only question that was settled today was whether the loyalty board had the right to re-open the Peters case on its own initiative, XTHXXXX after he had twice been cleared. The Court decided that this should not have been done. Today's ruling does clear up the personal case of Dr. Peters completely. The Court ordered that the record of the last loyalty board hearing, and the record of the dismissal itself be expunged, wiped out, as though it had never occurred.

It was because the case of Dr. Peters should not have been re-opened for the third time that the majority of the Court felt that the constitutional issue did not arise. It held that since he shouldn't have been questioned and dismissed, it hadn't been essential for him to confront his accusers and be able to cross-examine them. However, Justices Black and Douglas believed that the constitutionality of the dismissal, without confrontation and cross-examination of accusing witnesses, should have been faced and settled. However, the Supreme Court has a tradition of not reaching out for such issues if they can be avoided.

It is worth pointing out that today's decision does not mean that anonymous evidence and the absence of cross-examination, have been found constitutional by inference. And it does not mean that this practise has

been found unconstitutional by inference. It simply means that this issue, if it is to be settled, will have to come before the Court in a form that makes it the essence of the ruling required of the Court. This means that the constitutional question - whether a government employee can be fired as a loyalty risk, without being able to confront his accusers or to cross-examine them - is still left unsettled.

Attorney General Brownell has said that in security cases efforts will be made to produce government witnesses to testify against the accused, such witnesses to submit to cross-examination and face the accused, face-to-face. However, this promise is qualified by the reservation that this will be done "so long as the production of such witnesses would not jeopardize the national security." This does not make it clear who is to determine when the production of witnesses will in fact jeopardize the national security.

In today's decision Justices Douglas and Black voted with the majority, but felt that the constitutional issue did arise. Justice Douglas said: "Confrontation and cross-examination under oath are essential if the American ideal of due process is to remain a vital force in our public life." He said: "We deal here with the reputation of men and their right to work, things more precious than property itself. We have here a system where

government, with all its power and authority, condemns a man to a suspect class and the outer darkness, with the rudiments of a fair ~~XXXXX~~ trial."

Justice Reid wrote a dissenting opinion, with Justice Burton concurring. They did not regard the board's action as invalid.

What the majority did was to re-state a principle of criminal law - that a verdict of guilty can be appealed, but a verdict of not guilty cannot be appealed.

In many parts of the country, this is the beginning of commencement week. There will be many words spoken, but none more appropriate than these by Thomas Huxley:"Perhaps the most valuable result of all education, he said, is to make yourself do the thing you you have to do when it ought to be done, whether you like it or not. It is the first lesson that ought to be learned, but is probably the last lesson we learn thoroughly."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Ford and the C.I.O. auto workers today agreed on a new 3-year contract ...averting a strike by 140 thousand workers. The agreement provides for a guaranteed semi-annual wage..the company calls it "a supplemental unemployment benefit plan." Under the provision Ford alone will contribute to a 55-million dollar fund. When a worker is laid off money from this fund plus state unemployment benefits will guarantee him from 60 to 65 per cent of his regular wage for a total of 26 weeks..half a year. The plan goes into effect in a year when the fund has enough money. It is based on some states changing their unemployment compensation laws. Both Ford and the Auto Workers think this will be no problem. In addition to the guaranteed semi-annual wage, the new contract provides for: an annual six cents an hour raise or two and a half per cent of base pay...an increase in the maximum pension..workers families to be included in hospitalization benefits..an adjustment in the cost of living esculator clause wherein the worker gets a penny an hour increase each time there's a half point increase in the cost of living index. Holiday pay will be at triple time..and Ford workers will be off half a day on Christmas and New Year's eve.

Union President Reuther, preparing to lay the same terms before General Motors negotiators tomorrow, estimates Ford workers have gained an average 20 cents an hour in the new contract. He calls it "the largest economic package" ever offered. He says it establishes a new concept in industry: a guarantee that management will provide for workers who are laid off. And Johs S. Bugas the chief Ford negotiator, calls the agreement a "significant departure from the historic pattern of labor-management agreements."

The C.I.O. Steelworkers today "unanimously determined" to achieve a substantial wage increase in wage talks that open tomorrow with United States Steel.

The Supreme Court today cleared Yale Professor John P. Peters of disloyalty charges. The court rebuked the old Loyalty Review Board for "an unwarranted assumption of power." I'd like to discuss this case in a few minutes.

The State Department today granted a passport to Dr. Otto Nathan who has been trying for one for two and a half years. Only last week the Circuit court of appeals ordered the department to grant Dr. Nathan a hearing or explain why he has been denied a passport.

Secretary of State Dulles said today he doubts that the proposed top level Big Four talks will relax dangerous international tensions. He says : "For some time yet we must ivee as a nation that is imperriled."

The western powers today invited the Russians to meet in Geneva on July 18th. A month before that the foreign ministers of the Western nations will prepare for the conference with a meeting in New York.

President Eisenhower was at West Point doday attending alumni program with other members of his class of 1915. During the day he told two cadets this June sixth is "a big day in his life"...the 11th anniversary of the Normandy invasion..the same day his son John graduated from West Point. And the President told alumni members: "In the life we find outside the armed services, there seems a prevelant notion that if you call enough names, hammer enough desks, that you are a great leader." The President added :"Happily this Academy has never subscribed to such a false belief."

The government today approved more than a million shots of Salk anti-polio vaccine made by the Eli Lilly Company..for idmediate use. This first release of new vaccine in more than a month will probably go to New Jersey, Maine, the Dakotas and Montana.

The American Cancer Society reports that a poll of a thousand cancer researchers, chest surgeons and pathologists, found a majority belief that heavy cigaret smoking may lead to lung cancer. Dr. Charles S. Cameron, medical and scientific director of the Cancer society, made the report which was challenged by Timothy V. Hartnett, a tobacco spokesman. Hartnett says Cameron's poll is considered "biased, non-scientific, and filled with short comings and defects" by "competent opinion research authorities."

Another report by the American Cancer Society says, in effect: give up cigarets and you probably cut your risk of getting lung cancer. This is based on a study of 190-thousand men and their smoking habits. The tobacco industry says the Cancer Society's study ignores important environmental, geographical, occupational, physical and emotional factors that affect disease and longevity.

Lewis Straws, chairman of the atomic energy commission, says it seems "an act of irresponsibility" for anyone to claim that radiation from atomic tests "is poisoning the air..and guaranteeing future generations of monsters."

Adlai Stevenson told the Smith College commencement that what we need in these times are unpredictable "ornery" characters.."who take open eyes and open minds out with them into the society which they will share and help to transform." He said "There are some leaders in our country who certainly have a brainwashing glint in their eyes when they meet with an unfamiliar idea."

In Italy, Premier Scelba's Christian Democratshave taken a commanding lead in returns from the Sicilian regional assembly election.

In Great Britain, a striking railway engineers and firemen have rejected Prime Minister Eden's back to work plea. And a wildcat seamen's strike has tied up luxury passenger liners that were to return to the Unites States with American vacationers and emigrants. Cunard line has cancelled the round trips of three luxury liners booked by Americans who planned to go abroad.

The Supreme Court ruling in the case of Dr. John Peters is important both for what is says and for what it doesn't say. Professor Peters, senior professor of medicine at Yale University, was fired as a consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service in May of 1953. He had been cleared by two loyalty boards, but a third board found what it called "a reasonable doubt" of his loyalty. Dr. Peters' lawyers challenged the constitutionality of his firing. He was not permitted to confront his accusers or to cross-examine them, whoever they were.

Today's opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Warren. It was a seven-to-two opinion, and it held that the procedure under which Dr. Peters was fired was invalid. What the Court was saying was that the third loyalty review board had no right to re-open the Peters case on its own initiative, after two lower boards had cleared him. The Court's decision therefore covers a narrow issue, and does not greatly clarify, and does not alter at all, the security program as now administered.

Today's ruling by the Court did not not pass upon the relative merits of the Truman and Eisenhower security programs. It ignored the question of whether the accused should be permitted to confront his accusers, with the right to cross-examine them. So the only question that was settled today was whether the loyalty board had the right to re-open the Peters case on its own initiative, after he had twice been cleared. The Court decided that this should not have been done. Today's ruling does clear up the personal case of Dr. Peters completely. The Court ordered that the record of the last loyalty board hearings, and the record of the dismissal itself be expunged, wiped out as though it had never occurred.

It was because the case of Dr. Peters should not have been reopened for the third time that the majority of the Court felt that the constitutional issue did not arise. It held that since he shouldn't have been questioned

and dismissed, it hadn't been essential for him to confront his accusers and be able to cross-examine them. However, Justices Black and Douglas believed that the constitutionality of the dismissal, without confrontation and cross-examination of accusing witnesses, should have been faced ans settled. However the Supreme Court has a tradition of not reaching out for such issues if they can be avoided.

It is worth pointing out that today's decision does not mean that anonymous evidence and the absence of cross-examination, have been found constitutional by inference. And it does not mean that this practice has been found unconstitutional by inference. It simply means that this issue, if it is to be settled, will have to come before the court in a form that makes it the essence of the ruling required of the court. This means that the constituiional question - whether a government employee can be fired as a loyalty risk, without being able to confront his accusers or to cross-examine them - is still left unsettled.

Attorney General Brownell has said that in security cases efforts will be made to produce government witnesses to testify against the accused, such witnesses to submit to cross-examination and face the accused, face-to-face. However, this promise is qualified by the reservation that this will be done "So long as the production of such witnesses would not jeopardize the national security." This does not make it clear who is to determine when the production of witnesses will in fact jeopardize the national security.

In today's decision Justices Douglas and Black voted with the majority but felt that the constitutional issue did arise. Justice Douglas said: "confrontation and cross-examination under oath are essential if the American ideal of due process is to remain a vital force in our public life." He said:"We deal here with the reputation of men and their right to work, things more precious than property itself. We have here a system where government, with

all its power and authority, condemns a man to a suspect class and the outer darkness, with the rudiments of a fair trial."

Justice Reid wrote a dissenting opinion, with Justice Burton concurring. They did not regard the board's action as invalid.

That the majority did was to resatate a principle of criminal law that a verdict of guilty can be appealed, but a verdict of not guilty cannot be appealed.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW : In many parts of the country this is the beginning of commencement week. There will by many words spoken, but none more approptiate than these by Thomas Huxley:"Perhaps the most valuable result of all education" he said , "is to make yourself do the thing you have to do when it ought to be done, whether you like it or not. It is the first lesson that ought to be learned but it is probably the last lesson we learn thoroughly."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday, June 7, 1955

This is the news:

The President said today that the forthcoming Big Four meeting will not cure all the ills of a world he described as "sick with ignorance, mutual fears and hates." But he promised to explore "every decent avenue toward a just and lasting peace." We'll hear some of Mr. Eisenhower's ~~address~~ speech at West Point in a few minutes.

Secretary of State Dulles said of the same meeting: "If there is a will, and we can put a new spirit into it, then a great deal can come of it." Mr. Dulles told reporters in Washington that if it seems the Russians want to use the conference merely for propaganda, very little good will result.

The Russians today invited West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer to go to Moscow "in the nearest future" to discuss diplomatic ~~[redacted]~~ AND TRADE relations.. and "the interest of peace and European security." Moscow says the maintenance of peace depends on normal and good relations between the Soviet and German people. My colleague Dick ~~[redacted]~~ Hottelet cables from Bonn tonight: German sources say West ~~[redacted]~~ Germany will accept the Soviet offer..and Adenauer may go to Moscow..but only after detailed consideration of the Russian offer, & consultation with the West.

Moscow today gave India's Prime Minister Nehru the most lavish welcome it has ever given a foreigner..in recent memory. The whole

Soviet cabinet greeted him at the airport...he was presented with many large bouquets of flowers. WHITE doves were let loose...large crowds appeared to cheer him (although the route of the parade had not been publicly announced.)

In Detroit today, General Motors and the C.I.O. auto workers agreed to postpone, until midnight Sunday, the contract negotiations that were to end tonight. And the union says there is every indication of a "peaceful settlement."

And Henry G. Ritter, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, says of the guaranteed wage agreement, in the auto workers-Ford contract: "A wave of strikes is almost sure to follow if other auto companies" follow Ford's lead. He says the wage plan could stifle new employment.

Commerce Secretary Weeks says, during May the nation hit new peaks of production; and employment was the highest for any May in our history. Weeks predicts this will be our best year ever. (provided the nation maintains industrial peace in its key industries.)

The Senate Labor committee has voted to raise the national minimum

wage from 75 cents an hour to a dollar an hour. The President suggested 90 cents an hour.

The government reports it lost a half billion dollars in supporting farm prices during the first ten months of the fiscal year.

A Congressional conference committee has agreed on a compromise trade law. Senator Byrd says it meets with the President's approval.

Both the Senate and House have now approved an average pay increase of eight per cent for postal workers.

The Senate today handed the Administration a surprise defeat by rejecting the President's housing program in favor of a Democratic plan to provide many more housing units.

A House committee has blocked the controversial Dixon-Yates power project by refusing the President's request for six and a half million dollars in transmission line funds.

~~And another House committee has approved the construction of two atomic-powered merchant ships; one would be the peace ship the President suggested, the other would be for commercial use.~~

Surgeon General Scheele tonight will assure the nation that the Salk anti-polio vaccine is now as safe as science can make it.

In a speech to be heard over many of these CBS radio stations at 10;45 eastern time, he will say there is not enough for all children this summer. Dr. Scheele will explain that there's always a possibility of small amounts of live polio virus being present in the shots. But he says, this is true of other vaccines in use for 50 years. Earlier, Dr. Scheele told the American Medical Association that Public Health Service evidence "supports a hypothesis" that some of the vaccine produced by the Cutter Laboratories contained "infected virus."

Dr. Salk today received a ten-thousand-dollar award from an INSURANCE company for making "the greatest contribution to public health during the year." He said the award "fulfills to overflowing the cup of satisfaction."

In London, Laborite members of Parliament have re-elected Clement Atlee as their leader. But authoritative sources say Atllee will give up his party leadership in October.

Striking British railroad engineers and firemen are now considering a compromise peace formula. But a wildcat strike by seamen is still blocking the movement of six trans-Atlantic liners.

And now here is a recorded portion of what President Eisenhower told graduates of the United States Military Academy in a commencement address today:

(runs 6;10 ending

"...and that humanity's hunger for peace and justice is a mightier force than a few men's lust for power."

That was a recorded portion of the President's ~~address~~ speech at West Point today.

This is Ed Murrow..I'll be back in a moment with the Word for today..But first..here i Bob Dixon.

President Eisenhower spoke at West Point today of the speed with which change is occurring in world affairs. A long time ago Machiavelli said: "There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success, than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, June 7, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... And now, here is a recorded portion of what President Eisenhower told graduates of the United States Military Academy in a Commencement address today.

PRES. EISENHOWER: Change in the leisurely days of the past was gradual and evolutionary. The armies of Napoleon moved across Western Europe with no more speed than those of Caesar, his predecessor by eighteen centuries. Now, within a single generation, a natural process has become a cataclysmic rush. This should generate neither a despairing belief that the tide of events is beyond human control nor an apathetic acceptance that human ability is not equal to the immense problems newly arisen. It does mean that we must think better, we must think faster and we must think more wisely than ever before.

When gas warfare was first introduced in combat in World War I, the techniques necessary to adjust for use the crude protective equipment of the time were both laborious and exacting. Because of this there grew up a saying in the Army that when a gas attack was met there were only two kinds of soldiers on the battlefront: the quick and the dead. Of the nations of today the future will say that there were two kinds: those that were intelligent, courageous, decisive and tireless in their support of high principle - and those that disappeared from the earth. The true patriots of today are those who are giving their best to assure that our own country will always be found in the first of these two categories.

You, who graduate today, will be servants of the civil power, committed to quick obedience. You may some day be responsible for the lives of men - possibly the fate of a campaign. No signal from headquarters will then communicate to you the proper action. The moment will not wait on the completion of a staff study. The arena of decision

will be your own mind and conscience, naked of others' counsel. To be ready for that crisis is one mission of the American soldier. The other is vastly different. Altho you are to be leaders in the profession of arms, trained for the winning of battle, you are members of a vast team, the American nation. Its historic objectives have always been human dignity, human peace, human prosperity. These, as a public servant, you must help attain. In this, no mastery of command can substitute for an intelligent comprehension of the economic goals, the p_olitical impulses, the spiritual aspirations that move tens of millions of people. But your greatest opportunity for enduring contribution to America may well be the council table, far removed from war.

This country now approaches a Big Four conference. The populations of the countries to be represented at this conference constitute only a fraction of mankind. And free nations do not claim any right to speak for others. Therefore, this prospective meeting of the four powers can at best be only a beginning in the renewed effort that may last a generation. It is a task that may result in a long series of conferences. In them, this Government, meeting with others, will further extend its search for ways in which the peaceful a spirations of mankind may be attained.

Tho only a few individuals will be at those conferences to speak for America, yet in a definite sense we shall all be there - all of you, all the citizens of this great land. For the American words spoken in a world council will be of moment only if they conform to the spirit that is the true strength of our country.

Militarily and materially we are strong. More important, we are strong in the partnership of many allies. But, above all, our nation is strong in the support of principle: We espouse the cause of freedom and justice and peace for all peoples, regardless of race or flag or political ideology. Tho in this strength we have reason for confidence, we likewise have need for wisdom and the caution that wisdom enforces. ~~But~~ By caution I

mean a prudent guard against fatuous expectations that a world, sick with ignorance, mutual fears and hates, can be miraculously cured by a single meeting. I mean a stern determination that we shall not be reckless or witless, relaxing our posture merely because a persistent foe may assume a smiling face and a soft voice. By wisdom I mean a calm awareness that strength at home, strength in allies, strength in moral position, arm us in impregnable fashion to meet every wile and strategem that may be used against us. But I mean also a persevering resolution to explore every decent avenue toward a lasting and just peace, no matter how many nor how bitter our disappointments. I mean an inspired faith that men's determination and capacity to better their world will in time override their ability to destroy it; and that humanity's hunger for peace and justice is a mightier force than a few men's lust for power.

MURROW: That was a recorded portion of the President's speech at West Point this morning.

-30-

Ediphone trans./ES

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, June 7, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President said today that the forthcoming Big Four Meeting will not cure all the ills of a world he described as "sick with ignorance, mutual fears and hates." But he promised to explore "every decent avenue toward a just and lasting peace". We'll hear some of Mr. Esienhower's speech at West Point in a few minutes.

Secretary of State Dulles said of the same meeting: "If there is a will, and we can put a new spirit into it, then a great deal can come of it". Mr. Dulles told reporters in Washington that if it seems the Russians want to use the conference merely for propaganda very little good will result.

The Russians today invited West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer to go to Moscow "in the nearest future" to discuss diplomatic and trade relations..and "the interest of peace and European security." Moscow says the maintenance of peace depends on normal and good relations between the Soviet and German people. My colleague Dick Hottelet cables from Bonn tonight: German sources s say West Germany will accept the Soviet offer..and Adenauer may go to Moscow.. but only after detailed consideration of the Russian offer and consultation with the West. Moscow today gave India's Prime Minister Nehru the most lavish welcome it has ever given a foreigner..in recent memory. The whole Soviet cabinet greeted him at the airport..he was presented with many large boquets of flowers.. White doves were let loose..large crowds appeared to cheer him (although the route of the parade had not been publicly announced.)

In Detroit doday, General Motors and the C.I.O. auto workers agreed to postpone until midnight Sunday the contract negotiations that were to end tonight. And the union says there is every indication of a "peaceful settlement."

And Henry G. Ritter, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, says of the guaranteed wage agreement, in the auto workers--Ford contract: "A wave of strikes is almost sure to follow if other auto companies follow Ford's lead. He says the wage plan could stifle new employment.

Commerce Secretary Weeks says during May the nation his new peaks of production; and employment was the highest for any May in our history. Weeks predicts this will be our best year ever..provided the nation maintains industrial peace in its key industries.)

The Senate Labor committee has voted to raise the national minimum wage from 75 cents an hour to a dollar an hour. The President suggested 90 cents an hour.

The government reports it lost a half billion dollars in supporting farm prices during the first ten months of the fiscal year.

A Congressional conference committee has agreed on c compromise trade law. Senator Byrd says it meets with the President's aprroval.

Both the Senate and House have now approved an average pay increase of eight per cent for postal workers.

The Senate today handed the Administration a surprise defeat by rejecting the President's housing program in favor of a Democratic plan to provide many more housing units.

A House committee has blocked the controversial Dixon-Yates power project by refusing the President's request for six and a half million dollars in transmission line funds.

Surgeon General Scheele tonight will assure the nation that the Salk anti-polio vaccine is now "as safe as science can make it". In a speech to be heard over many of these CBS radio stations at 10:45 eastern time he will say there is not enough for all thildren this summer. Dr. Scheele will explain that there's always a possibility of small amounts of live polio virus bein

present in the shots. But he says this is true of other vaccines in use for 50 years. Earlier, Dr. Scheele told the American Medical Association that Public Health Service evidence "supports a hypotheses" that some of the vaccine produced by the Cutter Laboratories contained "infected virus."

Dr. Salk today received a ten thousand dollar award from an insurance compnay for making "the greatest contribution to public health during the year." He said the award "fulfills to overflowing the cup of satisfaction."

In London, Laborite members of Parliament have re-elected Clement Atlee as their leader. But authoritative sources say Atlee will give up his party leadership in October.

Striking British railroad engineers and firemen are now considering a compromise peace formula. But a wildcat strike by seamen is still blocking the movement of six trans-Atlantic liners.

And now here is a recorded portion of what President Eisenhower told graduates of the United States Military Academy in a commencement address today:

EISENHOWER: Change in the leisurly days tf the past was gradual and evolutionary. The armies of Napoleon moved across Western Europe with no more speed than those of Ceasar, his prececessor by eighteen centuries. Now, within a single generation, a natural process has become a cataclysmic rush. This should generate neither a despairing belief that the tide of events is beyond human control nor an apathetic acceptance that human ability is not equal to the immense problems newly arisen. It does mean that we must think better, we must think faster and we must think more wisely than ever before.

When gas warfare was first introduced in combat in World War I, the techniques necessary to adjust for use the crude protective equipment of the time were both laborious and exacting. Because of this there grew up a saying in the Army that when a gas attack was met there were only two kinds of soldiers

on the battlefront: the quick and the dead. Of the nations of today the future will say that there were two kinds: those that were intelligent, courageous, decisive and tireless in their support of high principle - and those that disappeared from the earth. The true patriots of today are those who are giving their best to assure that our country will always be found in the first of thest two categories.

You, who graduate today, will be servants of the civil power, committed to quick obedience. You may some day be responsible for the lives of men--possibly the fate of a campaign. No signal from headquarters will then communicate to you the proper action. The moment will not wait on the completion of a staff study. The arena of decision will be your own mind and conscience, naked of other's counsel. To be ready for that crisis in one mission of the American soldier. The other is vastly different. Although you are to be leaders in the profession of arms, trained for the winning of battle, you are members of a vast team, the American nation. Its historic objectives have always been human dignity, human peace, human prosperity. These, as a public servant, you must help maintain. In this, no mastery of command can substitute for an intelligent comprehension of the economic goals, the political impulses, the spiritual aspirations that move tens of millions of people. But your greatest opportunity for enduring contribution to America may well be the council table, far removed from war.

This country now approaches a Big Four conference. The populations of the countries to be represented at this conference constitute only a fraction of mankind. And free nations do not claim any right to speak for others. Therefore, this prospective meeting of the four powers can at best be only a beginning in the renewed effort that may last a generation. It is a task that may

result in a long series of conferences. In them, this Government, meeting with others, will further extend its search for ways in which the peaceful aspirations of mankind may be attained.

Though only a few individuals will be at those conferences to speak for America, yet in a definite sense we shall all be there - all of you, all of the citizens of this great land. For the American words spoken in a world council will be of moment only if they conform to the spirit that is the true strength of our country.

Militarily and materially we are strong. More important, we are strong in the partnership of many allies. But, above all, our nation is strong in the support of principle: We espouse the cause of freedom and justice and peace for all peoples, regardless of race or flag or political ideology. Though in this strength we have reason for confidence, we likewise have need for wisdom and the caution that wisdom enforces. By caution I mean a prudent guard against fatuous expectations that a world, sick with ignorance, mutual fears and hates, can miraculously be cured by a single meeting. I mean a stern determination that we shall not be reckless or witless, relaxing our posture merely because a peristent foe may assume a smiling face and a soft voice. By wisdom I mean a calm awareness that strength at home, strength in allies, strength in moral position arm us in impregnable fashion to meet every wile and strategem that may be used against us. But I mean also a preserving resolution to explore every decent avenue toward a lasting and just peace, no matter how many nor how bitter our disappointments. I mean and inspried faith that men's determination and capacity to better their world will in time override their ability to destroy it; and that humanity's hunger for peace and justice is a mightier force than a few men's lust for power

That was a recorded portion of the President's speech as West Point this morning.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: President Eisenhower spoke at West Point today of the speed with which change is occuring in world affairs. A long time ago Machiavelli said: "There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success, than to take the lead in the introductionof a new order of thing.."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday, June 8, 1955

This is the news:

The President said today: he has the utmost confidence that West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer will stand by the western world in any DEALINGS with Moscow. The President has the utmost faith in Adenauer.. believes he's one of the world's great statesman..and feels Moscow's invitation to establish diplomatic relations with West Germany was "a logical gesture."

The West German government says it welcomes the invitation..hopes it will lead to the establishment of diplomatic.trade and cultural relations with Moscow. The problem must be examined. And three of the German political parties are urging their chancellor to accept the invitation. I'd like to review this Soviet move in a few minutes. —

At his news conference today the President agains explained his views toward the proposed Big Four meeting. He doesn't expect too much. But he hopes the meeting may open up new approaches to settling international differnces.

Mr. Eisenhower also called on The House to remove an anti-segregation amendment which has blocked action on a bill to strengthen our military reserves. Mr. Eisenhower says the bill

is vital.. "more essential than ever for our security." The anti-segregation amendment would bar the enlistment of men in any National Guard or reserve unit that practises racial segregation.

The President again complimented Welfare Secretary Hobby on her policy of "caution and safety" in connection with the anti-polio vaccine. And he told reporters "there was a little something lacking" in early tests of the vaccine made by drug firms.

And again the President said he favors a new minimum federal wage of 90 cents an hour.

But later in the day the Senate shouted its approval of a one dollar an hour minimum wage..25 cents more than the present minimum.

The Atomic Energy Commission, with the President's approval, says it is going to step-up its production of nuclear weapons to add to "a wide variety" of stockpiled arms. The commission wants another 271-million dollars for atomic weapons in the new fiscal year. And it has requested another 134 million to develop atomic power plants for aircraft, navy surface vessels and peacetime power plants.

Foreign Aid Chief Stassen told a House committee that we should continue "a moderate, limited program" of economic assistance to Yugoslavia. He said Marshal Tito's country "remains firmly independent of

the Cominform. The Administration has asked for forty and a half million dollars for Tito..aside from military aid. [redacted]

Some 58-thousand C.I.O. auto workers remained away from their jobs today. About 13-thousand were engaged in unauthorized stoppages at Ford plants. And 45-thousand General Motors employes were on wildcat strikes. Union President Reuther called on the men to go back to work. He said they are sabotaging "national negotiations" with General Motors. The Ford contract was signed today.

[redacted]

The Air Force today filed court martial charges against Captain Raymond Wool, former procurement official. He's DENIED [redacted] accepting a 50-thousand dollar bribe from a Chicago navy hat maker.

The hat maker, Harry Lev, told a Senate committee today he sent 576 pounds of a very special smoked sturgeon to 38 military and civilian officials. But he said these were not gifts. As he explained it: "In my mind, a gift is something a person wears."

Democratic Senator Lehman charged today that the President "belatedly" asked for changes in the [redacted] Refugee Relief Act after the firing of Edward Crosi focused attention on the program's failure.

In London today, Queen Elizabeth designated Roger Bannister, the first man to run the mile in less than four minutes, and Actor Alec Guinness to be commanders in the Order of the British Empire.

Striking British railroad men and officials of the National Railway had their first meeting today and expressed "mutual confidence" in each other. The seamen's strike continues and steamship officials say more than 2-thousand Americans who had booked passage to Europe have had to change their plans.

And the powerful "Voice of the Arab" radio today called on Arab NATIONS [redacted] to declare war on Isreal and "teach hatred of Isreal in our schools." British experts say the radio station is located outside of Cairo.

Edward R. Murrow: June 8, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The Soviet note inviting Chancellor Adenauer to Moscow to normalize diplomatic and trade relations is not surprising. It had been anticipated. It came somewhat sooner than had been expected, which goes to show that the Soviet campaign to prevent the re-armament of Germany on the side of the West is in high gear. What deserves to attract more attention about the note than its timing is its contents. It starts with a cold-blooded misinterpretation of history, goes on to make a rather crass threat of total destruction, and contains the incredible statement that East Germany is free from Soviet interference.

The misinterpretation of history is in the paragraph that reads: "Historical experience teaches us that the preservation and consolidation of peace in Europe depends to a large extent on the existence of normal and good relations between the Soviet and German peoples." That might pass as a bland truism if it were not for the memory of what happened the very last time friendly relations were established between the two countries. It brought the non-agression pact signed by Ribbentrop and the present Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. IN 1939 Presumably Molotov drafted this paragraph. At any rate he approved of it. Yet, as well as anyone living, he knows that

the peace of Europe was not preserved and consolidated by that treaty, and that it freed Hitler's hands to launch what became the worst war of all times, and it was meant to ~~free them.~~ produce that war.

The threat of destruction in the note was made in connection with the charge that plans are afoot in what it calls "certain aggressive circles" to set Germany and the Soviet Union in opposition to each other. "The bringing to fruition of these plans" it says, "would inescapably make Germany a battlefield and lead to its annihilation. Such a war on the territory of Germany, with modern weapons of mass destruction," the note continues, "would be even more cruel and devastating than all the past wars. We must not allow events to develop along this path." This, of course, is an undisguised warning to West Germany not to join the Western defense system.

The lie about the independence of East Germany is in the statement that relations with this territory "are developing" (~~and I quote~~) "on the firm basis of equality rights and non-interference into the internal affairs." Aside from the fact that the Soviet army keeps greater forces in East Germany than all the other Eastern satellites combined, the present East German regime derives none of its powers from the people, was set up and is maintained in power by the Soviet government, and is generally recognized to

be even less independent than other satellite governments.

However, it is significant that the note should state the contrary. For since the Khrushchev-Bulganin mission of repentance to Belgrade, Soviet policy is on a new tack. The visit to Belgrade was a repudiation of the Cominform which had excommunicated Tito. So the official demise of the Cominform is to be expected. One recalls how the Comintern was dismantled with a great fanfare when the Soviet Union became an ally in World War Two. Later its functions were publicly resumed by the Cominform. Now something new is being rigged up to take over the functions of the Cominform.

Walter Ulbricht, head of the puppet government of East Germany, coming back from the last Warsaw conference, told his followers that a new consultative political committee for common planning and action is to be set up for all Communist states from East Germany to China. He indicated that the days of Soviet domination of the satellites were over, and that the Soviet Union was to be no more than first among equals. And that is precisely what the note to Bonn was saying. Some day soon, the new disguise may be introduced in which the Kremlin will continue to control Communist parties and their policies in foreign lands. But it hasn't been introduced yet, and the statement in the note about Soviet non-interference in East

Germany reads like a joke.

The most persuasive feature in the note was its promise to increase trade with the Soviet Union. This maturally makes the proposed visit to Moscow quite tempting to German industrialists and labor. The note also mentions the importance of German unification, but without saying on what terms it could come about. It did not propose outright that Dr. Adenauer should come to Moscow to negotiate unification. The Kremlin knows that Dr. Adenauer is not at liberty to do that. Unification is a subject reserved by the three Western Powers for their own direct negotiation with the Soviet Union. Dr. Adenauer is not even free to conclude a peace treaty. But he has no limitation on his right to establish diplomatic relations and extend trade.

The invitation aroused enormous interest in Western capitals. In Bonn itself the government responded to it cordially, as it had to do. It couldn't very well reject a gesture so ostentatiously friendly. Both Washington and London assumed that Bonn would accept the invitation, though the actual visit to Moscow is not expected before the Big Four meeting at the summit. Both capitals expressed faith that Dr. Adenauer could be trusted to uphold his relations with the West. President Eisenhower gave

him a specially hearty endorsement in his news conference.

The Russian note was clever and utterly cynical. But apparently it has been recognized in Western capitals as what it is.

The Russians in their note to Germany mangled recent history. Cicero said a long time ago: "The first law is that the historian shall never dare to set down what is false; the second, that he shall never dare to conceal the truth; the third, that there shall be no suspicion in his work of either favoritism or prejudice.

Goodnight and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President said today: he has the utmost confidence that West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer will stand by the western world in any dealings with Moscow. The President has the utmost faith in Adenauer..believes he's one of the world's great statesmen..and feels Moscow's invitation to establish diplatic relations with West Germany was "a logical gesture."

The West German government says it welcomes the invitation..hopes it will lead to the establishment of diplomatic trade and cultural relations with Moscow. The problem must be examined. And three of the German political parties are urging their chancellor to accept the invitation. I'd like to review this Soviet move in a few minutes.

At his news conference today the President again explained his views toward the proposed Big Four meeting. He doesn't expect too much. But he hopes the meeting may open up new approaches to settling international differences.

Mr. Eisenhower also called on the House to remove an anti-segregation amentment which has blocked action on a bill to strengthen our military reserves. Mr. Eisenhower says the bill is vital.."more essential than ever for our security". The anti-segregation amendment would bar the enlistment of men in any National Guard or reserve unit that practises racial segregation.

The President again complimented Welfare Secretary Hobby on her policy of "caution and safety" in connection with the anti-polio vaccine. And he told reporters "there was a little something lacking" in early tests of the vaccine made by drug firms.

But later in the day, the Senate shouted its approval of a one dollar an hour minimum wage..25 cents more than the present minimum.

The Atomic Energy Commission, with the President's approval, says it is going to step-up its production of nuclear weapons to add to "a wide variety" of stockpiled arms. The commission wants another 271-million dollars for atomic weapons in the new fiscal year. And it has requested another 134 million to develop atomic power plants for aircraft, navy surface vessels and peacetime power plants.

Foreign Aid Chief Stassen told a House committee that we should continue "a moderate, limited program" of economic assistance to Yugoslavia. He said Marshal Tito's country "remains firmly independent of the Cominform. The Amdinistration has asked for forty and a half million dollars for Tito..aside from military aid.

Some 58-thousand C.I.O. auto workers remained away from their jobs today. About13thousand were engaged in unouthorized stoppages at Ford plants. And 45-thousand General Motors employees were on wildcat strikes. Union President Reuther called on the men to go back to work. He said they were sabotiging "national negotiations" with General Motors. The Ford contract was signed today.

The Air Force today filed court martial charges against Captain Raymond Wool, former procurement official. He's denied accepting a 50-thousand dollar bribe from a Chicago navy hat maker. The hat maker, Harry Lev, told a Senate committee today he sent 576 pounds of a very special smoked sturgeon to 38 military and civilian officials. But he said these were not gifts. As he explained it: "In my mind, a gift is something a person wears."

Democratic Senator Lehman charged today that the President "belatedly" asked for changes in the Refugee Relief Act after the firing of Edward Corsi focused attention on the program's failure.

In London today, Queen Elizabeth designated Roger Bannister, the first man to run the mile in less than four minutes, and Actor Alec Guinness to be commanders in the Order of the British Empire.

Striking British railroad men and officials of the National Railway had their first meeting today and expressed "mutual confidence" in each other. The seamen's strike continues and steamship officials say more then 2-thousand Americans who had booked passage to Europe have had to change their plans

And the powerful "Voice of the Arab" radio today called on Arab nations to ceclare war on Israel and "teach hatred of Israel in our schools". British experts say the radio station is located outside of Cairo.

The Soviet note inviting Chancellor Adenauer to Moscow to normalize diplamatic and trade relations is not surprising. It had been anticipated. It came somawhat sooner than had been expected, which goes to show that the Soviet campaign to prevent the re-armament of Germany on the side of the West is in high gear. What deserves to attract more attention about the note than its timing is its contents. It starts with a cold-blooded misinterpretation of history, goes on to make a rather crass threat of total destruction, and contains the incredible statement that East Germany is free from Soviet interference.

The misinterpretation of history is in the paragraph that reads: "Historical experience teaches us that the preservation and consolidation of peace in Europe depends to a large extent on the existence of normal and good relations between the Soviet and German peoples." That might pass as a bland truism if it were not for the memory of what happened the very last time friendly relations were established between the two countries. It brought the non-aggression pact signed by Ribbentrop and the present Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov in 1939. Presumably Molotov drafted this paragraph. At any rate he approved of it. Yet, as well as anyone livin , he knows that the peace of

Europe was not preserved and consolidated by that treaty, and that it freed Hitler's hands to launch what became the worst war of all times, and it was meant to produce that war.

The threat of destruction in the note was made in connection with the charge that plans are afoot in what it calls "certain aggressive circles" to set Germany and the Soviet Union in opposition to each other. "The bringing to fruition of these plans" it says, "would unescapably make Germany a battlefield and lead to its annihilation. Such a war on the territory of Germany, with modern weapons of mass destruction, " the note continues, "would be even more cruel and devastating than all the past wars. We must not allow events to develop along this path." This of course, is an undisguised warning to West Germany not to join the Western defense system.

The lie about the independence of East Germany is in the statement that relations with this territory "are developing" "on the firm basis of equality rights and non-interference into the internal affairs." aside from the fact that the Soviet army keeps greater forces in East Germany than all the other Eastern satellites combined, the present East German regime derives none of its powers from the people, was set up and is maintained in power by the Soviet government, and is generally recognized to be even less independent than other satellite governments.

However, it is significant that the note should state the contrary. For since the Khruschev-Bulganin mission of repentance to Belgrade, Soviet policy is on a new tack. The visit to Belgrade was a repudiation of the Cominform which had exommuunicated Tito. So the official demise of the Cominform is to be expected. One recalls how the Comintern was dismantled with a great fanfare when the Soviet Union became an ally in World War Two. Later its functions were publicly resumed by the Cominform. Now something new is being rigged up to take over the functions of the Cominform.

Walter Ulbricht, head of the puppet government of East Germany, coming back from the last Warsaw conference, told his followers that a new consultative political committee for common planning and action is to be set up for all Communist states from East Germany to China. He indicated that the days of Soviet domination of the sattelites were over, and that the Soviet Union was to be no more than first among equals. And that is precisely what the note to Bonn was saying. Some day soon, the new disguise may be introduced in which the Kremlin will continue to control Communist parties and their policies in foreign lands. But it hasn't been introduced yet, and the statement in the note about Soviet non-interference in East Germany reads like a joke.

The most persuasive feature in the note was its promise to increase trade with the Soviet Union. This naturally makes the proposed visit to Moscow quite tempting to German industrialists and labor. The note also mentions the importance of German unification, but without saying on what terms it could come about. It did not propose outright that Dr. Adenauer should come to Moscow to negotiate unification. The Kremlin knows that Dr. Adenauer is not at liberty to do that. Unification is a subject reserved by the three Western powers for their own direct negotiation with the Soviet Union. Dr. Adenauer is not even free to conclude a peace treaty. But he has no limitation on his right to establish diplomatic relations and extend trade.

The invitation aroused enormous interest in Western capitals. In Bonn itself the government responded to it cordially, as it had to do. It couldn't very well reject a gesture so ostentatiously friendly. Both Washington and London assumed that Bonn would accept the invitation, though the actual visit to Moscow is not expected before the Big Four meeting at the summit. Both captials expressed faith that Dr. Adenauer could be trusted to uphold his relations with the West. President Eisenhower gave him a specially hearty endorsement in his news conference.

The Russian note was clever and utterly cynical. But apparently it has been recognized in Western capitals as what it is.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians in their note to Germany mangled recent history. Cicero said a long time ago: "The first law is that the historian shall never dare to ~~set~~ down what is false; the second, that he shall never dare to conceal the truth; the third, that there shall be no suspicion in his work of either favoritism or prejudice."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday June 9, 1955.

This is the news:

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer is willing to talk about diplomatic relations with the leaders of the Soviet Union. But a government spokesman says: the meeting cannot be held for several weeks...it will not necessarily be in Moscow..and it must be preceeded by a low-level exchange of views to determine what the spokesman calls "appropriate circumstances."

The Russian press today is printing a great deal of MATERIAL on Moscow's invitation to Adenauer. Both Pravda and Izvestia devoted whole pages to the story and reports of foreign reaction, (even though India's Prime Minister Nehru is now visiting Moscow.) The Soviet radio, too, is expressing intense interest in what West Germany is going to do. (I'd like to discuss this story in a few minutes.)

Soviet Premier Bulganin says he hopes that Russia and India can "ease the tension " near Formosa. At a Kremlin dinner honoring Nehru the Indian prime minister said, among other things: He has sensed a strong desire and yearning for peace by the Russian people..there has been a decrease in world tension in the last few months, although

suspicion lingers. Nehru thinks the Soviet Union has done much to lessen tensions. He TOLD THE RUSSIANS HE hopes "your hand stretched out for peace will be held by others."

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, in Paris on his way through to the United Nations meeting in San Frasisco, conferred today with French leaders. French Premier Faure says: the conversation was agreeable. He thinks the invitation to Adenauer to visit Moscow is the most recent evidence that the diplomatic thaw is continuing. Faure says Molotov indicated Russia is willing to hold the Big Four meeting at Geneva on July 18th.

In London, British Prime Minister Eden says he hopes this meeting will be "only the first of a series." Eden reported "a definite improvement in the international situation" to his Parliament.

And Queen Elizabeth, opening the Parliament, predicted "fruitful negotistions" with Russia. AND She pledged that Britain will work for peace in Formosa.

Labor Leader Atlee today accused Prime Minister Eden of mishandling the British railroad strike. He charged that Eden had

"put forward a new doctrine" in saying no negotiations can take place, until the strikers return to work. Eden denied the charge..pointed out that discussions with the strikers are in progress right now.

In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles has appointed Pierce J. Gerety, to be in charge of the refugee program. Gerety is a 41-year-old Connecticut lawyer...general counsel of the Civil Service Commission..,and formerly headed a board that looked into loyalty cases among Americans working for the United Nations. The President has told Gerety to "make the reufugee program succeed." Gerety will work under Scott McCloud, the state department's security chief. But he'll be completely responsible for the refugee program.

General Motors said today, that it will close twenty plants across the country tomorrow..leaving 60-thousand workers without jobs. G.M. says this is necessary because of a shortage of parts, resulting from wildcat strikes by members of the Auto Workers union, who have been protesting a delay in G.M. contract negotiations.

The government has ordered a drastic shake-up and expansion, of the group that has been handling the Salk anti-polio vaccine. A special division is being set up to check the safety of the shots.

Democratic Representative Powell of New York says he will not retreat "one inch" from his anti-segregation amendment to the [redacted] administration's military reserves bill. The President yesterday called the amendment "extraneous." But Powell says he's going to offer a similar anti-segregation amendment to a school construction bill if it comes before the House.

Harry Lev, a wealthy Chicago cap maker, today refused to return to the government 30-thousand dollars he is supposed to have made by packaging uniform hats two to a box, instead of one to a box.

A Senate committee today heard Financier Robert R. Young describe what he called "the cleverest deal in my financial history." It concerned the way two texans, Clinton Murchison and Sid Richardson, bought 800-thousand shares of New York Central stock for 20-million dollars. Senator Lehman said the two men did not put up any of their own money. Young insisted they actually risked the full 20-million.

Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, said today that the Administration "will never involve American youth in a futile and avoidable conflict." But--he said "we resolutely continue to reject policies ~~mar~~ both of weakeness and vaccilation."

Edward R. Murrow: June 9, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The first reaction to the invitation of Chancellor Adenauer to come to Moscow was to recognize that the Kremlin was timing its hand very cleverly. Today a second reaction can be reported. It is that the invitation, whatever else it means, is a victory for Dr. Adenauer. This reaction is to be noted - for quite different reasons - both in Bonn and in Paris. In Paris it produced a hasty and unexpected official reception for Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. He was passing through Paris on his way to the United Nations anniversary in San Francisco. He was spending the night there and nobody thought of his presence as an opportunity to transact important diplomatic business. Then came the news of the Soviet note to Bonn. As quick as a flash, the French Foreign Office went into action to improvise an official luncheon for this noon, so that Premier Faure and Foreign Minister Pinay could talk with the visitor. What the French had long feared had come to pass, so David Schoenbrun reported from Paris. A sovereign Germany, free to re-arm, was emerging as the dominant continental power, and it had become imperative for the French to find a new foreign policy. This deeply pessimistic opinion wasn't being proclaimed in public, but it accounted for the luncheon with Molotov, and the perceptive Soviet diplomat no doubt recognized the fact.

In Bonn, the first response to the note had been one of extreme caution, since anyone could see that the Kremlin was trying to lure Germany away from its new Western ties. The second response was to see why it was happening. It was pretty generally recognized that it came about because Dr. Adenauer had been able to carry through his policy of integration with the West. Dick Hottelet cables from Bonn that for years the opposition in West Germany had been fighting the tie-in with the West, arguing, as Moscow argued, that once the Paris accords were ratified there would be no more talk of unification. But now, just because the accords are ratified, Germany has received this invitation, with mention of unification and an offer of trade, and received it months earlier than anyone had expected. So now the Germans generally are saying that not only was Dr. Adenauer right, but his line of loyalty to the West must be held, since that might produce greater Soviet concessions.

But if the Germans feel their power is rising, they still appreciate that they need to be careful. They must avoid the slightest hint that they would make a separate deal with Moscow. They must not recognize the East German regime, and they must make it clear that in receiving Soviet recognition they are not accepting their present boundaries as final. That

is, the ties with the West must remain, but the way to future concessions must be left open. So Dr. Adenauer is moving with gingerly care. There are to be preliminary contacts with the Russians, which will not even start till after ~~his~~ Adenauer's visit to Washington. Only when a limited and acceptable agenda is arranged will he go to Moscow. But he will then go quite gladly. He has repeatedly said he looked forward to normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. When he gets them, he will have put one more silver cup on his shelf.

But it is not only Germany's strategic position that is good. The Kremlin has great strategic advantages, and they consist of more than being able to time moves nicely. It is a position of strength to be able to make a separate approach to any state from which something is wanted. The West, for its part, has to remain a chorus. Its governments do not dare to move singly, for that would wreck the unity on which ultimate success depends. But the Kremlin could go after Austria (by inviting another Chancellor to Moscow), then woo Jugoslavia, open negotiations with Japan, and now prepare for separate talks with West Germany. Nor is the Kremlin alone in using this method. Chou En-lai at Bandung personally saw delegation after delegation and offered each one separately some desired benefit. That is the

way to keep the initiative. It is a way the Western foreign offices are unable to use.

One more theory about the Moscow invitation to Bonn should be mentioned. It is that it indicates a readiness to do business with the Bonn government apart from East Germany; in other words, the Soviet Union will not insist on a fusion of the two Germanys before making concessions. That is in line with the belief that Moscow is planning for a German confederation, as distinct from a federation like the United States, and that it will ultimately negotiate unification only on this basis. That would leave East Germany intact as a member, and so assure the Communists a foothold in a united Germany. This, of course, is precisely what Dr. Adenauer is committed to resist.

So it would seem that unification is a long way off. And if this is to be the way the cold war is to end, its place would be taken by something just about as unsettling, an unmakeable peace.

Despatches from world capitals make it clear that there's a lot of negotiating and conferring ahead. And history gives much support to what Lord Chesterfield once said: "A man of sense may be in haste, but can never be in a hurry, because he knows that whatever he does in a hurry he must necessarily do very ill." And Aaron Burr counselled: "Move slowly; never negotiate in a hurry."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer is willing to talk about diplomatic relations with the leaders of the Soviet Union. But a government spokesman says: the meeting cannot be held for several weeks..it will not necessarily be in Moscow. And it must be preceded by a low-level exchange of views to determine what the spokesman calls "appropriate circumstances."

The Russian press today is printing a great deal of material on Moscow's invitation to Adenauer. Both Pravda and Izvestia devoted whole pages to the story and reports of foreign reaction (even though India's Prime Minister Nehru is now visiting Moscow.) The Soviet radio, too, is expressing intense interest in what West Germany is going to do. (I'd like to discuss this story in a few minutes.)

Soviet Premier Bulganin says he hopes that Russia and India can "ease the tension" near Formosa. At a Kremlin dinner honoring Nehru the Indian Prime Minister said, among other things: he has sensed a strong desire and yearning for peace by the Russian people..there has been a decrease in world tension in the last few months, althoughsuspicion lingers. Nehru thinks the Soviet Union has done much to lessen tensions. He told the Russians he hopes "your hand stretched out for peace will be held by others."

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, in Paris on his was through to the United Nations meeting in San Francisco, conferred today with French leaders. French Premier Faure says: the conversation was agreeable. He thinks the invitation to Adenauer to visit Moscow is the most recent evidence that the diplomatic thaw is continuing. Faure says Molotvv indicated Russia is willing to hold the Big Four meeting at Geneva on July 18th.

In London, British Prime Minister Eden says he hopes this meeting will be "only the first of a series." Eden reported "a definite improvement in the international situation" to his Parliament.

And Queen Elizabeth, opening the Parliament, predicted "fruitful negotiations" with Russia and she pledged that Britain will work for peace in Formosa.

Labor Leader Atlee today accused Prime Minister Eden of mishandling the British railroad strike. He charged that Eden had "Put forward a new doctrine" in saying no negotiations can take place until the strikers return to work. Eden denied the charge..pointed out that disucssions with the strikers are in progress right now.

In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles has appointed Pierce J. Gerety to be in charge of the refugee program. Gerety is a 41-year-old Connecticut lawyer..general counsel for the Civil Service Commission, and formerly headed a board that looked into loyalty cases among Americans working for the United Nations. The President has told Gerety to "make the refugee program succeed." Gerety will work under Scott McCleod, the state department's security chief. But he'll be completely responsible for the refugee program.

General Motors said today that it will close twenty plants across the country tomorrow..leaving 60-thousand workers without jobs. G.M. says this is necessary because of a shortage of parts resulting from wildcat strikes by members of the Auto Workers Union who have been protesting a delay in G.M. contract negotiations.

The Government has ordered a drastic shake-up and expansion of the group that has been handling the Salk anti-polio vaccine. A special division is being set up to check the safety of the shots.

Democratic Representative Powell of New York says he will not retreat "one inch" from his anti-segregation amendment to the administration's military reserves bill. The President yesterday called the amendment "extraneous". But Powell says he's going to offer a similar anti-segregation amendment to a school construction bill it it comes before the House.

Harry Lev, a wealthy Chicago cap maker, today refused to return to the government 30-thousand dollars he is supposed to mave made by packaging uniform hats two to a box, instead of one to a box.

A Senate committee today heard Financier Robert R. Young describe what he called "the cleverest deal in my financial history." It concerned the way two Texans, Clinton Murchison and Sid Richardson, bought 800-thousand shares of New York Central stock for 20-million dollars. Senator Lehman said the two men did not put up any of their own monyy. Young insisted they actually risked the full 20-million.

Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, said today that the Administration "will involve American youth in a futile and avoidable conflict." But--he said "we resolutely continue to reject policies both of weakness and vaccilation."

The first reaction to the invitation of Chancellor Adenauer to come to Moscow was to recognize that the Kremlin was timing its hand very cleverly. Today a second reaction can be reported. It is that the invitation, whatever else it means, is a victory for Dr. Adenauer. This reaction is to be noted-for quite different reasons - both in Bonn and Paris. In Paris it produced a hasty and unexpected official reception for Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. He was passing thorugh Paris on his way to the United Nations anniversary in San Francisco. He was spending the night there and nobody thought of his presence an as opportunity to transact important diplomatic business. Then

came the news of the Soviet note to Bonn. As quick as a flash, the French Foreign Office went into action to improvise an official luncheon for this noon, so that Premier Faure and Foreign Minister Pinay could talk with the visitor. That the French had long feared had come to pass, so David Schoenbrun reported from Paris. A Soverign Germany, free to re-arm, was emerging as the dominant continental power, and it had become imperatvie for the French to find a new foreign policy. This deeply pessimistic opinion wasn't being proclaimed in public, but it accounted for the luncheon with Molotov, and the perspective Soviet diplomat no doubt recognized the fact.

In Bonn, the first response to the note had been one of extreme caution, since anyone could see that the Kremlin was trying to lure Germany away from its new Western ties. The second response was to see why it was happening. It was pretty generally recognized that it came about because Dr. Adenauer had been fighting the tie-in with the West, arguing, as Moscow argues, that once the Paris accords were ratified, there would be no more talk of unification. But now, just because the accords are ratified, Germany has received this invitation, with mentions of unification and an offer of trade, and recieved it months earlier than anyone had expected. So now the Germans generally are sayint that not only was Dr. Adenauer right, but his line of loyalty to the must be held, since that might produce greater Soviet concessions.

But if the Germans feel their power is rising, they still appreciate that they need to be careful. They must avoid the slightest hint that they would makd a separate deal with Moscow. They must not recognize the East Germas. regime, and they must make it clear that in receiving Soviet recognition, they are not accepting their present boundaries as final. That is, the ties with the West must remain, but the way to future concessions must be left open. So. Dr. Adenauer is moving with gingerly care. There are to be premiminary contacts with the Russians, which will not even start till after Anenauer's

visit to Washintton. Only when a limited and acceptable agenda is arranged will he go to Moscow. But he will then go quite gladly. He has repeatedly said he looked forward to normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. When he gets them, he will have to put one more silver cup on his shelf.

But it is not only Germany's strategic position that is good. The Kremlin has great strategic advantages, and they consist of more than being able to time moves nicely. It is a position of strength to be able to make a separate approach to any state from which something is wanted. The West, for its part, has to remain a chorus. Its governments do not dare to move singly, for that would wreck the unity on which ultimate success depends. But the Kremlin could go after Austria (by inviting another Chancellor to Moscow), then woo Jugoslavia, open negotiations with Japan, and now prepare for separate talks with West Germany. Nor is the Kremlin alone in using this method. Chou En-lai at Bandung personally saw delegation after delegation and offered each one separately some desired benefit. That is the way to keep the initiative. It is a way the Western foreign offices are unable to use.

One more theory about the Moscow invitation to Bonn should be mentioned. It is that it indicates a readiness to do business with the Bonn governmnnt apart from East Germany; in other words, the Soviet Union will not insist on a fusion of the two Germanys before making concessions. That is in line with the belief that Moscow is planning for a German confederation, as distinct from a federation like the United States, and it will ultimately negotiate unification only on this basis. That would leave East Germany intact as a member and so assure the Communists a foothold in a United Germany. This, of course, is precisely what Dr. Adenaure is committed to resist.

So it would seem that unification is a long way off. And if this is to be the way the cold war is to end, its place would be taken by something just

about as unsettling, and unmakeable as peace.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Dispatches from world capitals make it clear that there's a lot of negotiating and conferring ahead. And history give such support to what Lord Chesteriield once said: "A man of sense may be in haste, but he can never be in a hurry, because he knows that whatever he does in a hurry he must necessarily do very ill." And Aaron Burr counselled: "Move slowly; never negotiate in a hurry."

Good night and good luck.

Friday June 10, 1955

This is the news:

Public health officials say six scientists are being assigned to keep a continuous on-the-spot check of all six manufacturers of the Salk anti-polio vaccine. And Surgeon General Sheele says there is "good reason to believe" that science will be able to use the theory behind the Salk vaccine to develop weapons against a number of other diseases..such as the common cold, influenza, virus pneumonia, [redacted] and measeles. Dr. Sheele refused to get into an argument with Basil O'Connor, head of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

2..

[redacted]

[redacted],

O'CONNOR says there's more to be told "of what actually has been transpiring" in the polio vaccine situation. He issued a statement noting that he has not yet received a copy of the government report released this morning. But from press reports he concludes: "They do not indicate that the report throws any light on the Cutter situation, which has been the cause of any difficulties that have arisen." O'Connor calls this report "the Public Health Service version" and notes that the public has not yet heard Dr. Jonas Salk's version.

In the report, DOCTOR [redacted] Scheele says, among other things: the major blame FOR the breakdown in the mass program was the incompatibility of mass production methods with the original Salk formula. He says the answer on the Cutter vaccine is not yet available. At the same time Dr. Scheele again expressed confidence in the vaccine.

The President today signed a bill approving an average eight per cent pay increase for a half million postal workers. Postmaster General Summerfield says the raises will be paid in checks for the period beginning June 16th..the retroactive feature will be handed out on July 15.

The House appropriations committee today denied the President's request for six and a half million dollars for the Dixon-Yates project. Instead it allotted the money to a new power plant for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

David McDONALD, the president of the C.I.O. Steelworkers, is reported to have told union negotiators in Pittsrbugh that the Steel industry is expected to offer the union a seven and a half cents an hour wage increase. The union is asking for "a substantial increase." And McDonald is reported to have said the union will reject a seven and a half cents offer.

The Department of agriculture today set 1956 wheat price supports at $1.81 a bushel..the lowest dollar support level since 1946. And Democrats immediately accused Secretary of Agriculture Benson of trying to destroy the farm program.

Secretary of State Dulles today told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that we are ready to help Austria re-arm within the limits allowed by its new peace treaty. Under the treaty Austria is allowed to build as large AN army as she likes..but without atomic weapons or other weapons of mass destruction.

General Gruenther, commander of the North Atlantic Treaty forces, said in Washington today: the west is militarily strong enough "as of today" to defeat any possible Soviet aggression. He made it clear that he considers western superiority in long range airpower the decisive factor at the moment. He does not contend that we can win a war with airpower alone. General Grunther notes that the Russians are making a major effort to develop their airpower.

The State Department says the western big three foreign ministers will meet with West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer here in New York next Friday.

And West Germany's Upper House today balked at the first re-armament laws..and sent them back to the Lower House with a request for "clarification." Among other things the Upper House wants to know how the democratic rights of future soldiers will be protected.. and how Parliament is to be sure of controlling the military.

The Atomic Energy Commission today agreed to sell the Swiss government the first nuclear research reactor it has ever offered for sale to a foreign government.

And in Moscow, former premier Malenkov told western

5

reporters the Soviet Union expects to have m large atomic power plants in operation within a year. Malenkov talked "informally" after an Indian embassy party honoring the visiting Prime Minister Nehru. And Communist Boss Krushev also talked "informally"..telling reporters "there are no points of discord" seperating India and Russia. ~~He added: "And there will be no such points." Last night Premier Bulganin called for an alliance with India and Red China to eliminate tension in the Formosa area.~~

A Chinese Nationalist news agency says the Chinese Communists have given the Russians permission to establish an advanced Soviet air base at Shanghai.

~~The British Transport Commission has made no progress in settling the railway strike. And striking dock workers say their strike is still going on.~~

Edward R. Murrow: June 10, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

As a person who does considerable flying in the course of his work, this reporter may have more than a normal interest in news of progress in civial aviation. This past week has been unusual for that kind of news, and it is news of developments that ultimately will affect everyone. The Douglas Aircraft Company announced that it will build a jet transport with a speed of 550 miles an hour, to be available to airlines in 1959. It will fly New York to Paris in six-and-a-half hours, New York to Los Angeles in four-and-a-half hours. And American Airlines announced that it had ordered 35 turbo-prop transports from Lockheed for delivery in 1958. Already Boeing has a transport similar to the new Douglas that has made a hundred test flights, and this jet transport, if government orders allow, will be available for commercial use in 1958.

What these announcements signify is that in about five years aviation will start the change-over to jet and turbo-propulsion, in what promises to be the greatest revolution since the introduction of the piston engine. And while this will touch only that part of the population that travels by air, it is going to affect everybody on the face of the earth in some way. For it will shrink still further the distances between nations, a fact that increases the compulsion to peace. And it also will shrink distances

within countries, with untold benefits to those with inadequate internal communications, as in most of Asia, Africa and South America.

The new planes, whether straight jets or turbo-props, are going to be tremendously fast, but this speed isn't necessarily going to cost more. (It may even be cheaper.) The new Douglas jet is to be from fifteen to twenty percent both faster and more economical than the D.C.-7. A British Viscount, the pioneer turbo-prop, cruises at 320 miles an hour, and a pay load on its European routes is sixteen passengers. It is a comfortable plane, free of the vibrations from piston engines, and somewhat quieter. A turbo-prop is a true jet plane, in which the force of the jet passes through a turbine that turns the propellers. The power plant is much smaller and simpler than a piston engine, so the planes are both lighter and faster. The Viscount has a relatively small range, about fifteen hundred miles. The new Douglas jet will fly 6,200 miles under favorable conditions, while the turbo-props ordered by American Airlines will have a range of two thousand miles.

The word "turbo" is going to interest car owners as well as the flying public. The turbo-jet power plant for cars is far along toward practical and economical use. Ten years from now turbo-cars may well be in mass production, and a revolution will be beginning on the roads, similar to the

one that is to start five years earlier in the skies. The intense competition of the motor industry may bring it even sooner.

Turbo cars won't do much to shrink world distances, and WONT have the social consequences of the new planes. The automobile has already had, and goes on having, its social impact, and the turbo principle won't add much to it. But cars should be lighter, roomier and more economical. An article in this week's Colliers tells how Chrysler, General Motors, Ford and Studebaker-Packard are feverishly and secretly developing the turbo-car. The turbine power unit in its present stage already is more economical at forty miles an hour than the piston engine, but it still costs too much at lower speeds. The advantages of the turbo-car will be the lighter engine, lower fuel costs, smoother riding without vibration, simpler driving mechanism, cheaper maintenance, and in the end, probably a cheaper car.

So both the aeroplane and the automobile are hurtling toward a revolution. However, that does not mean that piston-driven planes and cars are not to be improved. Douglas, which has the fastest passenger plane at 365 miles an hour - the D.C.-7 - is bringing out a D.C.7-C, with slightly slower speed but with a non-stop range of five thousand miles. This will be able to fly Los Angeles to Denmark, over the Arctic route, with only one stop

in 19 hours, a trip now taking 24. Lockheed is putting out a successor to its "Super-Connie" that will carry 9,600 gallons of fuel, hop the Atlantic non-stop and develop a cruising speed of 350 miles an hour. The medium-size Convair, which has most to fear from competition with the British turbo-prop, is coming out with a plane that flies 300 miles an hour. All these new models are to be quieter and more comfortable than their predecessors.

Two turbo-props already are flying out of New York on the Trans-Canadian Airlines. They make all told five flights a day to Toronto. Capitol Airlines startled the American aviation industry when it went to England to buy sixty turbo-props. These Viscounts go into service in August. Other companies have plans to acquire turbo-props. Thus Eastern has announced it will buy one hundred when it can get the kind of plane it needs, and it expects to take first delivery in 1958.

So man's desire to get to places in a hurry is being served with astonishing enterprise. What we - or anyone - will do with all the time that is to be saved is not for the turbo-makers to say. That calls for a different kind of enterprise and a still greater talent, than is to be found in the department of jets and turbo-props.

The scientists and engineers who are designing and developing these new aircraft and automobiles, are proceeding on the premise so ably stated by Francis Bacon, who said: "If a man will begin with certainties, he will end with doubts. But if he will be content to begin with doubts, he shall end in certainty."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

As a person who does considerable flying in the course of his work, this reporter may have more than a normal interest in news of progress in civil aviation. This past week has been unusual for that kind of news, and it is news of developments that ultimately will affect everyone. The Douglas Aircraft Company announced that it will build a jet transport with a speed of 550 miles an hour, to be avilable to airlines in 1959. It will fly NewYork to Paris in 6½ hours, Newyork to LosAngeles in 4½ hours. And American Airlines announced that it had ordered 35 turbo-prop transports from Lockheeds for delivery in 1958. Already Boeing has a transport similar to the new Douglas that has made a hundred test flights, and the jet transport, if government orders allow, will be available for commercial use in 1958.

¶ What these announcements signify is that in about five years aviation will start the changeover to jet and turbo-prop propulsion, in what promises to be the greatest revolution since the introduction of the piston engine. And while this will touch only that part of the population that travels by air, it is going to affect everybody on the face of the earth in some way. For it will shrink still further the distances between nations, a fact that increases the compulsion to peace. And it also will shrink distances

within countries, with untold benefits to those with inadequate internal communications, as in most of Asia, Africa and South America.

The new planes, whether straight jets or turboprops, are going to be tremendo. fast, but this speed isn't necessarily going to cost more. It may even be cheaper. The new Douglas jet is to be from 15 to 20 percent both faster and more economical than the DC 7. A British Viscount, the pioneer turbo-prop cruises at 320 miles an hour, and a pay load on its European routes is sixteen passengers. It is a comfortable plane, free of the vibrations from piston engines, and somewhat quieter. A turbo-prop is a true jet plane, in which the force of the jet passes through a turbine that turns the propellers. The power plant is much smaller and simpler than a piston engine, so the planes are both lighter and faster. The Viscount has a relatively small range, about 1,500 miles. The new Douglas jet will fly 6,200 miles under favorable conditions, while the turboprops ordered by American Airlines will have a range of 2,000 miles.

The word "turbo" is not going to interest car owners as well as the flying public. ~~It is a word of the future for car owners too.~~ The turbo-jet power plant for cars is far along toward preactical and economical use. Ten years from now turbo-cars may well be in mass production, and a

revolution will be beginning ~~on the roads~~ similar to the one that ~~started~~ started five years earlier ~~before~~ in the skies. The intense competition of the motor industry may bring it even sooner. Turbo cars won't do much to shrink world distances and so have the social consequences of the new planes. The automobile has already had and goes on having its social impact, and the turbo principle won't add much to it. But ~~the~~ cars should be lighter, roomier and more economical. An article in this week's Colliers tells how ~~the~~ Chrysler, General Motors, Ford and Studebaker-Packard all are feverishly and secretly developing the turbo-car. The turbine power unit ~~already~~ in its present stage is more economical at 40 miles an hour than the piston engine, but it still costs too much at lower speeds. The advantages of the ~~turbine~~ turbo-car will be the lighter engine, lower fuel costs, smoother riding without vibration, simpler driving mechanism, cheaper maintenance, and in the end, probably a cheaper car.

¶ So both the aeroplane and the automobile are hurtling ~~headlong~~ toward a revolution. However, that does not mean that piston-driven planes and cars are not to be improved. Douglas, ~~that~~ which has the fastest passenger plane at 365 miles an hour, the DC 7, is bringing out a DC 7-C, with slightly slower speed but

with a non-stop range of 5,000 miles, ~~as great as the British Comet.~~ This will be able to fly Los Angeles to Denmark, over the Arctic route, with only one stop in 19 hours, a trip now taking 24. Lockheed is putting out a successor to its "Super-Connie" that will carry 9,600 gallons of fuel, hop the Atlantic non-stop and develop a cruising speed of 350 miles an hour. The medium-size Convair, which has most to fear from competition with the British turboprop, is coming out with a plane that flies 300 miles an hour. All these new models are to be quieter and more comfortable than their predecessors.

¶ Two turboprops already are flying out of New York on the Trans-Canadian Airlines. They make all told five flights a day to Toronto. Capitol Airlines startled the American aviation industry when it went to England to buy sixty turbo-props. These Viscounts gointo service in August. ~~They are well adaped to the shorter runs and special requirements of this line.~~ Other companies have plans to acquire turboprops. Thus Eastern has announced it will buy onehundred when it can get the kind of plane it needs and it expects to take first delivery in 1958.

¶ So man's desire to get to places in a hurry is being served with astonishing enterprise. ~~Ame[illegible]~~

~~they did not originate the jet revolution, which is owed more to the Germans and British. But everyone can enjoy its fruits.~~ (Americans more than others may) What we--or anyone--will do with all the time that will be saved is not for the turbo-makers to say. That calls for a different kind of enterprise and a still greater talent than is to be found in the department of jets and turboprops.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Public Health officials say six scientists are being assigned to keep a continuous on-the-spot check of all six manufacturers of the Salk anti-polio vaccine. And Surgeon General Scheele says there is "good reason to believe" that science will be able to use the theory behind the Salk vaccine to develope weapons against a number of other diseases..such as the common cold, influenza, virus pneumonia, and measels. Dr. Scheele refused to get into an argument with Basil O'Connor, head of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. O'Connor says there's more to be told "of what actually has been transpiring" in the polio vaccine situation. He issued a statement noting that he has not yet received a copy of the government report released this morning. But from press reports he concludes: "They do not indicate that the report throws any light on the Cutter situation, which has been the cause of any difficulties that have arisen." O'Connor calls this report "the Public Health Servise version." and notes that the public has not yet heard Dr. Dr. Jonas Salk's version.

In the report, Doctor Scheele says, among other things: the major blame for the breakdown in the mass program was the incompatibility of mass production methods with the original Salk formula. He says the answer on the Cutter vaccine is not yet available. At the same time Dr. Scheele again axpressed confidence in the vaccine.

The President today signed a bill approving an average eight per cent pay increase for a half million postal workers. Postmaster General Summerfield says the raises will be paid in checks for the period beginning June 16th.. the retroactive feature will he handed out on July 15.

The House apporpriations committee today denied the President's request for six and a half million dollars for the Dixon-Yates project. Instead it allotted the money to a new power plant for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

David McDonald, the president of the C.I.O. Steelworkers, is reported to have told union negotiators in Pittsburgh, that the Steel industry is expected to offer the union a seven and a half cents an hour wage increase. The union is asking for "a substantial increase." And McDonald is reported to have said the union will reject a seven and a half cents offer.

The Department of agriculture today set 1956 wheat price supports at $1.81 a bushel..the lowest dollar support level since 1946. And democrats immediately accused Secretary of Agriculture Benson of trying to destroy the farm program.

Secretary of State Dulles today told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that we are ready to help Austria re-arm within the limits allowed by its new peace treaty. Under the treaty Austria is allowed to build as large an army as she likes ..but without atomic weapons or other weapons of mass destruction.

General Gruenther, commander of the North Atlantic Treaty forces, said in Washington today: the west is militarily strong enough "as of today" to defeat any possible Soviet aggression. He made it clear that he considers western superiority in long range air power alone. General Gruenther notes that the Russians are making a major effort to develop their airpower.

The State Department says the western big three foreign ministers will meet with West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer here in New York next Friday.

And West Germany's Upper House today balked at the first re-armament laws ...and sent them back to the Lower House with a request for "clarification." Among other things the Upper House wants to know how the democratic rights of future soldiers will be protected..and how Parliament is to be sure of

controlling the military.

The Atomic Energy Commission today agreed to sell the Swiss government the first nuclear research reactor it has ever offered for sale to a foreign government.

And in Moscow, former premier Malenkov told western reporters the Soviet Union expects to have a large atomic power plants in operation within a year. Malenkov talked "informally" after an Indian embassy party honoring the visiting Prime Minister Nehru. And Communist Boss Kruschev also talked "informally" telling reporters "there are no points of discord" separating India and Russia.

A Chinese Nationalist news agency says the Chinese Communists have given the Russians permission to establish an advanced Soviet air base at Shanghai.

As a person who does considerable flying in the course of his work, this reporter may have more than a normal interest in news of progress in civil aviation. This past week has been unusual for that kind of news, and it is news of development that ultimately will affect everyone. The Douglas Aircraft Comany announced that it will build a jet transport with a speed of 550 miles an hour, to be available to airlines in 1959. It will fly New York to Paris in six-and-a-half hours, New York to Los Angeles, in four-and-a-half hours. And American Airlines announced that it had ordered 35 turbo-prop transports from Lockheed for delivery in 1958. Already Boeing has a transport similar to the new Douglas that has made a hundred test flights, and this jet transport, if government orders allow, will be available for commercial use in 1958.

What these announcements signify is that in about five years aviation will start the change-over to jet and turbo-propulsion, in what promises to be the greatest revolution since the introduction of the piston engine. And while this will touch only that part of the population that travels by air, it is going to affect everybody on the face of the earth in some way. For

it will shrink still further the distances between nations, a fact that increases the compulsion to peace. And it also will shrink distances within countries, withuntold benefits to those with inadequate internal communications, as in most of Asia, Africa and South America.

The new planes, whether straight jets of turbo-props, are going to be tremendously fast, but this speed isn't necessarily going to cost more. (It may even be cheaper.) The New Douglas jet is to be from fifteen to twenty percent faster and more economical than the D.C.-7. A British Viscount the pioneer turbo-prop, cruises at 320 miles an hour, and a pay load on its European routes is sixteen passengers. It is a comfortable plane, free of the vibrations from piston engines, and somewhat quieter. A turbo-prop is a true jet plane, in which the force of the jet passes through a turbine that turns the propellers. The power plant is much smaller and simpler than a piston engine, so tha planes are both lighter and faster. The Viscount has a relatively small range, about fifteen hundred miles. The new Douglas jet will fly 6,200 miles under favorable conditions, while the turbo-props ordered by American Airlines will have a range of two thousand miles.

The word "turbo" is going to interest car owners as well as the flying public. The turbo-jet power plant for cars is far along toward practical and economical use. Ten years from now turbo-cars may well be in mass production, and a revolution will be beginning on the roads, similar to the one that is to start five years earlier in the skies. The intense competition of the motor industry may bring it even sooner.

Turbo cars won't do much to shrink the world distances, and won't have the social consequences of the new planes. The automobile has already had, and goes on having, its social impact, and the turbo principle won't add much to it. But cars should be lighter, roomier, and more economical. An article

in this week's Colliers tells how Chrysler, General Motors, Ford and Studebaker-Packsrd are feverishly and secretly developing the turbo-car. The turbine power unit in its present state already is more economical at forty miles an hour then the piston engine, but it still costs too much at lower speeds. The advantages of the turbo-car will be the lighter engine, lower fuel costs, smoother riding without vibration, simpler driving mechanism, cheaper maintenance, and in the end, probably a cheaper car.

So both the aeroplane and the automobile are hurtling toward a revolution. However, that does not mean that piston-driven planes and cars are not to be improved. Douglas, which has the fastest passenger plane at 365 miles an hour - the D.C.7- is bringing out th D.C.7-C, with slightly slower speed but with a non-stop range of five thousand miles. This will be able to fly Lon Angeles to Denmark, over the Artic route, with only one stop, in 19 hours, a trip now taking 24. Lockheed is putting out a successor to its "Super - Connie" that will carry 9,600 gallons of fuel, hop the Atlantic non-stop and develop a cruising speed of 350 miles an hour. The medium -size Convair, which has most to fear from competition with the British turbo-- prop is coming out with a plane that flies 300 miles an hour. All these new models are to be quieter and more comfortable than their predecessors.

Two turbo-props already are flying out of New York on the Trans-Canadian Airlines. They make all told five flights a day to Toronto. Capitol Airlines startled the American aviation industry when it went ot England to buy sixty turbo-props. These Viscounts go into service in August. Other companies have plans to acquire turbo-props. Thus Eastern has announced it will buy one hundred when it can get the kind of plane it needs, and it expects to take first delivery in 1958.

So man's desire to get to places in a hurry is being served with astonishing enterprises. What we-or anyone- will do with all the time that is to be saved is not for the turbo-makers to say. That calls for a different kind of enterprise and a still greater talent, than is to be found in the department of jets and turbo-props..

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The scientists and engineers who are designing and developing these new aircraft and automobiles, are proceeding on the premise so ably stated by Francis Bacon, who said: "If a man will begin w th certainties, he will end with doubts. But if he will be content to begin with doubts, he shall end in certainty."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday June 13, 1955

This is the news:

The Russians today formally agreed to the western proposal for a Big Four meeting in Geneva on July 18th. But in an official announcement and a news dispatch in the government-controlled Tass agency they made it clear: they would like the meeting to run longer than the three or four days mentioned by the West..and they do not feel that the status of East European Communists or the role of international communism should be considered at the meeting. The Soviet view is that the meeting should be devoted to "lessen international tensions."

The Soviet press statement accused Secretary of State Dulles of trying to set conditions for the conference that would handicap "it." [redacted] AND THE RUSSIANS says if Mr. Dulles wants to discuss international Communism, the [redacted] might want to discuss International Capitalism.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer arrived in Washington today. He told reporters: "My countrymen are convinced that a close and loyal partnership with the peoples of the Free World is the best means of maintaining peace and freedom." He said the West Germans consider the recently ratified Atlantic Pact Alliance with the west as the best means of reunifying Germany in freedom.

Adlai Stevenson said today that at the forthcoming Big Four conference "our role is to keep our hopes high but our heads clear." He said we must honestly and dispassionately consider every suggestion. We should "look for the bases of agreement and be willing to take some reasonable chances." He added: "To want peace is to want compromise." [redacted]

In Detroit today, General Motors and the C.I.O. auto workers agreed on a contract parallelling the one the union won from Ford last week. It includes the same guaranteed wage plan and improvements in pay, pensions, vacations and holiday. [redacted] A similar contract was given to the International Union of Electrical Workers for its 35-thousand GM employes. [redacted]

Dr. Jonas E. Salk INDICATED today that the government may have been responsible for some of the troubles with his anti-polio vaccine. He said this was because the government's original standards were not precise enough. He feels the revised standards "will preclude deviation from the procedures originally intended."

~~The Democratic Digest, a party publication, accuses the government of "mismanagement" in the polio program..calls it a muddle..and says its another symptom of the slowdown extended all along the line in the Welfare department.~~

The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee today approved the President's plan to help free nations build atomic research reactors. But the committee rejected his proposal to build an atomic powered ship and send it around the world. Chairman Holfield, California Democrat, told reporters: "We deleted the showboat."

The Senate armed services committee has tentatively approved a four-year extension of the draft. ~~No final action was taken because of the battle over the Presidential reserve bill, but it looks like the House over the segregation issue.~~

Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told a House committee today: by helping the free world to arm we are able to reduce our own active military manpower..and still maintain balanced forces on a global scale. The Admiral said the foreign military aid program is not a give-away but "an essential and realistic" act of self-interest...recognizing that no county alone can match the Communist

bloc in manpower.

General Ridgeway, who retires as army chief of staff at the end of this month, has been named chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

Democratic party leaders today formally recommended that their 1956 national convention abandon the controversial "loyalty oath." It was this oath that started the North-south party split in 1952.

A Senate elections committee has approved a bill that would set a ceiling of about 12-million dollars on campaign spending on behalf of a presidential nominee. All candidates would be personally responsible for almost all spending on their behalf. It would be a criminal offense to spend money for a candidate without his approval.

The Hoover Commission has called on the President to enforce reforms in what it calls "wasteful" property management practises of the government. The Commission says this is costing taxpayers money and diverting revenue from states and cities.

There was new street fighting in Beunos Aires today.. before the Metropolitan Cathedral where 23 persons were injured in week-end rioting between supporters of the government and the Roman Catholic church. NO ONE WAS HURT.

In singapore, 15-thousand workers stayed away from their jobs in a Communist-backed strike. And the British government had no progress to report on the 16-day railroad strike in Great Britain.

The United Nations Mixed armistice commission today found Egypt guilty of a "flagrant violation" of the armistice agreement..attacking an Isreali truck southeast of Gaza.

Edward R. Murrow: June 13, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

With the arrival of Chancellor Adenauer in Washington today, diplomacy opened its most important term of activity since the war. To put the schedule consecutively, Dr. Adenauer's arrival will be followed almost at once by that of Krishna Menon, special representative of India's Prime Minister Nehru. That means talks at the White House and State Department on his recent visit to Peiping, and the problem of negotiating with Communist China. Then comes a meeting of the Big Three foreign ministers in New York, later in the week, with Dr. Adenauer sitting in with Secretary Dulles, Mr. McMillan of Britain and Monsieur Pinay of France. This is in preparation for the meeting of the three Western ministers with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov in San Francisco next week. On that occasion, ~~the date and place of the conference at the summit will be settled. Presumably the date is July 18 and the place Geneva. Some important~~ an effort made will be to reach an agreement on the agenda for the "summit meeting."

But while these matters are occupying the Big Four foreign ministers at San Francisco, the anniversary of the United Nations will have brought together a great array of foreign ministers. Where so many powerful leaders are congregated, a great deal of diplomatic business can be begun. For

example, Mr. Molotov is bringing with him several Far Eastern experts. It is just possible that he may want their advice on including the Far East on the agenda for the meeting at the summit. But it is far more likely that they are being brought along to establish contacts at San Francisco with visiting ministers from the Far East. It may be that the Kremlin sees in San Francisco the chance to draw even with Communist China, after Chou En-lai's remarkable successes in separate meetings with so many foreign ministers at Bandung. XXX

As to the meeting at the summit, outright failure now hardly seems possible. For the Big Four hardly would meet simply to declare bankruptcy. So the news will be how much possibility of agreement is seen for negotiations that will follow at the foreign minister level and even lower. The top men will decide little more than the direction and the scope of the negotiations.

As a preparation for a preparation, the Western Powers have been holding meetings in Washington at the level just below the foreign ministers. They have made an appraisal of Soviet policy for the benefit of the Foreign Ministers when they meet in New York. The British and French ambassadors sat down with top experts of the State Department and the National Security Council. The analysis is reported to have shown a prevailing belief that

the prime objectives of Soviet policy continue to be to divide the West, detach smaller countries from Western leadership, and get American military forces withdrawn from Europe and from forward bases.

To quote an adage by Dr. Adenauer: "The Russians only change their policy when it no longer is meeting with success." That is to say that the change of Kremlin policy is a new search for an unfound success; it is not a change of heart. But that is not to suggest that the Kremlin will not pay a price for the success. If it is going to win away adherents of the West it will have to make attractive offers. And in East Germany today the Communists show signs of alarm that they are to be the price paid for West Germany's detachment. Soviet spokesmen talked disparagingly about the puppet regime in East Germany to West German correspondents now visiting Moscow. One high Soviet official admitted that the Communists might be beaten in a genuinely free election in East Germany. Deputy Foreign Minister Semyenov told a West German correspondent that West Germany, with its 45,000,000 population, was very well situated to gain political ascendancy over East Germany, so long as it pursued a policy of peace. And the Soviet news organ in Berlin yesterday attacked sharply those who accuse the Soviet Union of wishing to maintain the partition of Germany, and went on to

write hundreds of words on the coming Moscow-Bonn negotiations without even mentioning the East German regime.

The London Observer said yesterday that all recent Russian moves seem to suggest that their main proposals will aim at a mainly military ~~detente~~ stand still, at regional limitation of armaments, and a phased withdrawal of the forces of the big powers from the center of Europe. Other British sources predict that if an outright sacrifice of East Germany does not prove to be enough to buy the withdrawal of United States forces, the Kremlin might raise the ante. They suggest that Moscow might propose adding Czechoslovakia and Hungary to the proposed great neutral buffer area, comprising a united Germany and Jugoslavia. They would not let the two satellites desert to the West, but would envisage their enjoying the same status as Jugoslavia. That is, they would continue to be Communist, and the West would be assured of normal relations so long as their foreign offices were independent, like Tito's, and they could do business with the West like him. By such an offer the Kremlin would have to pull its own army out of these countries. Maybe Secretary Dulles had an inkling of such a possibility when he said we would raise the issue of the satellites at the summit.

The series of diplomatic conferences about to take place should serve to remind us all that in matters of international politics, anything can happen. Perhaps Alexander Pope had some good advice to offer when he said: "Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed." And in a more optimistic vein, Robert Louis Stevenson suggested: "To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labor."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Russians today formally agreed to the western proposal for a Big Four meeting in Geneva on July 18th. But in an official announcement and a news dispatch in the government-controlled Tass agency, they made it clear: they would like the meeting to run longer than the three or four days mentioned by the West and they do not feel that the status of East European Communists or the role of international Communism should be considered at the meeting. The Soviet view is that the meeting should be devoted to "lessen international tensions" .

The Soviet Press statement accused Secretary of State Dulles of trying to set conditions for the conference that would handicap it. And the Russians say if Mr. Dulles wants to discuss Cimmunism, they might discuss Capitalism.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer arrived in Washington today. He told reporters: "My countrymen are convinced that a close and loyal partnership with the peoples of the Free World is the best means of maintaining peace and freedom." He said the West Germans consider the recently ratified Atlantic Pact Alliance with the West as the best means of reunifying Germany in freedom.

Adlai Stevenson said today that at the forthcoming Big Four conference "our role is to keep our hopes high but our heads clear." He said we must honestly and dispassionately consider every suggestion. We should "look for the bases of agreement and be willing to take some reasonalbe chances." He added: To want peace is to want compromise."

In Detroit today, General Motors and the C.I.O. auto workers agreed on a contract parallelling the one the union won from Ford last week. It includes the same guaranteed wage plan and improvements in pay, pessions, vacations

and holidays. A similar contract was given to the international Union of Electrical Workers for its 35 thousand GM emoloyees.

Dr. Jonas Salk indicated today that the government may have been responsible for some of the troubles with this anti-polio vaccine. He said this was because the government's original standards were not precise enough. He feels the revised standards "will preclude deviation from the procedures originally intended."

The joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee today approved the President's plan to help free nations build atomic research reactors. But the committee rejected his proposal to build an atomic powered ship and send it around the world. Chariman Holfield, California Democrat, told reporters: "We deleted the showboat."

The Senate armed services committee has tentatively approved a four year extension of the draft

Admiral Radoford chairman of the joint cheifs of staff, told a House committee today: by helping the free world to arm we are able to reduce our own active military manpower and st ll maintain balanced forces on a global scale. The Admiral said the foreign military aid program is not a give-away but "an essential and realistic" act of self-interest..recognizing that no country alone can match the Communist bloc in manpower.

General Ridgeway, who retires as army chief of staff at the end of this month, had been named chairman of the board of Trustees of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

Democratic party leaders today formally recommended that their 1956 national convention abandon the controversial "loyalty oath". It was this oath that started the North-South party split in 1952.

A Senate elections committee has approved a bill that would set a ceiling of about 12-million dollars an campaign spending on behalf of a presidential nominee. All candidates would be personally responsible for almost all spending on their behalf. It would be a criminal offense to spend money for a candidate without his approval.

The Hoover Commission has called on the President to enforce reforms in what it calls "wasteful property management practices of the government." The Commission says this is costing taxpayers money and diverting revenue from states and cities.

There was new street fighting in Buenos Aires today..before the Metropolitan Cathedral where 23 persons were injured in week-end rioting between supporters of the government and the Roman Catholic Church. No one was hurt.

In Singapore, 15-thousand workers stayed away from their jobs in a Communist-backed strike. And the British government has no progress to report on the 16-day railroad strike in Great Britain.

The United Nations mixed armistice commission today found Egypt guilty of a "flagrant violation" of the armistice agreement..attacking an Israeli truck southeast of Gaza.

With the arrival of the Chancellor Adenauer in Washington today, diplomacy opened its most important term of activity since the war. To put the schedule consecutively, Dr. Adenauer's arrival will be followed almost at once b that of Krishna Menon, special representative of India's Prime Minister Nehru. That means talks at the White House and State Department on his recent visit to Peiping, and the problem of negotiating with Communist China Then comes a meeting with the Big Three foreign ministers in New York, later in the week, with Dr. Adenauer sittin in with Secretary Dulles. Mr. McMillan of Britain and Monsiour Pinay of France. This is in preparation for the

meeting of the three Western ministers with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov in San Francisco next week. On that occasion an effort will be made to reach an agreement on the agenda for the "summit meeting".

But while these matters are occupying the Big Four foreign ministers at San Francisco, the anniversary of the United Nations will have brought together a great array of foreign ministers. Where so many powerful leaders are congregated, a great deal of diplomatic business can be begun. For example, Mr. Molotov is bringing with him several Eastern experts. It is just possible that he may want their advice on including the Far East on the agenda for the meeting at the summit. But it is a far more likely that they are being brought along to establish contacts at San Francisco with visiting ministers from the Far East. It may be that the Kremlin sees in San Francisco the chance to draw even with Communist China, after Chou en-Lai's remarkable successes in separate meetings with so many foreign ministers at Bandung.

As to the meeting at the summit, outright failure now hardly seems possible. For the Big Four hardly would meet simply to declare bankruptcy. So the news will be how much possibility of agreement is seen for negotiations that will follow at the foreign minister level and even lower. The top men will decide little more than the direction and the scope of the negotiations.

As a preparation for a preparation, the Western Powers have been holding meetings in Washington at the level just below the foreign ministers. They have made an appraisal of Soviet policy for the benefit of the Foreign Ministers when they meet in New York. The British and French ambassadors sat down with top experts of the State Department and the National Security Council. The analysis is reported to have shown a prevailing belief that the prime objectives of Soviet policy continue to be to divide the West, detatch smaller countries from Western leadership, and get American military forces withdrawn from Europe and forward bases.

To quote an adage by Dr. Adenauer:"The Russians only change their policy when it no longer is meeting with success." That is to say that the change of Kremlin policy is a new search for an unfound success; it is not a change of heart. But that is not to suggest that the Kremlin will not pay a price for the success. It it is going to win away adherents of the West it will have to make attractive offers. And in East Germany today the Communists show signs of alarm that they are to be the price paid for West Germany's detachment. Soviet spokesmen talked disparagingly about the puppet regime in East Germany to West German correspondents now visiting Moscow. One high Soviet official admitted that the Communists might be beaten in a genuinely free election in East Germany. Deputy Foreign Minister Semyenov told a West German correspondent that the West Germany , with its 45,000,000 population, was very well situated to gain political ascendancy over East Germany, so long as it pursued a policy of peace. And the Soviet news organ in Berlin yesterday attacked sharply those who accuse the Soviet Union of wishing to maintain the partition of Germany, and went on to write hundreds of words on the coming Moscow-Bonn negotiations without even mentioning the East German regime.

The London Observer said yesterday that all recent Russian moves seem to suggest that their main proposals will aim at a mainly military stand still, at regional limitation of armaments, and a phased withdrawal of the forces of the big powers from the center of Europe. Other British sources predict that if an outright sacrifice of East Germany does not prove to be enough, to buy the withdrawal of the United States Forces, the Kremlin might raise the ante. They suggest that Moscow might propose adding Czechoslovakia and Hungary to the proposed great neautral buffer area, comprising a united Germany and Jugo lavia. They would not let the two satellites desert to the West, but

would envisage their enjoying the same status as Jugoslavia . That is, they would continue to be Communist, and the West would be assured of normal relations so long as their Foreign offices were independent, like Tito's, and they could do business with the West like him. By such an offer the Kremlin wuld have to pull its own army out of these countries. Maybe Secretary Dulles had an inkling of such a possibility when he said we would raise the issue of the satellites at the summit.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The series of diplomatic conferences about to take place should serve to remind us all that in matters of international politics, anything can happen. Perhaps Alexander Pope had some good advice to offer when he said: "Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed." And in a more optimistic vein, Robert Louis Stevenson suggested:"To travel hopefully is a better bhing than to arrive, and the true success is to labor."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday, June 14, 1955

This is the news:

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer said today his country will honor her obligations to the free nations. West Germany will reject any Russian offer to turn a united Germany into a neutral nation in the cold war. #

As Adenauer put it to reporters in Washington: "The neutralization of Germany would in a relatively short time permit Soviet Russia to extend her power over all of western Europe." Earlier, the chancellor met with the President. The two leaders expressed their combined opinion that a neutrality role would never solve Germany's problems. Adenauer said later: the free world is about to enter a long period of negotiations with the Russians.. the free people must not become impatient, must show great discipline.

India's Krishna Mennon conferred today with the President and Vice President Nixon. He told reporters he feels Red China has opened the door for the release of eleven American flyers by releasing four flyers recently. And Mr. Nixon says Mennon is optomistic about the release of the eleven.. and a continued quiet in the Formosa area.

The Senate Foreign Relations committee has recommended ratification of the Austrian independence treaty.

And Secretary of State Dulles HAS told Representative Vorys of Ohio: a congressional move to have the United Nations brand Russia an aggressor, is not likely to succeed.. "and would be widely interpreted as an effort to prejudice" the Big Four meeting at Geneva.

A Senate committee today added 700-million dollars to a House-approved appropriation for the Air Force..."to assure us the most powerful air force in the world."

Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services committee said, after conferring with Defense Secretary Wilson, that it will not be possible to add a military reserve plan to the approved draft extension.

A House committee has recommended a flat seven and a half per cent pay increase for a million federal civil service workers. The Senate has approved a ten per cent increase.

The House has voted, 347 to 54, to extend the reciprocal trade act for three years.

The United States Court of Appeals in Washington today upheld a lower court's dismissal, of TWO COUNTS OF A perjury indictment against Owen Lattimore. The COURT split, four to four, upholding the action of District Judge Youngdahl. Lattimore was first indicted in 1952 and accused

of being a Communist "sympathizer." Judge Youngdahl threw that charge out as "osbcure" and was upheldby the ~~appellate~~ APPEALS court. Then Lattimore was indicted, among other things, on charges of being a "promoter and follower" of Communism. It was these chages that were dismissed by ~~Hmmm~~ Youngdahl and upheld by the appals court today. The government must now decide whether to appeal to the Supreme Court or try Lattimore on five OTHER perjury charges that are outstanding against him from the 1952 indictment. At one point in this case United States Attorney Rover charged that Judge Youngdahl was biased and prejudiced in favor of Lattimore. The Judge called this charge scandalous.

A Senate committee today heard Clarence E. Clarke, a suspended employe of the Small Business Administration, charge that his former boss used the government's security program as an "escape hatch" to fire employes unjsutly. Clarke made the charge against George V. McDavitt. The Small Business Administration chief, Wendell Barnes, says Clarke's testimony is "unsupported"..that ~~hmm~~ Clarke didn't understand the security program or the ~~way~~ WAY it operates.

Democratic Senator Hill of Alabama today demanded that the government make a statement on the safety of the Salk anti-polio vaccince.

Surgeon General Scheele told the Senator: the vaccine "is a potent material as safe as we know how to make it." He said it is sound to use it for mass immunization even though the Public Health Service doesn't have the answer to all things abut the vaccine. During a Senate hearing on a bill to furnish free vaccine for children, Welfare Secretary Hobby said that Hill's plan to have the FEDERAL government furnish the free vaccine might lead to "socialized medicine by the back door." She said it assumes a lack of local ability or initiative to take advantage of our new public health advances. And in reference to the whole polio dispute, Mrs. Hobby said: "When the truth is known and people cease to play politics with polio, the Public Health Service will stand."

In Beunos Aires today, Argentina's General Confederation of Labor paralyzed the city with a general strike in support of President Peron's campaign against the Roman Catholic church. And the government ordered two Catholic bishops discharged from their jobs. Both were called for questioning before a federal jury. The bishops are accused of promoting disorders that involved supporters of the church and supporters of Peron. The government claims it can dismiss the bishops under a law which makes the Catholic Church the state religion of Argentina.

Great Britain's 17-day-old railroad strike ended today with the British Transport Commission promising to name an impartial referee to hear the strikers claims for higher pay.

Edward R. Murrow: June 14, 1955. 7:45 p.m.

When the Tass News Agency spells out what it calls "the really urgent problems of international affairs," it certain that the Kremlin ordered it to do so. It did this yesterday in connection with the note accepting Geneva and July 18 as place and date of the so-called meeting of the Big Four at the summit. Tass carried a long statement criticizing Secretary Dulles for what it called "diverting attention" from these really urgent problems, and then went on to specify them.

It named four: the reduction of national armaments, along with the prohibition of nuclear weapons; the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe; the safeguarding of peace and security in Asia and the Far East; and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations." It then added an "et cetera", and it is striking that the whole of the German problem was relegated to the rank of an et cetera.

It is noteworthy that of four subjects specified, two are Asian and only two are European. The emphasis on Asia should make the activities in this country of the Indian emissary of Prime Minister Nehru, Mr. Krishna Menon, more understandable.

Mr. Krishna Menon was credited at the Bandung Conference with having

done as much as anyone to persuade Communist China's premier Chou En-lai to offer to negotiate with the United States a settlement of the Formosa question. Later, at Chou's suggestion, he went to Peiping to advise on the problem, and after his return he announced the coming release of some of the imprisoned American airmen. Mr. Nehru was able before that announcement to inform President Eisenhower by cable that it was coming, and he received a cordial and grateful cable in reply from the President.

Persons close to Dag Hammerskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations, have been annoyed that India took, or was given, credit for the release of the airmen. He had worked for it much longer than Krishna Menon, and he was bringing pressure to bear on Peiping at the time of Menon's greatest activity.

Probably it needed the efforts of both to produce the result. Release of the airmen is formally a U.N. question, and since Peiping wants to win friends in the U.N. it would pay heed to Mr. Hammarskjold. But the Chinese Communists also like to work with India. At Bandung, they were ostentatiously moderate, largely through Indian influence, and it brought them an undeniable success. Moscow also recognizes that close relations with India go to create an appearance of moderation that can be exploited in marshalling

public opinion during the tough negotiations to come. That would account for the unprecedented honors heaped on Mr. Nehru last week in Moscow. Under present circumstances both Moscow and Peiping are saying and doing things to please the Indians. Obviously they want the Indians in return to exert their influence to moderate Western demands. And presumably that is what Krishna Menon is attempting in Washington.

There are clearly two conflicting policies about when and how to deal with Communist China. The Kremlin wants to do it right away at Geneva. But it can't be done there unless there is a settlement in the Formosa Straits. Secretary Dulles, for his part, wants to wait. He said last week that he thought the best way to deal with the Formosa question was to do nothing about it for a while. He does want a cease-fire in the area, but he said that a de facto cease-fire already prevails. He noted that the danger of war had receded, partly due to the Bandung conference, and remarked that some ailments are best cured by not doing too much about them.

Chou En-lai also wants negotiations to get going, and impatiently is insisting on the United States getting out of Formosa, and on the island being what he calls "liberated". It may be a sign of his impatience that Communists in Singapore are now trying to disrupt Malaya with a general

strike, just as ~~the settlement~~ Singapore gets started on its first enjoyment of self-government. It might be read as a hint that Red China can be menacing elsewhere than in Formosa.

But if Chou En-lai counts on getting Formosa soon as the result of a bargain at the summit, he is expecting more than the Kremlin. Judging by a remark of Premier Bulganin, ~~it~~ Russia has in view something much more moderate. In a toast to Mr. Nehru he said: "Let us hope that our joint efforts result in an easing of tension <u>off the East coast of China near</u> Formosa." He didn't mention Formosa, and seemed to be saying that a deal need only be made by which the coastal islands no longer can be centers of conflict.

Whatever Mr. Krishna Menon has been reporting in Washington today about Chou En-lai, it could almost be taken for granted that he was trying to promote a settlement by which the coastal islands no longer were used by Chiang Kai-shek, and for an early recognition of Peiping's right to represent the Chinese people in the U.N. For the Indian government has never made a secret of its sympathy for these particular aims of the communist regime.

In the continuing search for peace, statesmen could do worse than give some thought to these words by Henry Ward Beecher:"Men, he said, are often like knives with many blades; they know how to open one and only one; all the rest are buried in the handle, and they are no better than they would have been if they had been made with but one blade. Many men use but one or two faculties out of the score they are endowed with."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Swing 5, 30 June 24

When the Tass News Agency spells out what are "the really urgent problems of international affairs, one knows that the Kremlin ordered it to do so. It did this yesterday in connection with the note accepting Geneva and July 18 as place and date of the socalled meeting of the Big Four at the summit. Tass carried a long statement criticizing Secretary Dulles for what it called "diverting attention" from these really urgent problems, and then went on to specify them. It named four: the reduction of national armaments along with the prohibition of nuclear weapons; the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe; the safeguarding of peace and security in Asia and the Far East; and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations." It then added an "et cetera", and it is striking that the whole of the German problem was relegated to the rank of an et cetera.

~~In connection with~~ the mention of a collective security system for Europe, it can be reported that the Western powers are themselves preparing a proposal for guaranteeing all European countries, communist and non-communist, against aggression. This project is now in the hands of a working group

and the West may offer it at Geneva if the Soviet Union agrees to a phased and supervised disarmament program.

¶ It is noteworthy that of four subjects specified, two are Asian and only two are European. The emphasis on Asia should make the activities in this country of the Indian emissary of Prime Minister Nehru, Mr. Krishna Menon, more understandable.

¶ Mr. Krishna Menon was credited at the Bandung Conference with having done as much as anyone to persuade Communist China's premier Chou En-lai to offer to negotiate with the United States a settlement of the Formosa question. Later, at Chou's suggestion, he went to Peiping to advise on the problem, and after his return he announced the coming release of some of the imprisoned American airmen. Mr. Nehru was able before that announcement to inform President Eisenhower by cable that it was coming, and he received a cordial and grateful cable in reply from the President.

¶ Persons close to Dag Hammerskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations, have been annoyed that India took, or was given, credit for the release of the airmen. He had worked for it much longer than Krishna Menon, and he was bringing pressure to bear on Peiping at the time of Menon's

greatest activity.

¶ Probably it needed the efforts of both to produce the result. Release of the airmen is formally a U.N. question, and since Peiping wants to win friends in the UN it would pay heed to Mr. Hammarskjold. But the Chinese Communists also like to work with India. At Bandung, they were ostentatiously moderate, largely through Indian influence, and it brought them an undeniable success. Moscow also recognizes that close relations with India goes to create an appearance ~~atmosphere~~ of moderation that ~~which~~ can be exploited in marshalling public opinion during ~~behind~~ the tough negotiations ~~now~~ to come. That would account for the unprecedented honors heaped on Mr. Nehru last week in Moscow. ~~Only a little while ago the Soviet press was calling Mr. Nehru a lackey of the West. But~~ Under present circumstances both Moscow and Peiping are saying and doing things to please the Indians. Obviously they want the Indians in return to exert their influence to moderate Western demands. And presumably that is what Krishna Menon is ~~doing~~ attempting in Washington.

There are clearly two conflicting policies about when and how to deal with Communist China. The Kremlin wants to do it right away at Geneva.

But it can't be done there unless there is a settlement first in the Formosa Straits. Secretary Dulles, for his part, wants to wait. He said last week that he thought the best way to deal with the Formosa question was to do nothing about it for awhile. He does want a cease-fire in the area, but he said that a defacto cease-fire already prevails. He noted that the danger of war had receded, partly due to the Bandung conference, and remarked that some ailments are best cured by not doing too much about them.

Chou En-lai also wants negotiations to get going, and impatiently is insisting on the United States getting out of Formosa, and on the island being what he calls "liberated." It may be a sign of his impatience that communists in Singapore are now tring to disrupt Malaya with a general strike, just as the Settlement gets started on its first enjoyment of self-government. It might be read as a hint that Red China can be menacing elsewhere than in Formosa.

But if Chou En-lai counts on getting Formosa soon as the result of a bargain at the summit, he is expecting more than the Kremlin. Judging by a remark of Premier Bulganin, it has in view something much more moderate. In a

toast to Mr. Nehru he said: "Let us hope that our joint efforts result in an easing of tension off the East coast of China near Formosa." He didn't mention Formosa, and seemed to be saying that a deal ~~should~~ need only be made by which the coastal islands no longer ~~xxx~~ can be centers of conflict.

¶ Whatever Mr. Krishna Menon has been reporting in Washington today about Chou-En lai, it could almost be taken for granted that he was trying to ~~pushing for~~ promote a settlement by which the coastal islands no longer ~~could be~~ were used by Chiang Kai-shek, and for an early recognition of Communist China's right to represent the Chinese people in the UN. For the Indian government has never made a secret of its sympathy for these particular aims of the ~~Peiping~~ Communist regime.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer said today his country will honor her obligations to the free nations. West Germany will reject any Russian offer to turn a united Germany into a neautral nation in the cold war.

As Adenauer put it to reporters in Washington: "The neautralization of Germany would in a relatively short time permit Soviet Russia to extend her power over all of western Europe". Earlier, the chancellor met with the President. The two leaders expressed their combined opinion that a neautrality role would never solve Germany's problems. Adenauer said later: the free world is about to enter a long period of negotiations with the Russians...the free people must not become impatient, must show great discipline.

India's Krishna Menon conferred with the President, and Vice President Nixon. He told reporters he feels Red China has opened the door for the release of eleven American fluers by releasing four flyers recently. And Mr. Nixon says Mennon is optimistic about the release of the eleven..and a continued quiet in the Formosa area.

The Senate Foreign Relations committee has recommended ratification of the Austrian independence treaty.

And Secretary of State Dulles has told Representative Vorys of Ohio: a congressional move to have the United Nations brand Russia an aggressor is not likely to succeed.."and would be widely interpreted as an effert to prejudice" the Big Four meeting at Geneva.

A Senate committee today added 700-million dollars to a House approved appropriation for the Air Force.."to assure us the most powerful air force in the world."

Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services committee said after conferring with Defense Secretary Wilson that it will not be possible to add a military reserve plan to the approved draft extension.

A House committee has recommended a flat seven and a half per cent pay increase for a million federal civil service workers. The Senate has approved a ten per cent increase.

The House has voted, 347 to 54, to extend the reciprocal trade act for three years.

The United States Court of Appeals in Washington today upheld a lower court's dismissal of two counts of a perjury indictment against Owen Lattimore. The court split four to four, upholding the action of District Judge Youngdahl. Lattimore was first indicted in 1952 and accused of being a Communist "sympathizer." Judge Youngdahl threw that charge out as "obscure" and was upheld by the appeals court. Then Lattimore was indicted, among other things, on charges of being a "promoter and follower" of Communism. It was these charges that were dismissed by Youngdahl and upheld by the appeals court today. The government must not decide whether to appeal to the Supreme Court or try Lattimore on five other perjury charges that are outstanding against him from the 1952 indictment. At one point in this case United States Attorney Rover charged that Youngdahl was biased and prejudiced in favor of Lattimore. The Judge called this charge scandalous.

A Senate committee today heard Clarence E. Clarke, a suspended employee of the Small Business Administration, charge that his former boss used the government's security program as an "escape hatch" to fire employees unjustly. Clarke made the charge against George V. McDavitt. The Small Business Administration chief, Wendell Barnes, says Clarke's tesimmony is "unsupported" that Clarke didn't understand the security program or the way it operates.

Democratic Senator Hill of Alabama today demanded that the government make a statement on the safety of the Salk anti-polio vaccine. Surgeon General Scheele told the Senator: the vaccine "is a potent material as safe as we know how to make it." He said it is sound to use it for mass immunization. even though the Public Health Service doesn't have the answer to all things about the vaccine. During a Senate hearing on a bill to furnish free vaccine for children, Welfare Secretary Hobby said that Hill's plan to have the federal government furnish the free vaccine might lead to a "socialized medicine by the back door." She said it assumes a lack of local ability or initiative to take advantage of our new public health advances. And in reference to the whole polio dispute Mrs. Hobby said:"When the truth is known and people cease to play politics with polio the Public Health Service will stand.

In Buesnos Aires today, Argentina's General Confederation of Labor paralyzed the city with a federal strike in support of President Peron's campaign against the Roman Catholic Church. And the government ordered two Catholic bishops discharged from their jobs. Both were called for questioning before a federal jury. The bishops are accused of promoting disorders that involved supporters of the church and supporters of Peron. The government claims it can dismiss the bishops under a law which makes the Catholic Church the state religion of Argentina.

Great Britain's 17-day-old railroad strike ended today with the British Transport Commission promising to name an impartial referee to hear the strikers claims for higher pay.

Then the Tass News Agency spells out what it calls "the really urgent problems of international affairs.", it's certain that the Kremlin ordered it to do so. It did this yesterday in connection iith the note accepting Geneva and July 18 as place and date of the so-called meeting of the Big

Four at the summit. Tass carried a long statement criticizing Secretary Dulles for what it called "diverting attention" from these really urgent problems, and then went on to specify them.

It named four: the reduction of national armaments, along with the prohibition of nuclear weapons; the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe; the safeguarding of peace and security in Asia, and the Far East; and the restoration of legitimate rights to the People's Republic of China in the United Nations." It then added an "et cetera", and it is striking that the whole of the German problem was relegated to the rank of an et cetera.

It is noteworthy that of four subjects specified, two are Asian and only two are European. The emphasis on Asia should make the activities in this country of the Indian emissary of Prime Minister Nehru, Mr. Krishna Menon, more understandable.

Mr. Krishna Menon was credited at the Bandung Conference with having as much as anyone to persuade Communist China's premier Chou en-lai to offer to negotiate with the United States as settlement of the Formosa question Later, at Chou's suggestion, he went to Peiping to advise on the problem, and after his return he announced the coming release of some of the imprisoned American airmen. Mr. Nehru was able before that announcement to inform President Eisenhower by cable that it was coming, and he received a cordial and grateful cable in reply from the President.

Persons close to Dag Hammerskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations, have been annoyed that India took, or was given, credit for the release of the airmen. He had worked for it much longer than Krishna Menon, and he was bringing pressure to bear on Peiping at the time of Menon's greatest activity.

Probably it needed the efforts of both to produce the result. Release of the airmen is formally a U.N. question, and since Peiping wants to win friends in the U.N., it would pay heed to Mr. Hammarskjold. But the Chinese Communists also like to work with India. At Bandung, they were ostentatiously moderate, largely through Indian influence, and it brought them an undeniable success. Moscow also recognizes that close relations with India go to create an appearance of moderation that can be exploited in marshalling public opinion during the tough negotiations to come. That would account for the unprecedented honors heaped on Mr. Nehru last week in Moscow. Under thesent circumstances both Moscow and Peiping are saying and doing things to please the Indians. Obviously they want the Indians in return to exert their influence to moderate Western demands. And presumably that is what Krishna Menon is attempting in Washington.

There are clearly two conflicting policies about when and how to deal with Communist China. The Kremlin wants to do it right away at Geneva. But it can't be done there unless there is a settlement in the Formosa Straits. Secretary Dulles, for his part, wants to wait. He said last week that he thought the best way to deal with the Formosa question was to do nothing about it for a while. He does want a cease-fire in the area, but he said that a de-facto cease-fire already prevails. He noted that the danger of war had receded, partly due to the Bandung conference, and remarked that some ailments are best cured by not doing too much about them.

Chou En Lai also wants negotiations to get going, and impatiently is insisting on the United States getting out of Formosa, and on the island being what he calls "liberated". It may be a sign of his impatience that Communists in Singapore are now trying to disrupt Malaya with a general strike, just as Singapore gets started on its first enjoyment of self government. It might be read as a hint that Red China can be menacing

elsewhere than in Formosa.

But if Chou en Lai counts on getting Formosa soon as the result of a bargain at the summit, he is ecpecting more than the Kremlin. Judging by a remark of Premier Bulganin, Russia has in view something much more moderate In a toast to Mr. Nehru he sai :"Let us hope that our joint efforts result in an easing of tension off the East coast of China near Formosa." He didn't mention Formosa, and seemed to be saying that a deal need only be made by which the coastal islands no longer can be centers of conflict.

Whatever Mr. Krishna Menon has been reporting in Washington today about Chou en Lai , it could almost be taken for granted that he was trying to promote a settlement by which the coastal islands no longer were used by Chiang Kai-shek, and for an early recognition of Peiping's right to represent the Chinese people in the U.N. For the Indian government has never made a secret of its sympathy for these particular aims of the Communist regime.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In the continuing search for peace, statesmen could do worse than give some thought to these words by Henry Ward Beecher:"Men", he said, "are often like knives with many blades; they know how to open one and only one; all the rest are buried in the handle, and they are no better than they would have been if they had meen made with but one blade. Many men use but one or two faculties out of the score they are endowed with.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday, June 15, 1955

This is thenews:

Fifty-three American cities today participated in the biggest air raid test ever held. Theoretical plane dropped theoretical bombs on the big cities. And in Washington, although the Congress continued its business, 15-thousand officials scattered to secret places within a 300-mile radius. The President and about 30 of the highest government officials went to a secret "operations center." Mr. Eisenhower will remain there for three days and nights. Today, in a brief broadcast from this hide-away, the President explained that the whole purpose of the civil defense test is to make sure the government could go on without interruption in the event of a real emergency.

By coincidence, today's test came as Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was visiting New York on his way to the United Nations meeting in San Fransisco. Molotov took occassion to offer greetings to all Americans "who are in favor of lasting peace." He visited the United Nations headquarters, dropped in at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and strolled along the Hudson River.

Before Mr. Eisenhower left Washington today he pledged our unrelenting co-operation in seeking permanent peace through the atom. We

have signed agreements with Great Britain, Canada and Belgium on atomic research matters. And we agreed to exchange atomic information for mutual defense purposes with the British and Canadians.

I'd like to discuss our atomic and hydrogen bombs..and their power..in a few minutes.

Congress today approved and sent to the White House a compromise foreign trade bill..one of the key measures in the Administration's program. The bill extends the law for three years and gives the President new power to cut tarriffs.

Democratic Representative Cannon of Missouri charged today that the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract is part of an effort by private power companies to create a national power monopoly. Cannon says the private power companies have started a campaign to destroy the Tennessee Valley Authority...the Rural Electrification Administration... and municipal power systems. Republican Representative Phillipps says the Republicans are not trying to destroy T.V.A. but are "trying to help it grow up and stand on its own feet." And Republican Representative Hoffman of Michigan says residents of the Tennessee Valley are trying to get something for nothing.

The American Medical Association told Senators today that there is no emergency in the matter of making the Salk anti-polio vaccine available to children. And the A.M.A. went on record against the [redacted] plan sponsored by Democrats to pay for the innoculation of all youngsters through the age of 19.

Basil O'Connor of the National Association for Infantile Paralysis told the Senators the chief interest of his group is to : give the vaccine to as many children as possible and "thus prevent as much polio as possible with all its disastrous results."

The Federal Reserve Board reports that industrial production broke all records in May.. passing the previous peak set two years earlier. Durable goods production was "moderately below" the previous record but there was an unprecedented production of non-durable goods.

Federal Judge Bastian today fined former Republican Representative Barmblett of California 5-thousand dollars for a salary kick-back scheme. The judge sentenced him to four months to a year in jail but suspended this sentence.

The Peron government has expelled two Roman Catholic prelates. When they arrived in Rio de Janeiro they said they had been forced to leave Beunos Aires so quickly all they could take with them were the clothes they wore. They were not permitted to communicate with their superiors in Argentina (before their departure by plane for Rome. Both clergymen Deny the charges of inciting riots and other disorders. After they left, Argentine police searched hundreds of parish houses for documents to support Peron's contention that the Church inspired the week-end clashes bewteen Catholics and Peron supporters. (A high Vatican source says President Peron and "others involved" incurred automatic excommunication from the church by arresting and expelling the two prelates.)

Australia today decided to send a battallion.. perhaps a thousand men..to join the British fighting Communist-led guerrillas in Malaya. Prime Minister Menzies says these troops must not be used in relation to any civil disturbances.

The Chinese Communist radio says it has exposed a counter-revolutionary clique in Red China..connected with the Nationalist government. There were no details.

Edward R. Murrow: June 15, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Probably it is unavoidable at this point in the atomic age that nuclear weapons should keep ahead of the plans of civil defense to deal with them. # Out in Yucca Flat last month civil defense had its first experience with a non-imaginery atomic bomb. It was a lavish kind of dress rehearsal, intended to be overwhelmingly realistic. And of course any atomic explosion is awe-inspiring. But the experience at Yucca Flat was a glaring understatement. It was real, all right, but it was not a realistic exhibition of what to expect from an enemy nuclear attack, that is, unless the enemy confined himself to a small and early type of nuclear weapon.

The bomb used had an explosion-equivalent of about 30,000 tons of TNT. Don't let me appear to belittle this amount of force. It is half again as much as wiped out Hiroshima in a flash and killed up to a hundred thousand persons. But since then nuclear weapons have undergone fantastic development. The Bikini bomb of last year had a force measured in megatons - millions, not thousands, of tons of TNT. The estimate was fourteen megatons, which would make it 466 times more powerful than the explosion at Yucca Flat. So it is ~~not~~ unfair to say that whatever civil defense learned at Yucca Flat would be of limited value in coping with an up-to-date nuclear

attack.

Today many Americans may believe they were up-to-date in dealing with an imaginery hydrogen bomb. But here, too, progress in nuclear weapons has left civil defense behind. For the hydrogen bomb no longer is the last word in nuclear weapons. There is a new last word, or latest word. Actually it consists of three words, it is the fission-fusion-fission bomb. The Bikini bomb, which has been called a hydrogen bomb, was in fact a fission-fusion-fission bomb. You may recall that when it went off it not only surpassed the expectations of the physicists, it astonished them. And you know that the fall-out from the explosion covered an area far larger than had been anticipated, with tragic consequences to Japanese fishing boats.

Only now is the public being given some inkling of the new type of nuclear weapon. One can describe a hydrogen bomb as one in which a fission bomb explodes first, and in so doing generates heat enough to fuse the atoms in a special kind of hydrogen, and this causes a tremendous explosion that produces a heat as great as in the interior of the sun. But in the Bikini bomb, this hydrogen explosion wasn't the end of the story. The hydrogen core had an outside jacket made probably of the cheapest and commonest form of uranium - U-238. This form of uranium cannot produce an ordinary kind of

fission explosion. A chain reaction would only follow if it were subjected to a fantastically high energy. In the Bikini bomb precisely this fantastically high energy was produced, and it set off the uranium jacket, — the first time, one must suppose, that U-238 ever exploded on this planet. One can sum up the new MX weapon by saying that an A-bomb triggers an H-bomb, and the H-bomb triggers a U-bomb. Since U-238 is relatively cheap and plentiful, and since the size of the bomb is theoretically unlimited, the capability of destroying all life on this planet really surpasses all imagination.

According to Dr. Willard Libby, Atomic Energy Commissioner, the Bikini bomb released ten megatons of fission energy. How much fusion energy it produced he did not say. It was this statement, made in a highly technical address on June 2, that gave the first hint that a new last word had been coined in nuclear weapons.

Dr. Libby suggested as an extreme possibility that 100,000 square miles could be contaminated so seriously by a 10-megaton bomb that residents could not safely return to their homes permanently for many days. This compares with the 7,000 square miles which the AEC at first said was the area affected by the Bikini fall-out.

So today's elaborate exercises, which involved moving thousands of Washington officials to secret hide-outs, are on the verge of being obsolete. All the transferred officials might still be in a dangerously contaminated region. They would be in shelters protected from fall-out. But they would have to stay in them a long time after the explosion, as would the residents of the area.

Here in New York, today's imaginery hydrogen bomb caused three million imaginery deaths. Everyone ~~This reporter~~ would be horrified if such language were used with full realization of what it meant. Even so it is not comforting that it is not somewhat better understood. President Eisenhower understood it when he said that now there is no alternative to peace. But the public lags behind civil defense in appreciating what it means to live in the atomic age. And civil defense itself lags behind the development of nuclear weapons.

Today the hydrogen bomb may well have seemed unreal to most Americans, and many of them may confidently think it never will fall on this land. It is to be hoped that enough of them also realized that if bombs are not to fall ~~this has to be so~~, basic and unprecedented political changes must be made, which they must be prepared to support. And they must support them, not out of credulity, but out of the sheer insistence on survival.

There are always those who will say: it can't happen here. But Civilian Defense officials warn repeatedly that it can. Thomas Fuller once remarked wisely that: "a man surprised is half beaten." To forestall such a possibility, something might be gained by repeating these words by Swinburne: "Not with dreams, he said, but with blood and with iron shall a nation be moulded to last."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Probably it is unavoidable at this point in the atomic age that nuclear weapons should keep ahead of the plans of civil defense to cope with them. Out in Yucca Flat last month civil defense had its first experience with a non-imaginary atomic bomb. It was a lavish kind of dress-rehearsal, intended to be overwhelmingly realistic. And of course any atomic explosion is awe-inspiring. But the experience at Yucca Flat was a glaring under-statement. It was real, all right, but it was not a realistic exhibition of what to expect from an enemy nuclear attack, that is, unless the enemy confined himself to a small and early type of nuclear weapon. The bomb used had an explosion equivalent of about 30,000 tons of TNT. Don't let me appear to belittle this amount of force. It is half again as much as wiped out Hiroshima in a flash and killed up to a hundred thousand persons. But since then nuclear weapons have undergone fantastic development. The Bikini bomb of last year had a force measured in megatons--millions, not thousands, of tons of TNT. The estimate was 14 megatons, which would make it 466 times more powerful than the explosion at Yucca Flat.

it is not unfair to say that whatever civil defense learned at

'lat would be of limited value in coping with an uptodate

nuclear attack.

Today many Americans may believe they were uptodate in dealing with an imaginary hydrogen bomb. But here, too, progress in nuclear weapons has left civil defense behind. For the hydrogen bomb no longer is the last word in nuclear weapons. There is a new last word, or latest word. Actually it consists of three words, it is the fission-fusion-fission bomb. The Bikini bomb, which has been called a hydrogen bomb, was in fact a fission-fusion-fission bomb. You may recall that when it went off it not only surpassed the expectations of the physicists, it astonished them. And you know that the fall-out from the explosion covered an area far larger than had been anticipated with tragic consequences to Japanese fishing boats.

¶ Only now is the public being given some inkling of the new type of nuclear weapon. One can describe a hydrogen bomb as one in which a fission bomb explodes first, and in so doing generates heat enough to fuse the atoms in a special kind of hydrogen, and this causes a tremendous explosion that produces a heat as great as in the interior of the sun. But in the Bikini bomb, this hydrogen explosion wasn't nd of the story. The hydrogen core had an outside jacket made

probably of the cheapest and commonest flrm of uranium— U-238.

This form of uranium cannot produce an ordinary kind of fission explosion. A chain reaction would only follow if it were subjected to a fantastically high energy. In the Bikini bomb precisely this fantastically high energy was produced, and it set off the uranium jacket, the first time, one must suppose, that U-238 ever exploded on this planet. One can sum up the new weapon by saying that an A-bomb triggers an H-bomb and the H-bomb triggers a U-bomb. Since U-238 is relatively cheap and plentiful, and since the size of the bomb is theoretically unlimited, the capability of destroying all life on this planet really surpasses all imagination.

¶ According to Dr.Willard Libby, Atomic Energy Commissioner, the Bikini bomb released ten megatons of of fission energy. How much fusion energy it produced he did not say. It was this statement, made in a highly technical address on June 2, that gave the first hint that a new last word had been coined in nuclear weapons.

¶ Dr.Libby suggested as an extreme possibility that 100,000 square miles could be contaminated so seriously by a 10-megaton

bomb so that residents could not safely return to their homes permanently for many days. This compares with the 7,000 square miles which the AEC at first said was the area affected by the Bikini fall-out.

So today's elaborate exercises, which involved moving thousands of Washington officials to secret hide-outs, are on the verge of being obsolete. All the transferred officials might still be in a dangerously contaminated region. They would be in shelters protected from fall-out. But they would have to stay in them a long time after the explosion, as would the residents of the area.

Here in New York, today's imaginary hydrogen bomb caused three million imaginary deaths. This reporter would be horrified if such language were used with full realization of what it meant. Even so it is not comforting that it is not somewhat better understood. President Eisenhower understood it when he said that now there is no alternative to peace. But the public lags behind civil defense in appreciating what it means to live in the atomic age. And civil defense itself lags behind the development of nuclear weapons.

Today the hydrogen bomb may well have seemed unreal to most Americans, and many of them may confidently think it never will fall on this land. It is to be hoped that enough of them also realized that if this is to be so, basic and unprecedented political changes must be made, which they must be prepared to support. And they must support them, not out of credulity, but out of the sheer insistence on survival.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Fifty-three American cities today participated in the biggest air raid test ever held. Theoretical planes dropped theoretical bombs on the big cities. And in Washington, although the Congress continued its business, 15-thousand officials scattered to secret places within a 300 mile radius. The President and about 30 of the highest government officials went to a secret "operation center". Mr. Eisenhower will remainthere for three days and nights. Today in a brief broadcast from this hide-away the President explained that the whole purpose of the Civil defense test is to make sure the government could go on without interruption in the event of a real emergency.

By coincidence, today's test came as Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was visiting New York on his way to the United Nations meeting in San Francisco. Molotov took occasion to offer greetings to all Americans "who are in favor of lasting peace." He visited the United Nations headquarters, dropped in at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and strolled along the Hudson River.

Before Mr. Eisenhower left Washington today he pledged our unrelenting co-operation in seeking permanent peace through the atom. We have signed agreements with Great Britain, Canada and Belgium on atomic research matters. And we agreed to exchange atomic information for mutual defense purposes with the British and Canadians.

I'd like to discuss our atomic and hydrogen bombs ..and their power.. in a few minutes.

Congress today approved and sent to the White House a compromise foreign trade bill..one of the key measures in the Administration's program. The bill extends the law for three years and gives the President new power to cut tarriffs.

Democratic Representative Canon of Missouri charged today that the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract is part of an effort by private power companies to create a national power monopoly. Cannon says the private power companies have started a campaign to destroy the Tennessee Valley Authority.. the Rural Electrification Administration..and municiple power systems. Republecas Representative Phillipps says the Rppublicans are not trying to destroy T.V.A. but are "trying to help it grow up and stand on its own feet." And Republican Representative Hoffman of Michican says residents of the Tennessee Valley are trying to get something for nothing.

The American Medical Association told Senators today that there is no emergency in the matter of making the Salk anti-polio vaccine available to children. And the A.M.A. went on record against the plan sponsored by Democrats to pay for the innoculation of all youngsters through the age of 19.

Basil O'Connor of the National Association for Infantile Paralysis told the Senators the chief interest of his group is to : give the vaccine to as many children as possible and "thus prevent as much polio as possible with all its disasterous results."

The Federal Reserve Board reports that industrial production broke all records in May..passing the previous peak set two years earlier. Durable goods production was "moderately below" the previous record but there was an unprecedented production on non-durable goods.

Federal Judge Bastian today fined former Republican Representative Barmblett of California 5-thousand dollars for a salary kick-back scheme. The judge sentenced him to four months to a year in jail but suspended this sentence.

The Peron government has expelled two Roman Catholic prelates. When they arrived in Rio de Janerio they siad they had been forced to leave Buenos Aires so quickly all they could take with them were the clothes they wore. They were not permitted to communicate with their superiors in Argentina before their departure by plane for Rome. Both clergymen deny the charges of inciting riots and other disorders. After they left, Argentine police searched hundreds of parish houses for documents to support Peron's contention that the Church inspired the week-end clashes between Catholics and Peron supporters. (A high Vatican source says President Peron and "others involved" incurred automatic excommunication from the church by arresting and expelling the two prelates.)

Australia today decided to send a battalion ..perhaps a thousand men. . to join the British fighting Communist-led guerillas in Malaya. Prime Minister Menzies says these troops must not be used in relation to any civil disturbances. The Chinese Communist radio says it has exposed a counter-revolutionary clique in Red China ..connected with the Nationalist government. There were no details.

Probably it is unavoidable at this point in the atomic age that nuclear weapons should keep ahead of the plans of civil defense to deal with them.

Out in Yucca Flats last month civil defense had its first experience with a non-imaginary atomic bomb. It was a lavish kind of dress rehearsal, intended to be overwhelmingly realistic. And of course any atomic explosion is awe-inspiring. But the experience at Yucca Flat was a glaring understatement. It was real, all right, but it was not a realistic exhibition of what to expect from an enemy nuclear attack, that is, unless the enemy confined himself to a small and early type of nuclear waapon.

The bomb used had an explosion-equivalent of about 30,000 tons of TNT. Don't let me appear to belittle this amount of force. It is half again as much as wiped out Hiroshima in a flash and killed up to a hundred thousand persons. But since then nuclear weapons have undergone fantastic development. The Bikini bomb of last year had a force measured in megatons - millions, not thousands of tons of TNT. The estimate was fourteen megatons, which would make it 466 times more powerful than the explosion at Yucca Flats. So it is fair to say that whatever civil defense learned at Yucca Flats would be of limited value in coping with an up-to-date nuclear attack.

Today many Americans may believe they were up-to-date in dealing with an imaginary hydrogen bomb. But here, too, progress in nuclear weapons has left civil defense behind. For the hydrogen bomb no longer is the last word in nuclear weapons. There is a new last word, or latest word. Actually it consists of three words, it is the fission-fusion-fission bomb. The Bikini bomb, which has been called a hydrogen bomb, was in fact a fission-fusion-fission bomb. You may recall that when it went off it not only surpassed the expectations of the physicists, it astonished them. And you know that the fall-out from the explosion covered an area far larger than had been anticipated, with tragic consequences to Japanese fishing boats.

Only now, is the public being given some inkling of the new of nuclear weapon. One can describe a hydrogen bomb as one in which a fission bomb explodes first, and in so doing generates heat enough to fuse the atoms in a special kind of hydrogen, and this causes a tremendous explsionn that produces a heat as great as the interior of the sun. But in the Bikini bomb, this hydrogen explosion wasn't the end of the story. The hydrogen core had an outside jacket made probably of the cheapest and commonest form of uranium - U-238. This form of uranium cannot produce an ordinary kind of

fission explosion. A chain reaction would only follow if it were subjected to a fantastically high energy. In the Bikini bomb precisely this fantastically high energy was produced, and it set off the uranium jacket, the first time, one must suppose, that U-238 ever exploded on this planet. One can sum up the new weapon by saying that an A-bomb triggers an H-bomb, and the H-bomb triggers a U-bomb. Since U-238 is relatively cheap and plentiful, and since the size of the bomb is theoretically unlimited, the capability of destroying all life on this planet really surpasses all imagination.

According to Dr. Willard Libby, Atomic Energy Commissioner, the Bikini bomb released ten megatons of fission energy. How much fusion energy it produced he did not say. It was this statement, made in a highly technical address on June 2, that gave the first hint that a new last word had been coined in nuclear weapons.

Dr. Libby suggested as an extreme possiblitty that 100,000 square miles could be contaminates so seriously by a 10-megaton bomb that residents could not safely return to their homes permanently for many days. This compares with 7,000 square miles which the AEC at first said was the area affected by the Bikini fall-out.

So today's elaborate exercises, which involved moving thousands of Washington officials to secret hide-outs, are on the verge of being obsolete. All the transferred officials might still be in a dangerously contaminated region. They would be in shelters protected from fall-out. But they would have to stay in them after the explosion, as would the residents of the area.

Here in New York, today's imaginary hydrogen bomb caused three million imaginary deaths. Every one would be horrified if such language were used with full realization of that it meant. Even so it is not comforting that

it is not somewhat better understood. President Eisenhower understood it when he said that now there is no alternative to peace. But the public lags behind civil defense in appreciating what it means to live in the atomic age And civil defense itself lags behind the developement of nuclear weapons.

Today the hydrogen bomb may well have seemed unreal to most Americans, and many of them may confidently think it never will fall on this land. It is to be hoped that enough of them also realized that if bombs are not to fall , basic and unprecedented political changes must be made, which they must be prepared to support. And they must support them, not out of credulity but out of the sheer insistence on survival.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with The Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are always those who will say: it can't happen here. But Civilian Defense officials warn repeatedly that it can. Thomas Fuller once remarkedwisely that:"a man surprised is half beaten." To forestall such a possibility, something might be gained by repeating these words by Swinburne: "Not with dreams," he said, "but with blood and with iron shall a nation be moulded to last."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday, June 16, 1955

This is the news:

President Peron of Argentina says a revolt against his regime has ended with "a great quantity of dead." It started just before noon [redacted] when newspapers printed word that Peron had been excommunicated by the VATICAN. Four to six fighter planes appeared over Government House in Beunos Aires. Two of the three bombs they dropped hit their target. Peron supporters and army anti-aircraft fired at the attackers. believed to be from the navy. Then Peron supporters and anti-government partisans started hand-to-hand fighting in the streets. The government announced the revolt was being crushed. But a little after 3 p.m. when large crowds were in the Government House area more planes came over: one wave of three bombers.. a second wave of two bombers plus some light planes...at least one jet. They scored [redacted] one hit on the Government House. There were many casualties but no estimates on their number. One reporter counted a dozen bombs falling in eight minutes. At this point Peron sent tanks and gun-carriers into the area. Soldiers arrived in armored trucks and started seeking out anti-government fighters. We're told that ambulances raced through the

area all afternoon. Reporters say they saw many wounded and dead persons on the street. And tonight President Peron took to the radio to say the revolt was ended.."the planes as usual fled to Uruguay"... he acknowledged that some minor points of resistance still existed.. blamed the attack on the navy and said:"We will never forgive the infamy of our enemies." In a few minutes I'd like to review Peron's battle with the ROMAN Catholic Church in Catholic Argentina.

In this country the President spent the day at his secret headquarters and continued to keep track of results of "Operation Alert." He told reporters today that the first hours of yesterday's AIR raid drill turned up "more complications than he ever believed possible."

The President today formally asked Congress for 35-million dollars to finance his proposed program of providing free anti-polio vaccine for children unable to pay for it.

And representatives of the White House, and the State, Defense and Justice departments have issued a statement on the future of

the 21 Americans who DECIDED to stay in Communist China..at the end of the Korean war. The government says if these men want to return home, they must present themselves to American authorities. But they will later be held accountable for any "wrongful act they may have committed." There have been reports that at least two of the men..possibly eight of them . want to come home.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer told a Harvard Alumni meeting in Cambridge, Massachusetts that prospects for next month's Big Four meeting are better than at any recent cold war conference. ~~He urged the United States to take the initiative in a world-wide plan for controlled disarmament. And he warned that unless the United States and Russia agree on such a plan "the present state of conflicts short of a major war will continue."~~

Adenauer FLYS to New York for tomorrow's meeting with the American, British and French foreign ministers. Today, the Big Three ministers met to consider whether the Russians actually propose to lessen world tensions, or whether they are again engaged in a propaganda manuver. British Foreign Minister McMillan told reporters before the meeting: the Geneva conference of heads of state will give

diplomacy a new phase. He said: "In the words of Churchill jaw-jaw is better than war-war."

Senator McCarthy said today its a tragic blunder for the President to agree to meet with the Russians. He said: "The Administration is fashioning the most [illegible] world's worst defeat since the end of the second world war." He said this raises a question as to whether Mr. Eisenhower ever has really understood what the cold war involves. Republican Leader Knowland said: he is not willing to take McCarthy's defeatist position. Knowland is sure the President and Secretary of State "are going to do everything they can to protect our interests."

In the House today, Administration supporters won a major victory in the disputed Dixon-Yates power contract. The House voted [illegible] to strike out of an appropriations bill a section that earmarked six and a half millions [illegible] for the Tennessee Valley Authority to build its own steam power plant. This leaves the way clear for the Administration to proceed with its plan for private utilities to build the Dixon-Yates plant.

In 18 Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports today, some 28-thousand seaman started to quit work..to back their demand for an unemployment insurance plan, similar to that won by the C.I.O.

Auto Workers. ~~This walkout, at the peak of the biggest tourist travel year in history, involves four unions. The old contract expired at midnight.~~ Management says the unions are trying to put a premium on quitting..demanding unemployment benefits for men who voluntarily leave their jobs.

Striking seamen in Great Britain, who are demanding a guaranteed 48-hour work week and other benefits, today prevented the sailing of the Queen Mary for New York. Six other trans-Atlantic liners are tied up at Liverpool. ~~The government has started to draft some of the strikers into the military services... A government spokesman says this is "normal procedure" not an attempt to break the strike.~~

Edward R. Murrow: June 16, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Though Buenos Aires is on the verge of outright civil war, it is hard for an outsider to say just what started Juan Peron on his struggle with the Roman Catholic Church. It began in a small way. But it now swelled to a floodtide that threatens his survival as head of the state. Its origin has been ascribed to the progress being made by a small Christian Democratic party and to Peron's almost ferocious zeal to wipe out anything that might in time challenge his authority. The party was still of infant size, but that does not disprove the explanation, for Peron is violent and headstrong, and capable of taking on the Roman church.

He may have been inflamed by rumors that a deal was possible - or brewing - between military and church leaders to seize political power. Nothing has been disclosed to substantiate the rumors, but they were current in the Argentine capital.

Some observers say that Peron decided to attack the church to distract attention from rising economic difficulties and the growing corruption of his administration. This is the mustard plaster theory, that one form of local irritation makes different forms of pain more bearable. Other dictators have believed in it.

Peron in time decided to separate church and state. On May 23 he signed a bill calling a convention to amend the constitution by striking from it all references to the church. By the end of May he had abolished tax exemptions for religious institutions. By early June, religious instruction in the Argentine schools ended. The Catholics fought back with demonstrations and circulars. When Catholic newspapers were suppressed, priests read news bulletins from their pulpits. One of them threatened those who legislated against the rights of the church with excommunication.

Last week the conflict came to a head over the celebration of Corpus Cristi day. This had always been a national holiday. Peron forbade its observance as such. The church postponed its annual procession from last Thursday to Saturday, so more worshippers could take part. Peron then forbade outdoor religious demonstrations. So the procession was confined to the interior of the cathedral. However, 100,000 had gathered for the event, and knelt silently in the Plaza de Mayo (Plahsa day My-O) outside the cathedral till the ceremony concluded. Then the crowd moved slowly down the broad Avenida (Ah-ven-eeda) de Mayo (day My-O) with sounds of prayer and hymn-singing, till it reached the Federal Congress building. It expected to be attacked by the police, but Peron chose not to strike that day and that way. And the crowds ended by raising

the Argentine and Vatican flags over the Congress building. It had been the biggest religious demonstration ever seen in Argentina.

But rioting followed next day. The cathedral was pelted with stones and fruit by what seemed to be labor demonstrators, who shouted: "Long live Peron, down with the Pope!" Catholics gathered on the Cathedral steps shouting back: "Long Live Christ the King!" But they were outnumbered and had to take cover.

Peron ordered the house of every priest in the city searched for evidence that the clergy had instigated the rioting. He singled out two ~~monsignors~~ Prelates as having had the chief responsibility and ordered them dismissed, invoking an old colonial law authorizing the government to oust churchmen who fail to perform their duties.

This week the government organ, Democracia (Dem-o-crahsia), published a virulent attack on the church hierarchy. It listed Cardinal Copello (Co-Py-O), primate of Argentina, among a so-called "Who's Who in Infamy" and carried the word: "moneylender" under his picture. It charged him with importing luxury cars for re-sale in the black market.

The excommunication that now has followed the expulsion of the two monsignors applied to Peron and all his top advisors, as well as those who

put the two churchmen on the plane to Rome. According to the constitution, which is still in force, the President must be a Roman Catholic, so that Peron could not legally continue in office if he ceased to be a member of the church. Excommunication deprives him of the privilege of receiving the sacrament, but this does not seem to be enough to invoke the constitutional provision.

Peron is the first Roman Catholic ruler in modern times to have been excommunicated. When Cardinal Mindzenty was convicted in Hungary, a sweeping excommunication was decreed. But the head of the Hungarian state was a communist and not a Catholic. Dispatches from Argentina today stress that Peron still is considered a member of the Catholic church.

A substantial part of Peron's following is from the labor unions. They have undergone a treatment that has been a combination of scourge and bribery. The unions were cleansed of all independent leadership so that subservience to the regime was assured. This was carried through by the late Eva Peron. But it was accompanied by exceptional economic privileges, and the whole operation was attended by an emotional enthusiasm reminiscent of the days of Hitler's highest popularity. When today's attack on the presidential palace

was launched, the call from the government went out to the unions to take to the streets and defend PERONS ~~their~~ regime.

History has shown that a mixture of religion and politics is always explosive. Frederick Robertson reached this conclusion ~~more than a hundred years ago~~, when he noted:"Religious controversy does only harm. It destroys humble inquiry after truth and throws all the energies into an attempt to prove ourselves right - a spirit in which no man gets at truth." It's ~~pretty much~~ as Jonathan Swift said:"We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

about 550

Though Buenos Aires is seething with what seems to be outright civil war, it is hard for an outsider to say just what started Juan Peron on his struggle with the Roman Catholic church. It began in a small way. But by now it has swollen to a floodtide that threatens his survival as head of the state. Its origin has been ascribed to the progress being made by a small Christian Democratic party and to Peron's almost feriocious zeal to wipe out anything that might in time challenge his authority. The party was still of infant size, but that does not disprove the explanation, for Peron is violent and headstrong, and not incapable of taking on the Roman church.

¶ He may have been inflamed by rumors that a deal was possible--or brewing--between military and church leaders to seize political power. Nothing has been disclosed to substantiate the rumors, but they were current in the Argentine capital.

¶ Some observers say that Peron decided to attack the church to distract attention from rising economic difficulties and the growing corruption of his administration. This is the mustard plaster theory, that one form of local irritation different forms of pain

more bearable. Other dictators have believed in it.

¶ Peron in time decided to separate church and state. On May 23 he signed a bill calling a convention to amend the constitution by striking from it all references to the church. By the end of May he had abolished tax exemptions for religious institutions. By early June, religious instruction in the Argentine schools ended. The Catholics fought back with demonstrations and circulars. When Catholic newspapers were suppressed, priests read news bulletins from their pulpits. One of them threatened those who legislated against the rights of the church with excommunication.

¶ Last week the conflict came to a head over the celebration of Corpus Cristi day. This had always been a national holiday. Peron forbade its observance as such. The church postponed its annual procession from last Thursday to Saturday, so more worshippers could take part. Then Peron forbade outdoor religious demonstrations. So the procession was confined to the interior of the cathedral, However 100,000 had gathered for the event, and knelt silently in the Plaza de Mayo outside the cathedral till the ceremony concluded. Then the crowd moved slowly

down the bread Avenida de Mayo with sounds of prayer and hymn-singing, till it reached the Federal Congress building. It expected to be attacked by the police, but Peron chose not to strike that day and that way. And the crowds ended by raising the Argentine and Vatican flags over the Congress building. It has been the biggest ~~after giving the greatest~~ religious demonstration ever seen in Argentina.

But rioting followed next day. The cathedral was pelted with stones and fruit by what seemed to be labor demonstrators, who shouted "Long live Peron, down with the Pope!" Catholics gathered on the Cathedral steps shouting back "Long live Christ the King!" But they were outnumbered and had to take cover.

Peron ordered the house of every priest in the city searched for evidence that the clergy had instigated the rioting. He singled out two monsignors as having had the chief responsibility and ordered them dismissed, invoking an old colonial law authorizing the government to oust churchmen who fail to perform their duties.

This week the government organ Democracia published a virulent attack on the church hierarchy. It listed Cardinal Copello, primate of Argentina, among a so-called

"Who's Who in Infamy" and carried the word:"moneylender" under his picture. It charged him with importing luxury cars for resale in the blacm market.

The excommunication that now has followed the expulsion of the two monsignors applied to Peron and all his top advisors, as well as those who put the two churchmen on the plane to Rome. According to the constitution, which is still in force, the President must be a Roman Catholic, so that Perdon could not legally continue in office if he ceased to be a member of the church. Excommunication deprives him of the privilege of receiving the sacrament, but this does not seem to be enough to invoke the constitutional provision.

Peron is the first Roman Catholic ruler in modern times to have been excommunicated. When Cardinal Mindszenty was convicted in Hungary a sweeping excommunication was decreed. But the head of the Hungarian state was a communist and not a Catholic. Dispatches from Argentina today stress that Peron still is considered a member of the Catholic church.

A substantial part of Peron's following is from the labor unions. They have undergone a treatment that has been a combination of scourge and bribery.

The unions were cleansed of all independent leadership so that subservience to the regime was assured. This was carried through by the late Eva Peron. But it was accompanied by exceptional economic privileges, and the whole operation was attended by an emotional enthusiasm reminiscent of the days of Hitler's highest popularity. When today's attack on the presidential palace was launched the call from the government went out to the unions to take to the streets and defend their regime.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Peron of Argentina says a revolt against his regime has ended with "a great quantity of dead". It started just before noon when newspapers printed word that Peron had been excommunicated by the Vatican. Four to six fighter planes appeared over Government House in Buenos Aires. Two of the three bombs they dropped hit their target. Peron supporters and army anti-aircraft fired at the attackers..believed to be from the navy. Then Peron supporters and anti-government partisans started hand-to hand fighting in the streets. The government announced the revolt was being crushed. But a little after 3 p.m. when large crowds were in the Government House area more planes came over: one wave of three bombers..a second wave of two bombers plus some light planes..at least one jet. They scored one hit on the Government House. There were many casualties but no estimates on their number. One reporter counted a dozen bombs falling in eight minutes. At this point Peron sent tanks and gun carriers into the area. So guns arrived in armored trucks and started seeking out anti-government fighters. We're told that ambulances raced through the area all afternoon. Reporters say they saw many wounded and dead persons on the street. And tonight President Peron took to the radio to say the revolt was ended.."the planes as usall fled to Uraguay"..he acknowledged that some minor points of resistance still existed..blamed the attack on the navy and said.."We will never forgive the infamy of our enemies." In a few munutes I'd like to review Peron's battle with the Roman Catholic Church in Catholic Argentina.

In this country the President spent the day at his secret headquarters and continued to keep track of results of "Operation Alert." He told reporters

today that the first hours of yeaterday's air raid drill turned up "more complications than he ever believed possible."

The President today formally asked Congress for 35-million dollars to finance his proposed program of providing free anti-polio vaccine for children unable to pay for it.

And representatives of the White House, and the State, Defense and Justice departments have issued a statement on the future of the 21 Americans who decided to stay in Communist China..at the end of the Korean war. The government says if the men want to return home, they must present themselves to American authorities. But they will later by held accountable for any "wrongful act they man have committed." There have been reports that at least two of the men ..possibly eight of them want to come home.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer told a Harvard Alumni meeting in Cambridge, Massachusetts that prospects for the next month's Big Four meeting are better than any recent cold war conference. Adenauer flys to New York for tomorrow's meeting with the American, British and French foreign ministers. Today the Big Three ministers met to consider whether the Russians actually propose to lessen world tensions or whether they are again engaged in a propaganda maneuver. British Foreign Minister McMillan told reporters before the meeting: the Geneva conference of heads of state will give diplomacy a new phase. He said: "In the words of Chruchill jaw-jaw is better than war-war."

Senator McCarthy said today its a tragic blunder for the President to agree to meet with the Russians. He said this raises a question as to whether Mr. Eisenhower ever has really understood what the cold war involves. Republican Leader Knowland said: he is not willing to take McCarthy's defeatest position. Knowland is sure the President and Secretary of State "are going to do everything they can to protect our interests."

In the House today, Administration supporters won a major victory in the disputed Dixon-Yates power contract. The House voted to strike out of an appropriation bill a section that earmarked six and a half millions for the Tennessee Valley Authority to build its own steam power plant. This leaves the way clear for the Administration to proceed with its plan for private utilites to build the Dixon-Yates plant.

In 18 tlantic Gulf and Pacific ports today some 23-thousand seamen started to quit work..to back their demand for an unemployment insurance plan similar to that won by the C.I.O..Auto Workers Management says the unions are trying to put a premium on quitting..demanding unemployment benefits for men who voluntarily leave their jobs.

Striking seamen in Great Britain, who are demanding a guaranteed 48-hour work week and other benefits, today prevented the sailing of the Queen Mary for New York. Six other trans-Atlantic liners are tied up at Liverpool.

Though Buenos Aires is on the verge of outright civil war, it is hard for an outsider tosay just what started Juan Peron on his struggle with the Roman Catholic Church. It be an in a small way. But it swelled to a floodtide that threatens his survival has head of the state. It origin has been ascribed to the progress being made by a small Christian Democratic party and to Peron's almost ferocious zeal to wipe out anything that might in time challenge his authority. The party was still of infant size, but that does not disprove the explanation, for Peron is violent and headstrong, and capable of taking on the Roman church.

He may have been inflamed by rumors that a deal was possible - or brewing - between military and church leaders to seize political power. Nothing has been disclosed to substantiate the rumors, but they were current in the Argentine capital.

Some observers say that Peron decided to attack the church to distract attention from rising economic difficulties and the growing corruption of his administration. This is the mustard plaster theory, that one form of local irritation makes different forms of pain more bearable. Other dictators have beleived it.

Peron in time decided to separate church and state. On May 23 he signed a bill calling a convention to amend the constitution by striking from it all references to the church. By the end of May he had abolished tax exemptions for religious institutions. By early June, religious instruction in the Argentine schools ended. The Catholics fought back with demonstrations and circullars. Then Catholic newspapers were suppressed, priests read news bulletins from their pulpits. One of them threatened those who legislated against the rights of the church with excommunication.

Last week the conflict came to a head over the celebration of Corpus Christi day. This had always been a national holiday. Peron forbade its observance as such. The church postponed its annual procession from last Thursday to Saturday, so more worshippers could take part. Peron then forbade outdoor religious demonstrations. So the procession was confined to the interior of the cathederal. However, 100,000 had gathered fot the event, and knelt silently in the Plaza Mayo outside the cathereral till the ceremony had concluded. Then the crowd moved slowly down the broad Avenida de Mayo with sounds of prayer and hymn-singing, till it reached the Federal Congress building. It expected to be attacked by the police, but Peron chose not to strike that day and that way. And the crowds ended by raising the Argentine and Vatican flags over the Congress building. It had been the biggest religious demonstration ever seen in Argentina.

But rioting followed next day. The cathedral was pelted with stones and fruit b what seemed to be labor demonstrators who shouted: "Long live Peron,

down with the Pope!" Catholics gathered on the Cathederal steps shouting back:"Long Live Christ the King!" But they were outnumbered and had to take cover.

Peron ordered the house of every priest in the city searched for evidence that the clergy had instigated the rioting. He singled out two prelates as having had the chief responsibility and ordered them dismissed, invoking an old colonial law authorizing the government to oust churchmen who fail to perform their duties.

This week the government organ, Democracia, published a virulent attack on the church hierarchy. It listed Cardinal Copelly, primate of Argentina, among a so-called "Who's Who in Infamy" and carried the word: "moneylender" under his picture. It charged him with importing luxury cars for re-sale in the black market.

The excommunication that now has followed the expulsion of the two monsignors applied to Peron and all his top advisors, as well as those who put the two churchmen on the plane to Rome. According to the constitution, which is still in force, the President must be a Roman Catholic, so that Peron could not legally continue in office if he ceased to be a member of the church. Excommunication deprives him of the privilege of receiving the sacrament, but this does not seem to be enough to invoke the constitutional provision.

Peron is the first Roman Catholic ruler in modern times to have been excommunicated. When Cardinal Mindzenty was convicted in Hungary, a sweeping excommunication was decreed. But the head of the Hungarian state was a Communist, not a Catholic. Dispatches from Argentina today stress that Peron still is considered a member of the Catholic Church.

A substantial part of Peron's following is from the labor unions. They have undergone a treatment that has been a combination of scourge and bribery.

The unions were cleansed of all independent leadership so that subversivience to the regime assured. This was carried through by the late Eva Peron. But it was accompanied by exceptional economic privileges, and the whole operation was attended by an emotional enthusiasm reminiscent of the days of Hitler's highest popularity. When today's attack on the presidential palace was launched, the call from the government went out to the unions to take the streets and defend Peron's regime.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON:COMMERCIAL

MURROW: History has shown that a mixture of religion and politics is always explosive Frederick Robertson reached this conclusion when he noted:"Religious controversy does only harm. It destroys humble inquiry after truth and throws all the energies into an attempt to prove ourselves right - a spirit in which no man gets at truth." It's as Jonathan Swift said "We have just enough rel - igion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday June 17, 1955

This is the news:

Argentine Police say approximately a thousand persons are dead or wounded, as a result of yesterday's revolt in Buneos Aires. The official figures are: 156 killed..96 gravely wounded..another 750 hurt. President Peron made another radio broadcast today to break the total news blackout from his country. He blames Communists, for attacks made on churches last night. He said: "They did not even respect the religious buildings that are priceless relics of our heritage." (There are reports that seven churches were burned.) Peron says he will block any further raids on churches. And he told his 19-million people: "We are not fighting religion. I have said a thousand times that I am a Catholic, and that many of us are Catholics." He said that the people must decide, at the next election, whether to keep church and state joined, as at present, or to keep the government independent from the Catholic church.

In Uruguay, 122 Argentine naval officers, who revolted against Peron, are now being interned. They landed in 37 planes.

And in Vatican City today, Pope Pius heard a report on what's been going on in Argentina from the two prelates expelled by Peron. Then the Pope gave the Argentine hierarchy, clergy and people his

blessing. The Vatican Radio says yesterday's fighting in Beunos Aires "has profoundly upset Catholics and friends of liberty and human dignity throughout the world." The radio says "Peron follows the iniquitious path of persecutors of all times."

In Washington today the Senate overwhelmingly approved the Austrian peace treaty. The vote was 63 to 3..with Republican Senators Jenner of Indiana...Malone of Nevada and McCarthy of Wisconsin voting against it.

Here in New York the Big Three foreign ministers agreed on all procedures for the forthcoming meeting of the heads of state. Then West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer joined the meeting. An authoritative source says Adenauer made it clear that he will ask the Russians to accept such tough conditions before he agrees to visit Moscow, that he may never make the trip. ~~Adenauer is reported to want: release of 9-thousand German war prisoners.. no recognition by Moscow of the East German government and no recognition of the Oder-Neisse line as Germany's eastern frontier. Without these agreements he will not go to Moscow.~~

The President today ended his stay at the Operation Alert

headquarters. He said his deepest impression of the air raid exervise was this:"The most devout daily prayers that any of us has should be uttered in supplication that this kind of disaster never comes to the United States." The President said he derived great encouragement from the test. And he said the most important point he wanted to make was that no "extraneous matter of any kind" must block congressional action on military reserve bills. In an obvious reference to a move in the House to bar racial segregation in the reserves and the National Guard the President said:"This is no place to attach social , political or any other kind of legislation. The bills must be passed for the security and safety" of the nation.

Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson says the tests show that "America cannot be destroyed by nuclear attack." He's confident the nation can survive if it does the things necessary for survival.

Radio Moscow says the whole "operation alert" was a government scheme to intimidate the public so that more money can be spent for armaments.

Informed officials in Washington say the Russians recently expelled three American army military attaches from Moscow. There are no official details. But reports from London say the men left two weeks ago. And that both

Washington and Moscow have kept the whole thing quiet to avoid [redacted] (CREATING another public incident.

A Senate committee today voted unanimously for a thorough, bi-partisan study of the Administration's security program.

[redacted] Assistant Defense Secretary Honaman says demands for defense information ought to meet the tests of being "useful.. valuable and interesting." In an exchange of letters, J.R. Wiggins, chairman of the Freedom of Information committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, points out that there must be a difference of opinion on what these terms mean. He says: "An official inside the Defense Department is not likely to regard as 'constructive" information that discloses his own errors."

Some 5-thousand National Maritime Union members here in New York have agreed to end their strike. They've been granted an unemployment benefit system. Two smaller unions have not yet agreed on terms.

Here in New York, John Golden, the veteran theatrical producer died today. Golden, who [redacted] was 80, had made a success as an actor, song-writer, producer and stage and costume designer.

Edward R. Murrow: June 17, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Next in importance to the Big Four conference in Geneva next month, is the preparation done by the West for that conference. Three of the Big Four are allies, and they confront the fourth, one of whose objectives is to disrupt the alliance of the three. However much the three want tensions reduced in the world, the pattern of the conference has to be rigid: there must be three on one side, unless the fourth will join the three. Otherwise Western unity would be shattered, Western strength would be reduced, no tensions would be lessened, and the West would lose the conference, and perhaps the cold war.

So the talks between Secretaries Dulles, MacMillan and Pinay, that opened in New York yesterday and continued through today, have more than routine significance. They are laying the strategy for the Geneva meeting, insofar as the nature of that meeting can be foreseen. Yesterday, the three ministers examined each other's views on what brought about the conference, and what to expect at Geneva. This morning, they shared their outlooks on the substance of issues that will be raised. This afternoon they talked over the German problem with Chancellor Adenauer.

The three have a general idea of the procedure they would like to have

adopted at Geneva. They will suggest to Mr. Molotov, that the conference operate without any fixed agenda. Each of the four chiefs of state would make his statement, about what he considered the primary cause of world tensions. / It is assumed that there will be some agreement in what President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Eden and Premiers Faure and Bulganin have to say. The conference then could examine the agreed subjects one by one. The ministers yesterday did not expect the Big Four to reach any decisions, other than to determine the scope and nature of the negotiations that are to follow, at the foreign minister level. It was foreseen that Premier Bulganin would try to have Far Eastern issues discussed at Geneva, but the three prefer this to be held over for a separate conference. Obviously the plan of having no agenda at Geneva has to be accepted by the Kremlin.

Light on Soviet strategy in Geneva is not coming from Moscow, or other Soviet sources. But a piece of news was leaked yesterday by the Japanese Foreign Office, that comes as a warning signal to any who expect agreements to be easily come by, either at Geneva or in the talks to follow. / It is news of the terms of a peace treaty offered to Japan by the Soviet Union.

It will be recalled that Japan and the Soviet have no peace treaty, since the Soviet Union refused to sign the treaty the other states at war

with Japan signed, four years ago at San Francisco. For some time the Kremlin has talked about ending the state of war with Japan, which Japan was glad to do, and talks started in London a short while back. Asian countries have been watching closely, because they anticipated that the Kremlin would go to considerable lengths to lure Japan away from its close ties with the United States. The Japanese themselves felt confident that they might be offered some of their territory now held by the Soviet Union. They didn't dare to expect lower Sakhalin, but they did think they might be promised all or some of the Kuriles, and at the very least ~~Shikotan and Habomai~~ the islands, close to the coast of Hokkaido, since these were not mentioned in the Yalta agreement.

To their amazement and dismay, the Soviet Union offered next to nothing, and not a square inch of territory. The treaty is virtually the same one which Japan rejected four years ago, except that it does not limit Japan's defense forces. At that time Soviet diplomacy had not put on a new look, and the ice jam in world relationships was not presumed to be melting.

Some of the offered terms are worth repeating. There is to be a pledge of non-aggression and non-interference. Japan is to relinquish all claims to the territory now occupied by the Soviet Union. Japan would be barred

from alliances or military coalitions against any power that fought against Japan in the last war. The Japanese Foreign Office, by the way, doesn't think this stipulation necessarily applies to the security treaty with the United States. But a clause in the treaty closes the waters between Japan and Korea, as well as Japan's inland seaways, to all military craft except those of the Soviet Union and Communist China. That would prevent the United States from protecting northern Japan or going to the aid of Korea, and would make Japan a part of the Soviet military empire.

The treaty does include a few minor advantages, but it does not even mention the release of Japanese prisoners still held in the Soviet Union.

One can see why the Japanese Foreign Office leaked the terms of the treaty. The news will bring to earth a good many in Japan who have been indulging in sentimental peace talk, based on faith that the new look in Soviet diplomacy opens a new era of generosity, if only the West will go along.

The Soviet offer, to be sure, is not the final one, it is only an opening "asking bid." But it shows that Soviet diplomacy has not changed. It is tough, it plays its cards close to the chest, and sets out to get the utmost at the least possible cost. One must expect just such tough bargaining with the West at Geneva and thereafter. That no doubt is why Dr. Adenauer said

at Harvard yesterday that the negotiations may last a year, if not more.

And here is a news bulletin:

The Chinese Communist radio has just announced that an attempt was made to overthrow the government. The Communists say it was led by what's called "anti-revolutionary elements" who wanted to establish a monarchy. We are not told when this happened. We are told that some persons have been tried and sentenced to death.

Good N

International diplomacy is a delicate affair and a serious one because the stakes are so high. It is further complicated by something Emerson once referred to in these words:"Every child of the Saxon race, he said, is educated to wish to be first. It is our system; and a man often comes to measure his greatness by the regrets, envies and hatreds of his competitors."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow: June 17, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Next in importance to the Big Four conference in Geneva next month, is the preparation done by the West for that conference. Three of the Big Four are allies, and they confront the fourth, one of whose objectives is to disrupt the alliance of the three. However much the three want tensions reduced in the world, the pattern of the conference has to be rigid: there must be three on one side, unless the fourth will join the three. Otherwise Western unity would be shattered, Western strength would be reduced, no tensions would be lessened, and the West would lose the conference, and perhaps the cold war.

So the talks between Secretaries Dulles, MacMillan and Pinay, that opened in New York yesterday and continued through today, have more than routine significance. They are laying the strategy for the Geneva meeting, insofar as the nature of that meeting can be foreseen. Yesterday, the three ministers examined each other's views on what brought about the conference, and what to expect at Geneva. This morning, they shared their outlooks on the substance of issues that will be raised. This afternoon they talked over the German problem with Chancellor Adenauer.

The three have a general idea of the procedure they would like to have

adopted at Geneva. They will suggest to Mr. Molotov, that the conference operate without any fixed agenda. Each of the four chiefs of state would make his statement, about what he considered the primary cause of world tensions. It is assumed that there will be some agreement in what President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Eden and Premiers Faure and Bulganin have to say. The conference then could examine the agreed subjects one by one. The ministers yesterday did not expect the Big Four to reach any decisions, other than to determine the scope and nature of the negotiations that are to follow, at the foreign minister level. It was foreseen that Premier Bulganin would try to have Far Eastern issues discussed at Geneva, but the three prefer this to be held over for a separate conference. Obviously the plan of having no agenda at Geneva has to be accepted by the Kremlin.

Light on Soviet strategy in Geneva is not coming from Moscow, or other Soviet sources. But a piece of news was leaked yesterday by the Japanese Foreign Office, that comes as a warning signal to any who expect agreements to be easily come by, either at Geneva or in the talks to follow. It is news of the terms of a peace treaty offered to Japan by the Soviet Union.

It will be recalled that Japan and the Soviet have no peace treaty, since the Soviet Union refused to sign the treaty the other states at war

with Japan signed, four years ago at San Francisco. For some time the Kremlin has talked about ending the state of war with Japan, which Japan was glad to do, and talks started in London a short while back. Asian countries have been watching closely, because they anticipated that the Kremlin would go to considerable lengths to lure Japan away from its close ties with the United States. The Japanese themselves felt confident that they might be offered some of their territory now held by the Soviet Union. They didn't dare to expect lower Sakhalin, but they did think they might be promised all or some of the Kuriles, and at the very least Shikotan and Habomai islands, close to the coast of Hokkaido, since these were not mentioned in the Yalta agreement.

To their amazement and dismay, the Soviet Union offered next to nothing, and not a square inch of territory. The treaty is virtually the same one which Japan rejected four years ago, except that it does not limit Japan's defense forces. At that time Soviet diplomacy had not put on a new look, and the ice jam in world relationships was not presumed to be melting.

Some of the offered terms are worth repeating. There is to be a pledge of non-aggression and non-interference. Japan is to relinquish all claims to the territory now occupied by the Soviet Union. Japan would be barred

from alliances or military coalitions against any power that fought against Japan in the last war. The Japanese Foreign Office, by the way, doesn't think this stipulation necessarily applies to the security treaty with the United States. But a clause in the treaty closes the waters between Japan and Korea, as well as Japan's inland seaways, to all military craft except those of the Soviet Union and Communist China. That would prevent the United States from protecting northern Japan or going to the aid of Korea, and would make Japan a part of the Soviet military empire.

The treaty does include a few minor advantages, but it does not even mention the release of Japanese prisoners still held in the Soviet Union.

One can see why the Japanese Foreign Office leaked the terms of the treaty. The news will bring to earth a good many in Japan who have been indulging in sentimental peace talk, based on faith that the new look in Soviet diplomacy opens a new era of generosity, if only the West will go along.

The Soviet offer, to be sure, is not the final one, it is only an opening "asking bid." But it shows that Soviet diplomacy has not changed. It is tough, it plays its cards close to the chest, and sets out to get the utmost at the least possible cost. One must expect just such tough bargaining with the West at Geneva and thereafter. That no doubt is why Dr. Adenauer said

at Harvard yesterday that the negotiations may last a year, if not more.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1955
8:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Argentine Police say approximately a thousand persons are dead or wounded as a result of yesterday's revolt in Beenos Aires The official figures are: 156 killed--96 gravely wounded..another 750 hurt. President Peron made another radio broadcast today to break the total news blackout from his country. He blames Communists for attacks made on churches last night. He said: "They did not even respect thr religious buildings that are priceless relics of our heritage." There are reports that seven churches were burned. Peron says he will block any further raids on churches. And he told his 19-million people:"We are not fighting religion. I have said a thousand times that I am a Catholic and that many of us are Catholics." He said that the people must decide, at the next election, whether to keep church and state joined, as at present, or to keep the government independent from the Catholic Church.

In Uraguay, 122 Argentine naval officers who revolted against Peron now are being interned. They landed in 37 planes.

And in Vatican City today, Pope Pius heard a report on what's bean going on in Argentina from the two prelates expedled by Peron. Then the Pope gave the Argentine hierarchy, clergy and people his blessing. The Vatican Radio says yesterday's fighting in Buenos Aires "has profoundly upset Cathplics and friends of liberty and human dignity throughout the world." The radio says "Peron follows the initquitious path of persecutors of all times."

In Washington today the Senate overwhelmingly approved the Austrian peace treaty. The vote was 63 to 3..with Republican Senators Jenner of Indiana..Malone of Nevada and McCarthy of Wisconsin voting against it.

Here in New York the Big Three foreign ministers agreed on all procedures for the forthcoming meeting of the heads of state. Then West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer joined the meeting. An authoritative source says Adenauer made it clear that he will ask the Russians to accept such tough conditions before he agrees to visit Moscow, that he may never take the trip.

The President today ended his stay at Operation Alert headquarters. He said his deepest impressions of the air raid exercise was this:"The most devout daily prayers that any of us has should be uttered in supplication that this kind of disaster neve comes to the United States." The President said he derived great encouragement from the test. And he said the most important thing he wanted to make was that no "extraneous matter of any kind" must block congressional action on the militray reserve bills. In an obvious reference to a move in the House to bar racial segregation in the reserves and the National Guard the President said:"This is no place to attach social, political or any other kind of legislation. The bills must be passed for the security and safety" of the nation.

Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson says the tests show that "American cannot be destroyed by nuclear attack." He's confident tha nation can survive if it does the things necessary for survival.

Radio Moscow says the whole "operation alert" was a government scheme to intimidate the public so that more money can be spent on armaments.

Informed officials in Washington say the Russians recently expelled three American army military attaches from Moscow. There are no official details. But reports from London say the men left two weeks ago and that both Washington and Moscow have kept the whole thing quiet to avoid creating another public incident.

A Senate committee today voted unanimously for a thorough, bi-partisan study of the Administration's security program.

Assistant Defense Secretary Honaman says demands for defense information ought to meet the tests of being "useful..valuable and interesting." In an exchange of letters, J.R. Wiggins, chairman of the Freedom of Information committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, points out that there must be a difference of opinion on what these terms mean. He says:"An official inside the Defense Department is not likely to regard as "constructive" information that discloses his own errors."

Some 5-thousand National Maritime Union members here in New York have agreed to end their strike. They've been granted an unemployemnt benefit system. Two smaller unions have not yet agreed on terms.

Here in New York, John Golden, the veteran theatrical producer died today. Golden, who was 80, had made a success as an actor, song-writer, producer and stage costume designer.

Next in importance to the Big Four conference in Geneva next month, is the preparation done by the West for that conference. Three of the Big Four are allies, and they confront the fourth, one of whose objective is to disrupt the alliance of the three. However much the three want tensions reduced in the world, the pattern of the conference has to be rigid: there must be three on one side, unless the fourth will join the three. Otherwise Western unity would be lessened, and the West would lose the conference, and perhaps the cold war.

So the talks between Secretaries Dulles, MacMillan and Pinay, that opened in New York yesterday and continued thorugh today have more than routine significance. They are laying the strategy for the Geneva meeting, insofar as the nature of that meeting can be foreseen. Yesterday, the three

ministers examined each other's views on what brought about the conference, and what to expect at Geneva. This morning, They shared their outlooks on the substance of issues that will be raised. This afternoon they talked over the German problem with Chancellor Adenauer.

The three have a general idea of the procedure thay would like to have adopted at Geneva. Theywill suggest to Mr. Molotov, that the conference operate without any fixed agenda. Each of the four chiefs of state would make this statement, about what he considered the primary cause of the world tensions. It is assured that there will be some agreement in what President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Eden and Premiers Faure and Bulganin have to say. The conference then could examine the agreed subjects one by one. The ministers yesterday did not expect the Big Four to reach anydecisions other then to determine the scope and nature of the negotiations that are to follow, at the foreign minister level. It was forseen that Premier Bulganin would try to have Far Eastern issues discussed at Geneva, but the three prefer this to to be held over for a separate conference. Obviously the plan of having no agenda at Geneva had to be sccepted by the Kremlin.

Light on Soviet strategy in Geneva is not coming from Moscow, or other Soviet sources. But a piece of news was leaked yesterday the the Japanese Foreign office, that comes as a warning signal to any who expect agreements to be easily come by, either at Geneva or in the talks to follow. It is news of the terms of a peace treaty offered to Japan by the Soviet Union.

It will be recalled that Japan and the Soviet have no peace treaty, since the Soviet Union refused to sign the treaty the other states at war with Japan signed, four years ago at San Francisco. For some timm the Kremlin has talked about ending the state of war with Japan, which Japan was glad to do,

and talks started in London a short while back, Asian countries have been watching closely, because they anticipated that the ties with the United States. The Japanese themselves felt confident that they might be offered some of their territory now held by the Soviet Union. They didn't dare to expect lower Sahhalin, but they did think they might be promised all or some of the Kuriles, and at the very least the islands, close to the coast of Hokaido, since these were not mentioned in the Yalta agreement.

To their amazement and dismay, the Soviet Union offered next to nothing, and not a square inch of territory. The treaty isvirtually the same one which Japan rejected four years ago, except that it does not limit Japan's defense forces. At that time Soviet diplomacy had not to put on a new look, and the ice jam in world relationships was not presumed to be melting.

Some of the offered terms are worth repeating. There is to be a pledge of non-aggression and non - interference. Japan is to relinquish all claims to the territory not occupied by the Soviet Union. Japan would be barred from alliances or military coalitions against any power that fought against Japan in the last war. The Japanese Foreign office, by the way, doesn't think this stipulation necessarily applies to the security treaty with the United States. But a clause in the treaty closes the waters between Japan and Korea, as well as Japan's island seaways, to all military craft except those of the Soviet Union and Communist China. That would prevent the United States from protecting northern Japan or going to the aid of Korea, and would make Japan a part of the Soviet military empire.

The treaty does include a few minor advantages, but it does not even mention the release of the Japanese prisoners still held in the Soviet Union.

One can see why the Japanese Foreign Office leaked the terms of the treaty. The news will being to earth a good many in Japan who have been indulging in sentimental peace talk, based on faith that the new look is

Soviet diplomacy opens a new era of generosity, if only the West will go along.

The Soviet offer, to be sure, is not the final one, it is only an opening "asking bid". But it shows that Soviet diplomacy has not changed. It is tough, it plays its cards close to the chest, and sets out to get the utmost at the least possible cost. One must expect just such tough bargaining with the West at Geneva and thereafter. That no doubt is why Dr. Adenauer said at Harvard yesterday that negotiations may last a yeat, if not more.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Here is a news bulletin.....The Chinese Communist radio has just announced that an attempd was made to overthrow the government. The Communists say it was led by what's called "anti-revolutionary elements" who wanted to establish a monarchy. We are not told when this happened. We are told that some persosn have been tried and sentenced to death.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday June 20, 1955

This is the news:

The President today called on the world to dismantle "its terrible apparatus of fear, mis-trust and weapons" and seek the way toward peace. In a few minutes I'd like to review the President's speech in San Fransisco marking the tenth anniversary of the United Nations.

In Washington today, the Senate passed a military funds bill calling for almost 32-billion dollars. And in a surprise move it rejected the President's plans to cut the Marine force by 22-thousand men. The Senate added 46 millions to keep the Marines at their present authorized strength of 215-thousand men.

At the last minute Democratic Senator Symington of Missouri dropped his plan to ask for another 200-millions for jet fighters. This was because Air Secretary Talbott announced that he was recommending "quantity production" of two fighter planes.. the F 101 and the F 104. (This follows the Administration's recent move to increase the production of B-52 jet bombers by 35 per cent.)

In the House, Chairman Vinson of the Armed Services Committee introduced a military reserve bill which drops the heart of the Administration's bill: the ~~minimum~~ provision for a special six-months

training corps for teen-age volunteers. The new bill also removes the proposed presidential authority to call up a maximum of one million reservists without consulting Congress. And it eliminates the controversial National Guard section to which Representative Powell of New York had attached an anti-segregation rider. House Republican Leader Martin says he thinks this Vinson bill will be passed.

An air force spokesman said today that all of the four flyers recently released by the Chinese Communists had "confessed" that they crossed the border from Korea into Red China on orders from the government. The spokesman says no such orders were ever issued. One of the four also "confessed" participating in germ warfare.

The House today passed a bill that would give more than a million federal government workers a seven and a half per cent pay raise. The Senate has approved a ten per cent increase. Its expected that the two houses will agree on an eight per cent compromise increase.

Secretary of Welfare Hobby said today that responsibility for federal action in the Salk anti-polio vaccine situation rests with Surgeon General Scheele. Mrs. Hobby made it clear she is not dissatisfied with the way Dr. Scheele handled things. But she said control of such

things as this vaccine rests with the public health service and not the secretary. (Dr. Scheele's health service is an agency of the Welfare Department which is headed by Mrs. Hobby.) The Secretary also said she would not be able to tell if there has been any negligence in handling the whole program "until the answer to the Cutter problem is known"... a reference to the fact that some children innocculated with a vaccine made by the Cutter Labortories developed polio.

The United States Steel Corporation says that later in the week it will offer the C.I.O. steelworkers "a wage increase which we hope will result in a speedy and mutual settlement of our negotiations." U.S. Steel SAYS it is taking into consideration "the co-operation and productive effort of the steelworkers in the last year."

Henry Ford the second says he would like to see all the auto manufacturers bargain together with the C.I.O. auto workers. In an interview in the Detroit News Ford makes it clear he is very much in favor of industry-wide bargaining.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says it owes President Eisenhower "a debt of gratitude for his firm stand against racial segregation." The Negro group adds: "That praise

extends to very few of his own political party." And the Association urges the Democrats to abandon "their present surrender on major civil rights issues and moral principles made in an effort to woo the most reactionary elements in the south."

In Argentina today..according to censored reports from Beunos Aires.. the new chief of the armed forces, General Franklin Lucerno, is trying to get the country back to normal. There has been no confirmation of reports that a triumvirate will soon take over management of thegovernment, with President Peron one of the three new leaders. Rebel officers now in Uruguay say thefight against Peron's government is continuing

In Chicago, Dr. Conant, our ambassador to Germany, said today that West Germany seems determined to keep its new army "under strict civilian control."

Edward R. Murrow: June 20, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

When President Eisenhower last addressed the United Nations he introduced the concept of "atoms for peace." Today's ~~address~~ speech did not contain a comparable innovation, but it was marked by something that the United Nations delegates may not have dared to expect, a strong show of optimism on the theme of peace.

After briefly reviewing the first decade of the United Nations, Mr. Eisenhower took a look at the decade now coming up. "The summer of 1955, like the one of 1945" he said, "is another season of high hope for the world. There again stirs in the hearts of men a renewed devotion to the work for the elimination of war. Each of us here is witness that never in ten years has the will of many nations seemed so resolved to wage an honest and sustained campaign for a just and lasting peace." "These longings" he said, "have strengthened the weak, encouraged the doubtful, heartened the tired, confirmed the believing. Almost, it seems that men, with souls restored, are, with faith and courage, resuming the march toward the greatest human goal."

He spoke of the coming Big Four conference of heads of government. "Whether or not" he said, "we shall reach the initial decision that will start dismantling the terrible apparatus of fear and mistrust and weapons

erected since the end of World War II, I do not know." But he did know the basis of success. "It is" he said, "that every individual at that meeting be loyal to the spirit of the United Nations and dedicated to the principles of its charter." And he promised solemnly "to all the men and women of the world who may hear or read my words" that those who represent the United States will strive so to be both loyal and dedicated.

He then followed by summarizing the essence of the charter, as though selecting precisely those principles that have most bearing on issues now before the world. One is the individual rights of man. Another is the right of every people to the kind of government under which it chooses to live, and the right to select in full freedom those who conduct that government. Another is that any nation possessing foreign territories must assist the peoples of those areas to develop free institutions, so they can choose for themselves their permanent political status.

He stressed the conviction expressed in the charter that no nation has the right to employ force aggressively, or threaten to do so. "Those who wrote the charter" he said, "clearly realized that global war has come to pose for civilization a threat of shattering destruction, and a sodden existence by the survivors in a dark and broken world." He also added:

"Likewise they recognized that the first responsibility of every nation is to provide for its own defense, and the clear right to associate itself with other like-minded peoples for the promotion of their common security."

Mr. Eisenhower promised help for others to achieve constantly rising economic levels through American aid, including peaceful uses of atomic energy. "In time" he said in a key passage, "we hope to make unnecessary the vast armaments that - even when maintained only for security - terrify the world with their devastating potentiality, and tax unbearably the creative energies of men. As some success in disarmament is achieved" he went on, "we hope that each of the so-called Great Powers will contribute to the United Nations, for promoting the technical and economic progress of the less productive areas, a portion of the resultant savings in military expenditure."

President Eisenhower stressed another theme that bears on one of the problems of the day. "We and a majority of all nations" he said, "are, I believe, united in another hope: that every government will abstain from attempting itself, or aiding others to attempt, the subversion, coercion, infiltration or destruction of other governments."

His [redacted] Speech Reached its climax with a promise to leave no stone

unturned in the work for peace. He said significantly: "We shall reject no method, however novel, that holds any hope, however faint, for a just and lasting peace." He recalled a statement by Lincoln, that the dogmas of the quiet past were inadequate to the stormy present of his day. "Our case is new" Lincoln had said, "so we must think anew and act anew." Mr. Eisenhower applied the words to the second decade of the United Nations. "We must find such a new kind of peace" he said, "that all the world will think anew and act anew." "It cannot be a mere stilling of the guns - it must be a glorious way of life. Scientists" he said, "will be liberated to work always for men, never against them. Who can doubt" he asked, "that in the next ten years world science can so beat down the ravages of disease and the pangs of poverty, that humankind will experience a new expansion of living standards and of cultural and spiritual horizons. In this new kind of peace" he said, "the artist, teacher, philosopher, worker, farmer, producer and scientist will truly work together for the common welfare."

It was not only an eloquent ~~address~~ speech, it was a skillful one. It did not leave it for the Soviet Union to seize the initiative in speaking out for peace at this juncture. Instead of holding back skeptically for proof of Soviet co-operation, the President exhibited a challenging hope. He took the lead.

The search for something resembling a durable peace has occupied mankind through much of history. And even though success has yet to be attained, the desire for lasting peace has not been deminished. Samuel Johnson once remarked ~~appropriately~~: "It is necessary to hope, though hope should always be deluded; for hope itself is happiness and its frustrations - however frequent - are yet less dreadful than its extinction."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Russians today formally agreed to the western proposal for a Big Four meeting in Geneva on July 18th. But in an official announcement and a news dispatch in the government-controlled Tass agency, they made it clear: they would like the meeting to run longer than the three or four days mentioned by the West and they do not feel that the status of East European Communists or the role of international Communism should be considered at the meeting. The Soviet view is that the meeting should be devoted to "lessen international tensions" .

The Soviet Press statement accused Secretary of State Dulles of trying to set conditions for the conference that would handicap it. And the Russians say if Mr. Dulles wants to discuss Cimmunism, they might discuss Capitalism.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer arrived in Washington today. He told reporters: "My countrymen are convinced that a close and loyal partnership with the peoples of the Free World is the best means of maintaining peace and freedom." He said the West Germans consider the recently ratified Atlantic Pact Alliance with the West as the best means of reunifying Germany in freedom.

Adlai Stevenson said today that at the forthcoming Big Four conference "our role is to keep our hopes high but our heads clear." He said we must honestly and dispassionately consider every suggestion. We should "look for the bases of agreement and be willing to take some reasonalbe chances." He added: To want peace is to want compromise."

In Detroit today, General Motors and the C.I.O. auto workers agreed on a contract parallelling the one the union won from Ford last week. It includes the same guaranteed wage plan and improvements in pay, pessions, vacations

and holidays. A similar contract was given to the international Union of Electrical Workers for its 35 thousand GM emoloyees.

Dr. Jonas Salk indicated today that the government may have been responsible for some of the troubles with this anti-polio vaccine. He said this was because the government's original standards were not precise enough. He feels the revised standards "will preclude deviation from the procedures originally intended."

The joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee today approved the President's plan to help free nations build atomic research reactors. But the committee rejected his proposal to build an atomic powered ship and send it around the world. Chariman Holfield, California Democrat, told reporters: "We deleted the showboat."

The Senate armed services committee has tentatively approved a four year extension of the draft

Admiral Radoford chairman of the joint cheifs of staff, told a House committee today: by helping the free world to arm we are able to reduce our own active military manpower and st ll maintain balanced forces on a global scale. The Admiral said the foreign military aid program is not a give-away but "an essential and realistic" act of self-interest..recognizing that no country alone can match the Communist bloc in manpower.

General Ridgeway, who retires as army chief of staff at the end of this month, had been named chairman of the board of Trustees of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

Democratic party leaders today formally recommended that their 1956 national convention abandon the controversial "loyalty oath". It was this oath that started the North-South party split in 1952.

A Senate elections committee has approved a bill that would set a ceiling of about 12-million dollars an campaign spending on behalf of a presidential nominee. All candidates would be personally responsible for almost all spending on their behalf. It would be a criminal offense to spend money for a candidate without his approval.

The Hoover Commission has called on the President to enforce reforms in what it calls "wasteful property management practices of the government." The Commission says this is costing taxpayers money and diverting revenue from states and cities.

There was new street fighting in Buenos Aires today..before the Metropolitan Cathedral where 23 persons were injured in week-end rioting between supporters of the government and the Roman Catholic Church. No one was hurt.

In Singapore, 15-thousand workers stayed away from their jobs in a Communist-backed strike. And the British government has no progress to report on the 16-day railroad strike in Great Britain.

The United Nations mixed armistice commission today found Egypt guilty of a "flagrant violation" of the armistice agreement..attacking an Israeli truck southeast of Gaza.

With the arrival of the Chancellor Adenauer in Washington today, diplomacy opened its most important term of activity since the war. To put the schedule consecutively, Dr. Adenauer's arrival will be followed almost at once b that of Krishna Menon, special representative of India's Prime Minister Nehru. That means talks at the White House and State Department on his recent visit to Peiping, and the problem of negotiating with Communist China Then comes a meeting with the Big Three foreign ministers in New York, later in the week, with Dr. Adenauer sittin in with Secretary Dulles. Mr. McMillan of Britain and Monsiour Pinay of France. This is in preparation for the

meeting of the three Western ministers with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov in San Francisco next week. On that occasion an effort will be made to reach an agreement on the agenda for the "summit meeting".

But while these matters are occupying the Big Four foreign ministers at San Francisco, the anniversary of the United Nations will have brought together a great array of foreign ministers. Where so many powerful leaders are congregated, a great deal of diplomatic business can be begun. For example, Mr. Molotov is bringing with him several Eastern experts. It is just possible that he may want their advice on including the Far East on the agenda for the meeting at the summit. But it is a far more likely that they are being brought along to establish contacts at San Francisco with visiting ministers from the Far East. It may be that the Kremlin sees in San Francisco the chance to draw even with Communist China, after Chou en-Lai's remarkable successes in separate meetings with so many foreign ministers at Bandung.

As to the meeting at the summit, outright failure now hardly seems possible. For the Big Four hardly would meet simply to declare bankruptcy. So the news will be how much possibility of agreement is seen for negotiations that will follow at the foreign minister level and even lower. The top men will decide little more than the direction and the scope of the negotiations.

As a preparation for a preparation, the Western Powers have been holding meetings in Washington at the level just below the foreign ministers. They have made an appraisal of Soviet policy for the benefit of the Foreign Ministers when they meet in New York. The British and French ambassadors sat down with top experts of the State Department and the National Security Council. The analysis is reported to have shown a prevailing belief that the prime objectives of Soviet policy continue to be to divide the West, detatch smaller countries from Western leadership, and get American military forces withdrawn from Europe and forward bases.

To quote an adage by Dr. Adenauer:"The Russians only change their policy when it no longer is meeting with success." That is to say that the change of Kremlin policy is a new search for an unfound success; it is not a change of heart. But that is not to suggest that the Kremlin will not pay a price for the success. It it is going to win away adherents of the West it will have to make attractive offers. And in East Germany today the Communists show signs of alarm that they are to be the price paid for West Germany's detachment. Soviet spokesmen talked disparagingly about the puppet regime in East Germany to West German correspondents now visiting Moscow. One high Soviet official admitted that the Communists might be beaten in a genuinely free election in East Germany. Deputy Foreign Minister Semyanov told a West German correspondent that the West Germany , with its 45,000,000 population, was very well situated to gain political ascendancy over East Germany, so long as it pursued a policy of peace. And the Soviet news organ in Berlin yesterday attacked sharply those who accuse the Soviet Union of wishing to maintain the partition of Germany, and went on to write hundreds of words on the coming Moscow-Bonn negotiations without even mentioning the East German regime.

The London Observer said yesterday that all recent Russian moves seem to suggest that their main proposals will aim at a mainly military stand still, at regional limitation of armaments, and a phased withdrawal of the forces of the big powers from the center of Europe. Other British sources predict that if an outright sacrifice of East Germany does not prove to be enough, to buy the withdrawal of the United States Forces, the Kremlin might raise the ante. They suggest that Moscow might propose adding Czechoslovakia and Hungary to the proposed great neautral buffer area, comprising a united Germany and Jugo lavia. They would not let the two satellites desert to the West, but

would envisage their enjoying the same status as Jugoslavia . That is, they would continue to be Communist, and the West would be assured of normal relations so long as their Foreign offices were independent, like Tito's, and they could do business with the West like him. By such an offer the Kremlin wuld have to pull its own army out of these countries. Maybe Secretary Dulles had an inkling of such a possibility when he said we would raise the issue of the satellites at the summit.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The series of diplomatic conferences about to take place should serve to remind us all that in matters of international politics, anything can happen. Perhaps Alexander Pope had some good advice to offer when he said: "Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed." And in a more optimistic vein, Robert Louis Stevenson suggested:"To travel hopefully is a better bhing than to arrive, and the true success is to labor."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday, June 21, 1955

This is the news:

The Big Four have agreed that at the Summit conference to be held in July they will discuss any subject " believed to be a contributory cause of world tensions." Undersecretary of State Herbert Hoover Junior made this known today in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He was opposing Senator McCarthy's resolution to have the Senate insist that the Russians discuss the question of the Communist satellites. One Senator said later, the McCarthy move was voted down. Hoover said the purpose of the broad agreement of the Big Four is to "eliminate possible arguments on the fixing of a rigid agenda."

The Foreign Ministers of the Big Four met in San Fransisco and apparently completed arrangements. British Foreign Secretary McMillan appealed for a further easing of tension between East and West.

And in London, former Prime Minister Churchill said he is hopeful that the Geneva conference will ease these tensions. But, he said, "We must not count upon complete and immediate success. We must persevere in the maintenance of peace through strength, for that is our theme."

In Moscow, Soviet Premier Bulganin said his country will try to reduce international tensions and consolidate confidence among all

nations. (Only yesterday the President made a similar committment at the United Nations meeting at San Fransisco.)

The Bulganin statement ecame at a Moscow rally attended by some one hundred thousand persons, to honor India's Prime Minister Nehru. He is completing a two-week visit to Russia. And he told the crowd today: Bulganin has agreed to visit India in the future. Nehru also said that the exclusion of Red China from the United Nations is "not only an abnormal phenomenon, but a danger to peace." ~~He said "We shall soon see" Red China in the U.N. And he added: "The [illegible] must be prevented from committing suicide when it is on the threshold of triumph."~~

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer said today: "Nowhere was Hitler ~~im~~ so enthusiastically received as in Vienna." This remark came during a ~~[illegible]~~ heated debate in the West German parliament. Austrian officials reacted with shock and anger.

In Rome, the Christiam Democratic Party has withdrawn ~~his~~ its support from Premier Mario Scelba. He'll Expected to Resign tomorrow. ~~and has resigned~~

There was no announced change in the structure of the Argentine government today despite ~~the~~ speculation that it would be re-organized, as a result of last week's revolt. E.G. Maley, an American

publishing executive who [redacted] witnessed the revolt said in Rio de Janeiro today that he thinks the death toll [redacted] could reach 3-thousand. He says President Peron is "now in the hands of the army."

Admiral Carney, the chief of naval operations, said in Los Angeles today, that the Russians are challenging allied naval supremacy in the Pacific.

And Major General Creasy, the chief [redacted] army chemical officer, says the potential threat from germ and chemical warfare is as great as the danger from atomic weapons.

~~The Army announced that on July second, some 18-thousand soldiers, their families and possessions, will leave Fort Riley, Kansas for Wurzburg, Germany. And when they start arriving in Germany, 18-thousand other soldiers will start heading for Fort Riley. The Army calls this the biggest overseas movement of service personnel in peacetime history.~~

The President today signed the new trade agreements bill and said it will help bolster the defenses of the free world.

The Washington Evening Star says Army Secretary Stevens is resigning as of July 31. There is no comment from Stevens. And the

White House says it has no resignation at all..oral or written.

The House Armed Services Committee has refused to take quick action on a new military reserves bill..its been sent to a sub-committee for five days of study.

Welfare Secretary Hobby says "a thorough-going review and inquiry" is essential before any new social security law is passed. But Democrats on the House Ways and Means committee voted 15 to 10 against a Republican move to force open hearings on the Democratic proposals. The Democrats would: make women eligible for benefits at 62 instead of 65... allow immediate benefits to totally and permanently disabled workers..instead of making them wait until age 65. The Democrats would also continue benefits to the children of physically or mentally incapacitated workers after the children have reached the age of 18.

The Census Bureau estimates that one and a half million Americans have quit smoking completely in the last 18 months. Thirty-five million others continue to be regular smokers. This sample study was made for the National Cancer Institute of the Public Health Service. There is no way of telling how many persons who have quit smoking were influenced by

the discussion of a possible relation between ciagrets and lung cancer.

Edward R. Murrow: June 21, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Many people in this country undoubtedly have a comfortable feeling that the Eisenhower administration is doing something big, imaginative and effective about sharing our atomic knowledge for the benefit of the world. # The atoms-for-peace idea has boundless possibilities. President Eisenhower, speaking at the Penn State commencement, said that the uranium potentially available probably contains twenty times as much power as all the world's coal, petroleum and natural gas resources combined.

But the sharing now actually being done by the United States is not making all our friends happy, and critics point out that we do not yet exert a commanding leadership in atomic matters.

There are three kinds of atomic sharing to be taken into account. One is the sharing of military information. An agreement with Great Britain and Canada was announced yesterday which takes advantage of the relaxation of secrecy about atomic matters as legislated last year. But its terms do not much please the British. There will be no disclosure of information on the design and manufacture of atomic weapons, (which still is not permitted by law.) "What kind of partnership is this?" asked the London Times today, "which must be kept so perilously hobbled?" "The use of atomic weapons, their effects and defense against them" it said, "can be discussed together

but not the weapons themselves. In the race for safety, perhaps survival, the Allies deliberately handicap themselves."

Pentagon experts can argue, that there is a case for not sharing information about atomic weapons, because of a possible failure of British security. It naturally wants to keep knowledge of atomic weapons from the Iron Curtain countries.

But this argument does not apply to the other two kinds of atomic sharing, both of which are now legal. One is sharing the knowledge of how to make a research reactor, the other, how to make a power reactor. Only in the field of research reactors, is the Administration escaping criticism. Under the relaxed secrecy laws, the Administration is setting up a program to supply other countries with such reactors, and bear half the cost.

President Eisenhower also has proclaimed, that we will supply information about power reactors, but as he put it, "within prudent security considerations."

Gordon Dean, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, believes there is a serious misconception about the security involved. Speaking on an Atoms-for-Peace forum, at "The Nation's" birthday dinner, he said that the United States remains significantly aloof from the world atomic picture, except in its public pronouncements and speeches. We could revolutionize

the world, he said, but probably will do only part of the revolutionizing. What the world wants, he pointed out, is power reactors, that is atomic furnaces to generate power. If we don't supply the information about making them, and allow our industry to make and export them, other countries, he said, will do it, and we shall lose friends and forfeit influence.

If we do not move soon, he warned, England will surely do so. He told how Sweden wanted a research reactor, and later a power reactor. At the time it couldn't get the research reactor in the United States, so it extracted uranium from its own shale, turned to France to bring uranium oxide to the metal stage, to the United Kingdom for help in making fuel, and to Norway for heavy water. So it built its own research reactor. Now it is building a power reactor. India and Brazil, he said, have turned to France. "In fact" he said, "practically every country in Europe has turned for atomic assistance to England and France, and received it - assistance frequently refused by the United States." Argentina has perfected a process for producing pure uranium metal, but with the help of a German company. At the coming Geneva atomic conference, the Soviet Union promises to supply information about its own power reactor.

The reason the United States holds back in this field is because the

power reactor, in making heat, makes plutonium, and plutonium is fissionable material usable in an A-bomb. "I very much fear" said Mr. Dean sarcastically, "that we are still operating on the theory that some day the Russians will be able to build a power reactor, make plutonium and fabricate an atomic bomb."

He advocated sweeping aside altogether the security restrictions about power reactors. Even if the Soviet Union got some additional plutonium, he argued, the amount would be only a drop in the bucket compared with what that country already has produced. Mr. Dean wants no secrecy about atoms for peace, and also no control over making and exporting power reactors. We should face up to the fact, he said, that we are talking about nothing more than a new source of power. American industries, he said, should be free to compete in the world markets. They should sell power reactors to mining countries in the Far North, the high Andes, the jungles of Africa. They should be able to instal central power stations where needed. They should supply the power to convert salt water to fresh, irrigate the deserts, and alter the entire face of the globe. That, he said, is the way to make friends and exert leadership.

Judging by the temperature readings in many parts of the country, it's all too apparent that this is the first day of summer. There's some slight comfort in the conclusion once reached by Erasmus that "Summer will not last forever." And when you're really warm, think of what Sydney Smith once wrote:" Heat ma'am. It's so dreadful that I find there's nothing left but to take off my flesh and sit in my bones."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

¶ Many people in this country undoubtedly have a comfortable feeling that the Eisenhower administration is doing something big, imaginative and effective about sharing our atomic knowledge for the benefit of the world. The atoms-for-peace idea has boundless possibilities. President Eisenhower, speaking at the Penn State commencement, said that the uranium potentially available probably contains twenty times as much power as all its coal, petroleum and natural gas resources combined.

¶ But the sharing now actually being done by the United States is not making all our friends happy, and critics point out that we do not yet exert a commanding leadership in atomic matters.

¶ There are three kinds of atomic sharing to be taken into account. One is the sharing of military information. An agreement with Great Britain and Canada was announced yesterday which takes advantage of the relaxation of secrecy about atomic matters as legislated last year. But its terms do not much please the British, because there will be no disclosure " information on the design and manufacture of atomic weapons, which is not permitted by law."What kind of partnership is this" asked

the London Times today,"which must be kept so perilously hobbled?" "The use of atomic weapons, their effects and defense against them" it said, "can be discussed together, but not the weapons themselves. In the race form safety, perhaps survival, the Allies deliberately handicap themselves."

¶ Pentagon experts can argue that there is a case for not sharing information about atomic weapons, because of a possible failure of British security. It wants to keep knowledge of atomic weapons from the Iron Curtain countries.

¶ But this argument does not apply to the other two kinds of atomic sharing, both of which are now legal. One is sharing the knowledge of how to make a research reactor, the other, how to make a power reactor. Only in the field of research reactors is the Administration escaping criticism. Under the relaxed secrecy laws, the Administration is setting up a program to supply other countries with such reactors, and bear half the cost.

¶ President Eisenhower also has proclaimed that we will supply information about reactors, but as he put it,"within prudent security considerations."

Gordon Gray, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, believes there is a serious misconception about the security involved. Speaking on an Atoms-for-Peace forum at The Nation's birthday dinner, he said that the United States remains significantly aloof from the world atomic picture, except in its public pronouncements and speeches. We could revolutionize the world, he said, but probably will do only part of the revolutionizing. What the world wants, he pointed out, is power reactors, that is, atomic furnaces to generate power. If we don't supply the information about making them, and allow our industry to make and export them, other countries, he said, will do it, and we shall lose friends and forfeit influence.

If we do not move soon, he warned, England will surely do so. He told how Sweden wanted a research reactor, and later a power reactor. At the time it couldn't get the research reactor in the United States, so it extracted uranium from its own shale, turned to France to bring uranium oxide to the metal stage, to the United Kingdom for help in making fuel, and to Norway for heavy water. So it built its own research reactor and now it is building a power reactor. India and Brazil, he said, have turned to France. "In fact," he said, "practically every country in Europe has turned for

atomic assistance to England and France and received it, assistance frequently refused by the United States. Argentina has perfected a process for producing pure uranium metal, but with the help of a German company. At the coming Geneva atomic conference, the Soviet Union promises to supply information about its own power reactor.

¶ The reason the United States holds back in this field is because the power reactor in making heat, makes plutonium, and plutonium is fissionable material usable in an A-bomb. "I very much fear" said Mr. Dean sarcastically, "that we are still operating on the theory that some day the Russians will be able to build a power reactor, make plutonium and fabricate an atomic bomb."

¶ He advocated sweeping aside altogether the security restrictions about power reactors. Even if the Soviet Union got some additional plutonium, he argued, the amount would be only a drop in the bucket compared with what that country has produced. Mr Dean wants no secrecy about atoms for peace, and also no control over making and exporting power reactors. We should face up to the fact, he said, that we are talking about nothing more than a new source of power. American

industries, he said, should be free to compete in the world markets. They should sell power reactors to mining countries in the Far North, the high Andes, the jungles of Africa. They should be able to instal central power stations where needed. They should supply the power to convert salt water to fresh, irrigate the deserts, and alter the entire face of the globe. That, he said, is the way to make friends and exert leadership.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 21. 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Big Four have agreed that at the Summit conferences to be held in July they will discuss any subject "believed to be a contributary cause of world tensions." Undersecretary of State Herbert Hoover Junior made this known today in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He was opposing Senator McCarthy's resolution to have the Senate insist that the Russians discuss the question of the Communist satellites. One Senator said later the McCarthy move was voted down. Hoover said the purpose of the broad agreement of the Big Four is to "eliminate possible arguments on the fixing of a rigid agenda."

The Foreign Ministers of the Big Four met in San Francisco and apparently completed arrangements. British Foreign Secretary McMillan appealed for a further easing of tensions between East and West.

And in London, former Prime Minister Churchill said he is hopeful that the Geneva conference will ease these tensions. But, he said, "We must not count upon complete and immediate success. We must preserve in the maintenance of peace through strength, for that is our theme."

In Moscow, Soviet Premier Bulganin said his country will try to reduce international tensions and consolidate confidence among all nations. Only yesterday the President made a similar committment at the United Nations meeting at San Francisco.

The Bulganin statement came at a Moscow rally attended by some one hundred thousand persons to honor India's Prime Minister Nehru. He is completing a two-week visit to Russia. And he told the crowd today: Bulganin has agreed to visit India in the future. Nehru also said the exclusion of Red

China from the United Nations is "not only an abnormal phenomenon but a danger to peace."

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer said today: "Nowhere was Hitler so enthusiastically received as in Vienna."This remark came during a heated debate in the West German parliament. Austrian officials reacted with shock and anger.

In Rome, the Chirstian Democratic Party has withdrawn its support from Premier Mario Scelba. He's expected to resign tomorrow.

There was no announced change in the structure of the Argentine government today despite speculation that it would be reorganized as a result of last week's revolt. E.G. Maley, an American publishing executive who witnessed the revolt said in Rio de Janerio today that he thinks the death toll could reach 3-thousand. He says President Peron is "now in the hands of the army."

Admiral Carney, the chief of naval operations, said in Los Angeles today that the Russians are challenging allied naval supremacy in the Pacific.

And Major General Creasy, the chief army chemical officer, sa s the potential threat from germ and chemical warfare is as great as the danger from atomic weapons.

The President today signed the new trade agreements bill and said it will help bolster the defenses of the free world.

The Washington Evening Star says Ar y Secretary Stevens is resigning as of July 31. There is no comment from Stevens. And the White House says it has no resignation at all..oral or written.

The House Armed Services Committee has refused to take quick action on a new military reserve bill. It's been sent to a sub committee for five days of study.

Welfare Secretary Hobby says "a thorough-going review and inquiry is essential before any new social security law is passed. But Democrats on the

House Ways and Means committee voted 15 to 10 against a Republican move to force open hearings on the Democratic proposals. The Democrats would: make women eligible for benefits at 62 instead of 65...allow immediate benefits to totally and permanently disabled workers..instead of making them wait until age 65. The Democrats would also continue benefits to the children of physically or mentally incapacitated workers after the cilldren have reached the age of 18.

The Census Bureau estimates that one and a half million Americanss have quit smoking completely in the last 19 months. Thirty-five million others continue to be regular smokers This sample study was made for the National Cancer Institute of the Public Health Service. There is no way of telling how many persons who have quit smoking were influenced by the discussion of a possible relation between cigaretts and lu g cancer.

Many people in this country undoubtedly have a comfortable feeling that the Eisenhower administration is toing something big, imaginative and effective about sharing our atomic knowledge for the fenefit of the world.

The atoms for peace idea has boundless possiblitiess. President Eisenhower, speaking at the Penn State commencement, said that the uranium potentially abailable probably contains twenty times as much power as all the world's coal, petroleum and natural gas resources combined.

But the sharing now actually being done by the United States is not making all our friends happy, and critics point out that we do not yet exert a commanding leadership in atomic matters.

There are three kinds of atomic sharing to be taken into account. One is the sharing of military information. An agreement with Great Britain and Canada was announced yesterday which takes advantage of the relaxation of secrecy about atomic matters as legislated last year. But its terms do not

much please the British. There will be no disclosure of information on the design and manufacture of atomic weapons, which still is not permitted by law. "What kind of partnership is this?" asked the London Times today, "which must be kept so perilously hobbled?" "The use of atomic weapons, their effects and defense against them" it said, "can be discussed together but not the weapons themselves. In the race for safety, perhaps survival, the Allies deliberately handicap themselves."

Pentagon experts can argue that there is a case for not sharing information about atomic weapons, because of a possible failure of British security. It naturally wants to keep knowledge of atomic weapons from the Iron Curtain countries.

But this argument does not apply to the other two kinds of atomic sharing, both of which are now legal. One is sharing the knowledge of how to make a research reactor, the other, how to make a power reactor. Only in the field of research reactors is the Administration escaping criticism. Under the relaxed secrecy laws, the Amdinistration is setting up a program to supply other countries with such reactors, and bear half the cost.

President Eisenhower also has proclaimed that we will supply information about power reactors, but as he put it, "within prudent security considerations".

Gordon Dean, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, believes there is a serious misconception about the security involved. Speaking on an Atoms-for-Peace forum at "The Nation's birthday dinner, he said that the United States remains significantly aloof from the world atomic pictures, except in its public pronouncements and speeches. We could revolutionize the world, he said, but probably will do only part of the revolutionizing. What the world wants, he pointed, out, is power reactors, that is atomic furnaces to generate power. If we don't supply the information about making them, and allow our

industry to make and export them. other countries, he said, will do it, and we shall lose friends and forfeit influence.

If we do not move soon, he warned, England will surely do so, He told how Sweeden wanted a research reactor, and later a power reactor. At the time it couldn't get the research reactor in the United States, so it extracted uranium from its own shale, turned to France to bring uranium oxide to the metal stage, to the United Kingdom for help in making fuel and to Norway for heavy water. So it built its own research reactor. Now it is building a power reactor. India and Brazil, he said, have turned to France. "In fact" he said, "practically every country in Europe has turned for atomic assistance to England and France, and received it - assistance frequently refused by the United States." Argentina has perfected a process for producing pure uranium metal, but with the help of a German company. At the coming Geneva atomic conference, the Soviet Union promises to supply information about its own power reactor.

The reason the United States holds back in this field is because the power reactor, in making heat, makes plutonium, and plutonium is fissionable material usable in an A-bomb. "I very much fear" said Mr. Dean sarcastically, "that we are still operating on the theory that <u>some day</u> the Russians will be able to build a power reactor, make plutonium and fabricate an atomic bomb."

He advocated sweeping aside altogether the security restrictions about power reactors. Even if the Soviet Union got some additional plutonium, he argued, the amount would be only a drop in the bucket compared with that that country already has produced. Mr. Dann wants no secrecy about atoms for peace, and also no control over making and exporting power reactors. He should

face up to the fact, he said, that we are talking about nothing more than a new source of power. American industries, he said, should be free to compete in the world markets. They should sell power reactors to mining countries in the Far North, the high Andes, the jungles of Africa. They should be able to install central power stations where needed. They should supply the power to convertstale water to fresh, irrigate the deserts, and later the entire face of the globe. That, he said, is the way to make friends and exert leadership.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Judging by the temperature readings in many parts of the country, it's all to apparent that this is the first day of summer." There's some slight comfort in the conclusion once reached by Erasmus that "Summer will not last forever." And when you're really warm, think of what Sydney Smith once wrote:"Heat ma'am ..It's so dreadful that I find there's nothing left but to take off my flesh and sit in my bones."

Good Night and Good Luck.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

A leading polio expert recommended today that all anti-polio innoculations be suspended. And Dr. Albert Sabin, of the Children's Hospital Research Foundation in Cincinnati, also told a House committee that the manufacture of the Salk vaccine should be discontinued until..as he put it..."a less dangerous preparation can be perfected." Dr. Sabin cautioned against proceeding to fast. He said: "We cannot afford another Cutter incident" ..a reference to the fact that some children innoculated with the Cutter vaccine later developed polio.

Dr. Thomas M. Rivers of the Rockerfeller Institute for Medical Research told the House investigators he disagrees with Dr. Sabin..he urged continued manufacture of the Salk vaccine.

Dr. Jonas Salk took no part in the argument except to warn against "loosing sight of the forest for the trees." He said : "I prefer to remain in the role of an investigator providing the facts." But later, speaking to reporters, Dr. Salk expressed confidence in the current innoculation program.

The President was in Rutland, Vermont today..starting a six-day visit to the Northern New England States. He told 25-thousand persons at the Vermont State Dairy Festival that we will always remain strong. "But always in one hand will be the olive branch, held out to all who will take it in honesty and integrity." Mr. Eisenhower added, "we must be determined. We must not sacrifice principle for expediency."

The Weather Bureau has issued a tornado alert for West Central Vermont in the general area in which the President it staying.

At San Francisco today, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov called on the United Nations to " pass from words to deeds and embark upon such steps as

would lead to the establishment of the necessary trust among nations." We'll hear a direct report from San Francisco in a few minutes.

The White House today announced the resignation of Army Secretary Stevens. Before he left tho Vermont the President accepted Seeven's resignation which was made for "compelling personal considerations." The President accepted the resignation with deep regret, praised Stevens for his devotion and told him he had contributed "extensively to the vital task of reshaping our military forces to conform the the conditions of our time." The President has nominated Wilbur M. Brucker of Michigan to succeed Stevens. Brucker, who will be 61 tomorrow, is a former Republican governor of Michigan. He has been serving as the Pentagon's general counsel. In the exchange between Setvens and the President there has no mention of the Army-McCarthy hearings of a year ago.

The Senate today overwhelmingly voted against a resolution by Senator McCarthy aimed at forcing the Big Four conference to disuuss the state of the Soviet Satellites. It would have asked the President to obtain an agreement before the conference, to discss the satellites at the Geneva conference. The vote against the McCarthy proposal was 77 to 4. McCarthy was joined by Republican senators Langer of North Dakota..Malone of Nevada and Jenner of Indiana. The Senate refused to permit McCarthy to amend his resolution or to withdraw it.

Senate-House negotiators today agreed on a seven and a half per cent pay increase for more than a million federal workers. Leaders of both parties say the President will approve it. The increases will add about 328-million dollars to the government's four and a third billion dollar pay roll.

In Moscow today India's Prime Minister Nehru and Soviet Premier Bulganin signed a joint communique. The Soviet Foreign Ministry says the text will be made public.tomorrow.

The News China news agency said today that Ho Chi Minh, the ruler of Communist-North Viet Nam, has left Hanoi to talk with government leaders of Russia and Communist China. This comes less than a month before authoritess of North and South Viet Nam are supposed to begin talks for country wide elections.

Italian Premier Mario Scelba was forced to resign today because of a rightist minority in his own Christian Democrat party. It was just two months ago that pro-western Permier Scelba toured the United States. My colleague . . Bill Downs reports from Rome that the experts there feel that it will be impossible to form a new government and that a general election may be the only solution.

In Beunos Aires, Argentine army guards have been withdrawn from government headquarters. And the government says political prisoners are now being relesasd. Army Minister Franklin Lucero in a broadcast to the nation raised Peron as "the very excellent president of the nation.

Now, for a report on today's activities at the United Nations meeting, here is Winston Burdett reporting from San Francisco.

BURDETT: Russia's foreign Minister Molotov swept up ans wrapped together all the major Soviet policy statements of the past year or so and presented them in a single massive package today to the United Nations anniversary meeting here. There was nothing new in his speech. There was not a single demand or claim or proposal that has not been thoroughly aired and advertised before. But from the lofty rostrum of the United Nations with thirty-seven foreign

ministers and four hundred other world diplomats following his every word, and a capacity audience that overflowed into the aisles of the San Francisco Opera House, with this platform and with this assembly, Molotov gave the old words and the old slagans a new twist. When he had finished, the propaganda ...? was perfectly clear. It was as though he had said "This is our program. What is yours?" It was a speech clearly aimed at world opinion in the weeks before Geneva.

Molotov laid out the terms of his program in one, two, three order. His major terms for peace were these: The dismantling of all military bases on foreign soil; the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Germany; a collective security system for all of Europe; and a Far Eastern settlement that would give Formosa to Red China. He embroidered the central demands with some other familiar Russian slogans: more cultural tiesamong the nations; more trade; more traveling delegations; and, more tourism. All of these are the first steps, Molotov said, the first deeds, as he called them, that are necessary to establish trust among the nations. Once performed they whould open the way, he said, for disarmament and the banning of atomic weapons. There is, possibly, something new here, the implication that no serious headway can be made on disarmament until these perliminary steps are taken.

Molotov called for Red China's early admission to the United Nations, and he demanded also that Red China take part in any world disamrmemnt talks.

On the subject of disarmement, Molotov claimed that Russia has made a substantial concession to Western views by agreeing to set a fixed limit on her armed forces. "Thus", he said, "the West can no longer claim that Russia has any special advantages in conventional weapons and, therefore," he concluded, "there is no reason for the West to put off the question of atomic

disarmament. It is up to the United States and other Western powers," he said, "to make the next move." And this was the real point of his speech. Molotov was saying, in effect, "We Russians have done everything, what are the Americans going to do?" And he did not hesitate to pick up and use an American phrase "We should pass," he said, "from words to deeds."

It was clear that what Molotov have us today was a statement of his program for coming negotiations; his agenda for Geneva; a list of the subjects that Bulganin will want to talk about there and more than a hint of how he will talk about them.

This was the speech that everyone has been waiting for this week, and as soon as it ias over, most of the world's imortant statesmen who had been listening to it, disgorged into the foyer to talk it over the wide colonnaded morble foyer of the opera house. Within two minutes it was a crowded , noisy concourse of diplomats and newsmen. I asked a member of the British delegation what he thought of the Molotov speech. His joking answer was "The whole thing was out of order." That he means was that Molotov had ranged over most of the world's controversial issues and political controversy is supposed to be taboo at this anniversary session.

General Carlos Romulo, of the Philippines, was angry. Romulo told me that he had been strongly tempted to rise and object to the end of the Molotov speech, and to point out to the presiding officer, Eelco van Kleffans, that if van Kleffans had ruled the Syrian delegate out of order yesterday for one small reference to Arab nationalism, then certainly, he should have brought down his gavel on Molotov with all his talk of aggressive imperialistic blocks. Romulo said "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Big powers should be disciplined along with the little."

Romulo added that the only reason he did not object was that he did not wish to spoil the feeling of amity which everyone is trying hard to preserve at this birthday party.

But a little later, for a few hectic moments, this amity was really shaken and General Romulo himself was in the midst of the fray. The orator was Emilio Portuondo, the delegate of Cuba, who vigorously assailed the Soviet enslavement of more than a hundred million persons in Eastern Europe. The gavel of Mr. Van Klevfens sharply interrupted him. Van Kleffens asked that the Cuban refrain from political attacks. General Romulo thereupon leaped from his chair ran up in front of the rostrum, crying, amid the general hubub, "I protest. Mr. Molotov raised many controvsrsial issues". But in the end Mr. Van Kleffans ruling that this is not the place for any debate, prevailed. The Cuban went on and finished his speech, dropping those parts of it which he was compelled to drop by the ruling of the chair. He then took his seat with a thunderous ovation ringing in his ears. Secretary Dulles stood up and went to the aisle to shake his hand. Molotov sat in silence frowning and the rest of the Russians frowned along with him.

I should report in conclusion that the Big Four meeting here is over, formally and happily, over. Britains's Foreign Secretary Harold MacMillan is leading for London today. He had a last private talk with Molotov and a Brtish spokesman tells me that although the Russian has not yet given his formal agreement to all the western proposals for the Geneva meeting, the whole assumption now is that all is light and harmony, no hitches are expected. "As far as the Big Four in Geneva are concerned," the British spokesman says, "the party here is over." And that's pretty much the story from San Francisco today.

That was Winston Burdett reporting from San Francisco. Thes is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It is perhaps a relfection of the times in which we are living, that statesmen, more and more, are calling for fewer words and more deeds. George Herbert once put it well when he said: "It is more painful to do nothing than something." But unfortunately, A. Connon Doyle came closer to reality in concluding:"What you do in this world is a matter of no consiquence. The question is what can you make people believe you have done."

Good Night and Good Luck.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, June 22, 1955
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Now for a report on today's activities at the United Nations meeting, here is Winston Burdett reporting from San Francisco.

BURDETT: Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov swept up and wrapped together all the major Soviet policy statements of the past year or so and presented them in a single massive package today to the United Nations anniversary meeting here. There was nothing new in his speech. There was not a single demand or claim or proposal that has not been thoroughly aired and advertised before. But from the lofty rostrum of the United Nations, with thirty-seven ~~mmmmmm~~ foreign ministers and four hundred other world diplomats following his every word, and a capacity audience that overflowed into the aisles of the San Francisco Opera House, with this platform and with this assembly, Molotov gave the old words and the old slogans a new twist. When he had finished, the propaganda ...? was perfectly clear. It was as though he had said "This is our program. What is yours?" It was a speech clearly aimed at world opinion in the weeks before Geneva.

Molotov laid out the terms of his program in one, two, three order. His major terms for peace were these: The dismantling of all military bases on foreign soil; the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Germany; a collective security system for all of Europe; and a Far Eastern settlement that would give Formosa to Red China. He embroidered the central demands with some other familiar Russian slogans: more cultural ties among the nations; more trade; more traveling delegations; and, more tourism. All of these are the first steps, Molotov said, the first deeds, as he called them, that are necessary to establish trust among the nations. Once performed they should open the way, he said, for disarmament and the banning of atomic weapons. There is, possibly, something new here, the implication that no serious headway can be made on disarmament until these preliminary steps are taken.

Molotov called for Red China's early admission to the United Nations, and he demanded also that Red China take part in any world disarmament talks.

On the subject of disarmament, Molotov claimed that Russia has made a substantial concession to Western views by agreeing to set a fixed limit on her armed forces. "Thus," he said, "the West can no longer claim that Russia has any special advantage in conventional weapons and, therefore," he condluded, "there is no reason for the West to put off the question of atomic disarmament. It is up to the United States and the other Western powers," he said, "to make the next move." And this was the real point of his speech. Molotov was saying, in effect, "we Russians have done everything, what're the Americans going to do?" And he did not hesitate to pick up and use an American phrase "We should pass," he said, "from words to deeds."

It was clear that what Molotov gave us today was a statement of his program for coming negotiations; his agenda for Geneva; a list of the subjects that Bulganin will want to talk about there and more than a hint of how he will talk about them.

This was the speech that everyone has been waiting for this week, and as soon as it was over, most of the world's important statesmen who had been listening to it, disgorged into the foyer to talk it over, the wide colonnaded marble foyer of the opera house. Within two minutes it was a crowded, noisy concourse of diplomats and newsmen. I asked a member of the British delegation what he thought of the Molotov speech. His joking answer was "The whole thing was out of order." What he meant was that Molotov had ranged over most of the world's controversial issues and political controversy is supposed to be taboo at this anniversary session.

General Carlos Romulo, of the Philippines, was angry. Romulo told me that he had been strongly tempted to rise and object at the end of the Molotov speech, and to point out to the presiding offi cer, Eelco van Kleffens, that if van Kleffens had ruled the Syrian delegate out of or-

day yesterday for one small reference to Arab nationalism, then certainly, he should have brought down his gavel on Molotov with all his talk of aggressive imperialistic blocks. Romulo said "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Big powers should be disciplined along with the little."

Romulo added that the only reason he did not object was that he did not wish to spoil the feeling of amity which everyone is trying hard to preserve at this birthday party.

But a little later, for a few hectic moments, this amity was rudely shaken and GeneralRomulo himself was in the midst of the g fray. The orator was Emilio Portuondo, the delegate of Cuba, who vigorously assailed the Soviet enslavement of more than a hundred million persons in Eastern Europe. The gavel of Mr. Van Kleffens sharply interrupted him. Van Kleffens asked that the Cuban refrain from political attacks. General Romulo thereupon leaped from his chair and ran up in front of the rostrum, crying, amid the general hubub, "I protest. Mr. Molotov raised many controversial issues." But in the end Mr. Van Kleffens' ruling, that this is not the place for any debate, prevailed. The Cuban went on and finished his speech, dropping those parts of it which he was compelled to drop by the ruling ofthe chair. He then took his seat with a thunderous ovation ringing in his ears. Secretary Dulles stood up and went to the aisle to shake his hand. Molotov sat in silence frowning and the rest of the Russians frowned along with him.

I should report in conclusion that the Big Four meeting here is over, formally and happily, over. Britain's Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan is leaving for London today. He had a last private talk with Molotov and a British spokesman tells me that although the Russian has not yet given his formal agreement to all the western proposals for the Geneva meeting, the whole assumption now is that all is light and harmony, no hitches are expected. "As far as the Big Four in Geneva are concerned," the British spokesman says, "the party here is over." And that's pretty much the story from San Francisco today. (30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

A group of polio experts voted 8 to 3 today to continue the Salk anti-polio vaccination program this summer. In an unofficial poll before a House committee the majority of scientists present ignored criticism by a few scientists that the vaccine is not safe enough. Dr. Jonas E. Salk, who developed the vaccine, did not vote. The panel was in unanimous agreement to try to get "weaker strains" into the polio virus as soon as possible. The big argument against continuing the Salk vaccine program came from Dr. Albert Sabin of Cincinnati. He said: "I cannot ask anyone to come forward and take the chance of getting polio..thorugh vaccination..which they might not get anyway." And the majority opinion was summed up by Dr. James A. Shannon of the National Institutes of Health. He said:"The present vaccine is sufficiently safe for use. The risk is slight, much less than that of getting polio by ordinary means."

Surgeon General Scheele later told the committee:"The government continues to endorse the manufacture and use of the Salk vaccine. The Public Health Service repeats its belief that the present vaccine is effective and safe for use."

In St. Louis, Basil O'Connor, head of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, strongly defended the vaccine's safety and attacked those who favor suspending the inoculation program. He said criticism by Dr. Sabin is "old stuff."

At the United Nations meeting in San Francisco, French Foreign Minister Pinay called for a unified Germany. He said the West must reject Russian efforts to turn Germany into a neautral buffer state. We'll hear a direct

report from San Francisco in a few minutes.

Russia and India have now made public the agreement they reached at the end of the Indian Prime Minister Nehru's visit to the Soviet Union. Both countries favor a ban on nuclear weapons..a seat in the United Nations for Communist China..and the surrender of Formosa to Red China.

In London, Left-wing Laborite Aneurin Bevan has been elected to the party's "shadow cabinet" which would take-over the government in the event Prime Minister Eden's Conservative government should fall.

And in Argentina, President Peron's cabinet resigned today..all 16 ministers submitting their resignations so that Peron can reor anize the government.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Wilson announced that Deputy Secretary Robert B. Anderson is going to resign in the next few months. Wilson says he has been so informed by Anderson, a Texan, who came to Washington as Secretary of the Navy and then was promoted to Deputy Secretary of Defense. The Wilson statement adds: "Mr. Anderson said that he was not prepared to say what he would do upon leaving the government. A successor will be nominated shortly." The Wilson statement did not say why Anderson is resigning. And Anderson was not available for comment. Only yesterday Army Secretary Stevens submitted his resignation to the president.

The United States Court of Appeals in Washington ruled today that Americans have a "natural right" to travel abroad. This right cannot be denied arbitrarily or without due process of law. This action takes from the State Department its past exclusive power to issue passports. The decision makes it clear that the Department's actions may be challenged in the courts. In recent years some groups have protested that the Department denied certain persons passports without proper hearings and without giving accused persons

a chance to face their accusers. Today's court decision also holds that membership in an organization on the attorney general's subversive list is not sufficient grounds for denying a passport application. The court says denial of a passport "causes a deprivation of liberty that a citizen otherwise would have." The case at issue concerns Max Schactman of the Independent Socialist League which is on the attorney general's list of subversive organization.

Chairman Dawson of the House Government Operations Committee announced today that a sub-committee is started an investigation to determine whether the government is "withholding pertinent and timely information" from those who are "entitled to receive it."

Congress today completed action on a compromise bill to raise the pay of federal workers by seven and a half per cent. It now goes to the White House.

The President spent part of the day in Vermont. He tried fishing again-without luck and told reporters with a laugh: "The fish in Vermont must all be Democrats --they won't bite for me." Later, he flew to New Hampshire. And in a speech to 15-thousand persons before the state captiol at Concord he praised his chief assistant, former New Hampshire governor Sherman Adams. He said Adams doesn't seem to be a third of the way through the "lectures" he gives the White House staff. Many in the crowd took this to be a hint about the possibility of the President running for a second term.

The government reported today that the cost of living index remained steady in May. (Its varied only one tenth of a per cent in the past six months. And Labor secretary Mitchell says the take-home pay of factory workers reached a new high in May. He added:"These two factors, along with increasing job opportunities and declining unemployment, are concrete evidence of the strenght of our economy." The average weekly take home pay for factory workers in May was seventy dollars and twelve cents.

The President and former President Hoover today urged Congress to accept as a gift a memorial bell tower to be erected in memory of the late Senator Taft. The 100-foot marble tower would be constructed on the Capitol grounds.

Today was another busy day at the San Francisco Opera House..where the U.N. is meeting and Larry LeSueur was there. What to you have to report, Larry:

LESUEUR: Whenever the Foreign Minister of a great power speaks, it's news; but when Antoine Pinay of France addressed this U.N. commerarative session here at the San Francisco Opera House today, it was even more unusual. The French Foreign Minister gave the world its first western reaction to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's uncompromising peace terms of the day before. The French Foreign Minister had certain advantages when he spoke today, for he had dined with Mr. Molotov last night, becoming the first of the Western Big Three to speak privately to the Russian diplomat since Molotov shattered the calm of this U.N. birthday party yesterday. Today the dapper Mr. Pinay was far more diplomatic than Mr. Molotov had been. Although he looked grim and determined as he faced the foreign diplomats from the rostrum of the elegant grey-and-gold Opera House, Pinay spoke in firm but conciliatory terms.

The little Frenchman proceeded to torpedo the Russian charge that Allied military bases on foreign soil are potential insturments of American aggression. Mr. Pinay said bluntly that within the Atlantic Treaty Organization he knew of no foreign military bases. He said he only knew that common means are being made available to serve a common peaceful ideal. In other words, he pointed out that these military bases overseas are part and parcel of a Western defensive alliance and are not just foreign ground occupied by American air power.

Mr. Pinay agreed with the Russian Foreign Minister that Germany must be reunited; but, as you said earlier, Ed, Mr. Pinay ruled out what he called "the misconception af a neautral Germany", on the grounds that a great people cannot indefinitely be subjugated to a trusteeship. But regarding Mr. Molotov's proposal for an all-European anti-aggression agrangement, there Mr. Pinay appeared to hold out more than a crumb of compromise. He definitely raised the possibility that an all-Europenn anti-aggression treaty might be one of the main subjects of discussion at the summit meeting- in Geneva next month. Mr. Pinay, referring to the Atlantic Pact, said such regional treaties did open the way for agreements to be concluded on an interregional level and with, what the Frenchman called, "the same equality of duties and the same certainty of guarantees."

Thus it appeared to most observers that France, at least among the Western Big Three, is prepared to consider some sort of European non-aggression pact between the Atlantic nations and the Communist states one which might serve the purpose, if not of neautralizing Germany, of at least keeping a rearmed Germany within protective bonds. But whether these feelings about European defense treaties with the Communist states are shared by the United States is not easy to determine.

While it's known that the advisors to John Foster Dulles have been hard at work preparing the American Secretary of State's speech tomorrow, Mr. Dulles himself and a few of his principal adivsors, like American Ambassador to Moscow Charles Bohlen, had a private lunch with Molotov today. Rumors are flying around the hotel corridors of this city regarding the nature of Secretary Dulles's reply to Molotov tomorrow. Some observers, like tha articulate Democratic Senator from Minnesota, Hubert Humphrey, think that Dulles should answer Molotov's challenging speech point-by-point. But my information

is that Secretary Dulles in not going to try to match Molotov's caustic remarks, for it's now presumed that Molotov's loaded speech yesterday was deliberately designed to turn this U.N. commemmorative session into a public discussion of the pressing problems that will come up at Geneva. As a matter of fact, the Foreign Minister of Nationslist China, Mr. George Yeh, dleivered a blistering attack on one issue: the Communist demand for the surrender of Chiang Kai Shek's island and he was gaveled down.

But my best information is that Secretary of State Dulles will not attempt to rebut Mr. Molotov tomorrow, but will confine himself to a constructive speech, not only to preserve this U.N. commemorative atmosphere but to avoid publicly committing President Eisenhower to any positions on world problems before the leaders actually meet in Geneva next mont . But just so this commemorative session will contribute something to history, U.N. Secetary Hammarskjold had been ciruclating a San Frnncisco Peace Declaration among the delegates, to be delivered b President Van Kleffens on the final day as a sort of summing up. The Western Big Three are in firm agreement that the declaration must consist only of high-sounding phrases, but Mr. Molotov would like the U.N. to take a public position on some of the world problmms before they're discussed at Geneva. But it's believed that in the end Molotov will come around and the peace declaration will be something that all nations can adopt without committing themselves to anything.

And that's the way it looks in San Francisco today.

MURROW: That was Larry LeSueur reporting from San Francisco.

In Washington today: the House Banking Committee voted to add one thousand units for old people to the public housing program requested by the President.

Sol Schlesinger, a New York cap manufacturer, refused to let a Senate investigating committee see his records. He said the Senators might find evidence that "might tend to incriminate" him.

And in Virginia, Governor Stanley and the State Board of Education announced a policy of cintinuing Virginia's segregated public schools in the next school year. The governor and the education board say the problems created by the Supreme Court's decision to end segregation in ths schools "cannot be solved suddenly..hasty action could well result in serious damage to the public school system."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are those, in moments of impatience, who regard the work of the U.N. as commendable but unrealistic for the times in which we're living. Daniel Webster had an answer to this when he said: "If we work upon marble it will perish. If we work upon brass, time will efface it." If we rear temples, they will crumble to dust. But it we work upon men's immortal minds, if we embue them with high principles, we engrave on those tablets something no time can efface. Good Night and Good Luck.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, June 23, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Today was another busy day at the San Francisco Opera House, where the United Nations is meeting - and Larry Lesueur was there.

What do you have to report, Larry?

LESUEUR: Whenever the Foreign Minister of a great power speaks, it's news; but when Antoine Pinay of France addressed this U.N. commemorative session here at the San Francisco Opera House today, it was even more unusual. The French Foreign Minister gave the world its first Western reaction to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's uncompromising peace terms of the day before. The FrenchForeign Minister had certain advantages when he spoke today, for he had dined with Mr. Molotov last nite, becoming the first of the Western Big Three to speak privately to the Russian diplomat since Molotov shattered the calm of this U.N. birthday party yesterday. Today the dapper Mr. Pinay was far more diplomatic than Mr. Molotov had been. Altho he looked grim and determined as he faced the foreign diplomats from the rostrum of the elegant grey-and-gold Opera House, Pinay spoke in firm but conciliatory terms.

The little Frenchman proceeded to torpedo the Russian charge that Allied military bases on foreign soil are potential instruments of American aggression. Mr. Pinay said bluntly that within the Atlantic Treaty Organization he knew of no foreign military bases. He said he only knew that common means are being made available to serve a common peaceful ideal. In other words, he pointed out that these military bases overseas are part and parcel of a Western defensive alliance and are not just foreign ground occupied by American air power.

Mr. Pinay agreed with the Russian Foreign Minister that Germany must be reunited; but, as you said earlier, Ed, Mr. Pinay ruled out what he called "the misconception of a neutral Germany," on the grounds that a great people cannot indefinitely be subjected to a trusteeship. But regarding

Mr. Molotov's proposal for an all-European anti-aggression arrangement, there Mr. Pinay appeared to hold out more than a crumb of compromise. He definitely raised the possibility that an all-European anti-aggression treaty might be one of the main subjects of discussion at the summit meeting in Geneva next month. Mr. Pinay, referring to the Atlantic Pact, said such regional treaties did open the way for agreements to be concluded on an interregional level and with, what the Frenchman called, "the same equality of duties and the same certainty of guarantees".

Thus it appeared to most observers that France, at least among the Western Big Three, is prepared to consider some sort of European non-aggression pact between the Atlantic nations and the Communist states, one which might serve the purpose, if not of neutralizing Germany, of at least keeping a rearmed Germany within protective bonds. But whether these feelings about European defense treaties with the Communist states are shared by the United States is not easy to determine.

While it's known that the advisors to John Foster Dulles have been hard at work preparing the American Secretary of State's speech tomorrow, Mr. Dulles himself and a few of his principal advisors, like American Ambassador to Moscow Mr Charles Bohlen, had a private lunch with Molotov today. Rumors are flying around the hotel corridors of this city regarding the nature of Secretary Dulles' reply to Molotov tomorrow. Some observers, like the articulate Democratic Senator from Minnesota, Hubert Humphrey, think that Dulles should answer Molotov's challenging speech point-by-point. But my information is that Secretary Dulles is <u>not</u> going to try to match Molotov's caustic remarks, for it's now presumed that Molotov's loaded speech yesterday was deliberately designed to turn this U.N. commemorative session into a public discussion of the pressing problems that will come up at Geneva. As a matter of fact, the Foreign Minister of Nationalist China, Mr. George Yeh, delivered a blistering attack on one issue: the Communist demand for the surrender of Chiang Kai Shek's island - and he was gaveled down.

But my best information is that Secretary of State Dulles will not attempt to rebut Mr. Molotov tomorrow, but will confine himself to a constructive speech, not only to preserve this U.N. commemorative atmosphere but to avoid publicly committing President Eisenhower to any positions on world problems before the leaders actually meet in Geneva next month. But just so this commemorative session will contribute something to history, ~~S~~ U.N. Secretary Hammarskjold has been circulating a San Francisco peace declaration among the delegates, to be delivered by President Van Kleffens on the final day as a sort of summing up. The Western Big Three are in firm agreement that the declaration must consist only of high-sounding phrases, but Mr. Molotov would like the U.N. to take a public position on some of the world problems before they're discussed at Geneva. But it's believed that in the end Molotov will come 'round and the peace declaration will be something that all nations can adopt without committing themselves to anything.

And that's the way it looks in San Francisco today.

-30-

Ediphone trans./ES

Friday, June 24, 1955

This is the news:

Two Russian Migs have forced one of our Navy patrol bombers to crash-land in Alaska. The President and the Navy announced today that the attack occurred on Wednesday over the Bering Sea..international waters. We call it "unexplicable and unwarranted." The plane was forced to land on St. Lawrence island, about 100 miles from Siberia. Seven of the 11 crewmen were injured. The Navy plane did not fire back at the Russian Migs.

Normally, in such incidents, the State Department protests to Moscow almost automatically. But today the President, traveling in New England, told Secretary of State Dulles to take this up with Russian Foreign Minister Molotov, ATTENDING the San Fransisco conference. Mr. Dulles did. And the State Department says Molotov said he was unaware of the incident but WILL investigate.

In Washington a number of Congressmen are calling this latest incident "incredible..the unmasking of the Russian peace offensive."

The news was released at just about the time Secretary of State Dulles was making his speech to the United Nations conference. Mr. Dulles(..in a speech I'd like to review in a few minutes.) said the cold war

could be ended if all nations observe the United Nations charter.. refrain from force and halt subversion against other countries.

The President spent the day in New Hampshire. And he told two audiences: we must remain strong as we seek world peace. An aide said Mr. Eisenhower laughed when he read newspaper accounts of the commotion he caused as a result of a remark on Sherman Adams "lectures" to his staff. This was taken, by some, to be a possible indication that the President would run for re-election. But he had nothing to say about this today..in public.

Atomic Energy Chief Straws announced today that the President has doubled the amount of enriched uranium now available for nuclear research in friendly countries. Straws says this is one of the steps in the President's atoms-for-peace program.

The Associated Press reports that the revised safety standards for the Salk anti-polio vaccine are causing delays in the release of the vaccine that were not expected a month ago. A survey of the six manufacturers indicates that large amounts of the vaccine may not be available until the middle of July. And it may be August or later before the supply hits full scale. It was four weeks ago that

Surgeon General Sheele said that he was "very optomistic", that the vaccine would be flowing from the manufacturers "very shortly." Since then, only one million 200-thousand shots have been released. And the medical director of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis... Dr. Hart Van Riper.. says the foundation's "program is at a standstill until we get some more vaccine."

Republican Representative Lovre of South Dakota said today, that the farmers "will set a time bomb under the entire agricultural economy" if they vote tomorrow, to kill government wheat acreage and marketing controls. He says if the farmers reject controls "every farmer in the United States will be adversely affected."

White House news secretary Hagerty said today, that Agroculture Secretary Benson feels a department release, describing Wolf Ladejinsky as a member of two Communist fronts "was probably writtent too hard." Ladejinsky was fired as a security risk by the Department of Agriculture but hired by the Foreign Operations Administration. Clark Mollenhoff of the Des Moines Reigster, has pursued the case with the President. And today Hagerty informed the REPORTER THAT Benson has indicated his

department's original announcement was "probably written a bit too hard."

The House Ways and Means Committee has voted to keep the national debt limit at 281 billion dollars for another year. The Administration requested the extension. Otherwise the debt limit would fall back to 275 billions at the end of this month.

The Federal Reserve Board recommends that the anti-trust laws be extended to cover all bank mergers. Board Chairman William McChesney Martin says there were 207 mergers last year compared with 100 in 1952.

Prime Minister U Nu of Burma arrived in New York today to begin a three-week visit to this country. He said he brings the good will of the Burmese people for the United States.

The Singapore Government today released four of the seven union leaders whose arrest caused the threat of a general strike over the week-end. The government says the "evidence does not indicate a threat to internal security" so far as these four men are concerned.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer today appealed to his followers to enable him to put the first west German soldiers in uniform before the Geneva Big Four conference. He said this is essential

to preserve the unity of the west against Russian pressure.

Edward R. Murrow: June 24, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Secretary Dulles, in his speech at San Francisco, faced quite a demanding task. He had to answer Foreign Minister Molotov's contentious speech effectively, and yet not violate, as Mr. Molotov had done, the U.N.'s birthday party etiquette frowning on contentiousness. And he had to be constructive without saying anything that appeared to commit President Eisenhower in advance to any decision at the summit meeting in Geneva. His speech seemed to accomplish both purposes. The guns he turned on Molotov didn't roar loudly, but his listeners knew they hit their target. And all he committed President Eisenhower to do at Geneva, the President himself had promised to do in his opening ~~address.~~ speech.

Mr. Dulles took a look at what is being called a new era and the events that have made it look new. One was the end of the fighting in Korea. "Why did it end?" he asked. Because sixteen U.N. members fought the aggressor, and the aggression failed. "It is strange indeed" said Mr. Dulles, "to hear this triumph of collective security hailed as proof of the peace-loving character of the aggressor and his supporters. If they had had their way, we should today be commemorating the fifth anniversary of the demise of the United Nations."

The same lesson about the fruit of collective action, he said, had been

learned in Indochina, from the Austrian treaty, from improved Soviet-Jugoslav relations, from the Soviet offer of diplomatic and economic relations with West Germany, and from the Soviet-Japanese peace negotiations. "Through all these events" he said, "there runs a common theme. Those who believed in the principles of the Charter have helped each other, and in so doing have helped themselves."

What marks this as a new era, Mr. Dulles suggested, was that some men were making a virtue of necessity. "Today" he said, "the necessity for virtue has been created by a stalwart thwarting of efforts to subvert our charter. If we want to see that virtue continue, it may be prudent to continue what produced it." And driving the point further, he continued: "Steadfastness to principle and sacrifice for principle, are the proven price of the good that we have won. It would be reckless to expect further good at any lesser price. To achieve peace with justice, peace with sovereignty for nations great and small, peace with respect for human beings without regard to class, will require sustaining the effort, the sacrifice, the solidarity, which brought us where we are today."

Mr. Molotov had laid down seven points in his speech as essentials of peace. Mr. Dulles countered him by saying: "To bring the cold war to an

end, seven points are not needed. One is sufficient." The one was to observe the charter of the United Nations, refrain from the use of force or threat of force in international relations, and refrain from the support and direction of subversion against the institutions of other countries.

But Mr. Dulles was not being deliberately abstract. He also went into particulars about the "much" that remains to be done. He listed five headings. As first he named the unification of Germany. The second was one of his favorite themes, the problems of the East European nations which, as he put it, are "in servitude," having been liberated from one despotism only to be subjected to another.

The third heading was the problem raised by the Chinese Communist regime. It became an aggressor in Korea, Mr. Dulles said, promoted aggression in Indochina, and has used force or the threat of force in the Formosa area. "Recent developments" he said, "including the influence of the Bandung conference, suggest that the immediate threat of war may have receded. Let us pray that this is so."

His fourth point was the existence of the apparatus known as international communism. This he called "a world-wide conspiracy to bring into power a form of government which never in any country, at any time, was

freely chosen by the people, and which destroys the reality of independence."

Point five was arms reduction. Here he reminded his listeners that nearly a decade ago the United States had made a proposal to internationalize atomic energy. "This, if accepted" he said, "would have prevented the present competitive production of these weapons." This was at a time when the United States was sole possessor of this weapon, yet the proposal was rejected. Subsequent proposals also were spurned, he went on. Now the Soviet Union has indicated it might consider seriously the initiative taken months before by other members of the disarmament subcommittee. "Let us hope" said Mr. Dulles, "that these indications can be translated into concrete action, making possible limitations which are in fact dependable and not a fraud."

He promised that at Geneva "we shall not assume to act as a world directorate with the right to determine the destinies of others. We shall seek to find procedures such that all nations directly concerned can fully assert whatever rights and views they have." Applied to Mr. Dulles's own schedule of things to be done, this indicates negotiations after Geneva not only with West Germany, but with both Nationalist and Communist China.

Secretary of State Dulles spoke today of morality and steadfastness to principle. On this subject, Albert Schweitzer once said ~~quite eloquently:~~ "The power of ideals is incalculable. We see no power in a drop of water. But let it get into a crack in the rock and be turned into ice and it splits the rock; turned into steam it drives powerful engines. Something has happened to that drop of water which makes active and effective the power that is latent in it."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Swing June 24

Secretary Dulles, in his speech at SanFrancisco, faced quite a demanding task. He had to answer Foreign Minister Molotov's contentious peace speech effectively, and yet not violate, as Mr.Molotov had done, the UN's birthday-party etiquette frowning on contentiousness. And he had to be constructive without saying anything that appeared to commit President Eisenhower in advance to any decision at the summit meeting in Geneva. His speech seemed to accomplish both purposes. The guns he turned on Molotov didn't roar loudly, but his listeners knew they hit their target. And all he commited President Eisenhower to do at Geneva, the President himself had promised to do in his opening address.

¶ Mr.Dulles took a look at what is being called a new era and the events that have made it look new. One was the end of the fighting in Korea."Why did it end?" he asked . Because sixteen UN members fought the aggressor, and the aggression failed."It is strange indeed" said Mr. Dulles,"to hear this triumph of collective security hailed as proof ot the peace-loving character of the aggressor and his supporters.If they had had their way, we should today be commemorating the fifth anniversary of of the demise of the United Nations."

¶ The same lesson about the fruit of collective action, he said, had been learned in Indochina, from the Austrian treaty, from improved Soviet-Jugoslav relations, from the Soviet offer of diplomatic and economic relations with ~~the~~ West Germany ~~republic,~~ and from the Soviet-Japanese peace negotiations."Through all these events" he said,"there runs a common theme. Those who believed in the principles of the Charter have helped each others and in so doing have helped themselves."

¶ What marks this as a new era,Mr. Dulles suggested, was that some men were making a virtue of necessity."Today" he said,"the necessity for virtue has been created by a stalwart thwarting of efforts to subvert our charter. If we want to see that virtue continue, it may be prudent to continue what has produced it." And driving the point further, he continued:"Steadfastness to principle and sacrifice for principle, are the proven price of the good that we have won.It would be reckless to expect further good at any lesser price. To achieve peace with justice, peace with sovereignty for nations great and small, peace with respect for human beings without regard to class, will require sustaining the effort, the sacrifice, the solidarity, which brought us where we are today."

Mr. Molotov had laid down seven points in his speech as essentials of peace. Mr.Dulles countered him by saying:To bring the cold war to an end seven points are not needed. One is sufficient." The one was to observe the charter of the United Nations, refrain from the use of force or threat of force in international relations, and from the support and direction of subversion against the institutions of other countries.

But Mr.Dulles was not being deliberately abstract. He also went into particulars about the much that remains to be done.He listed five headings. As first he named the unification of Germany. The second was one of his favorite themes, the problems of the East European nations which, as he put it,are "in servitude", having been liberated from one despotism to be subjected to another. The third heading was the problem raised by the Chinese Communist regime. It became an aggressor in Korea, Mr.Dulles said, promoted aggression in Indochina, and has used force or the threat of force in the Taiwan area."Recent developments" he said,"including the influence of the Bandung conference, suggest that the immediate threat of war may have receded. Let us pray that this is so."

His fourth point was the existence of the apparatus known as international communism. This he called "a worldwide conspiracy to bring into power a form of government which never in any country, at any time, was freely chosen by the people, and which destroys the reality of independence."

Point five was ~~the heading of~~ arms reduction. Here he reminded his listeners that nearly a decade ago the United States, had made a proposal to internationalize atomic energy. "This, if accepted" he said. "would have prevented the present competitive production of these weapons." This was at a time when the United States was sole possessor of this weapon, yet the proposal was rejected. Subsequent proposals also were spurned, he went on. Now the Soviet Union has indicated it might consider seriously the initiative taken months before by other members of the disarmament subcommittee. "Let us hope" said Mr. Dulles, "that these indications can be translated into concerete action, making possible limitations which are in fact dependable and not a fraud."

He promised that at Geneva "we shall not assume to act as a world directorate with the right to determine the destinies of

others. "We shall seek to find procedures such that all nations directly concerned can fully assert whatever rights and views they have." Applied to Mr. Dulles's own schedule of things to be done, this indicates negotiations after Geneva not only with West Germany, but both Nationalist and Communist China.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Two Russian Migs have forced one of our Navy patrol bombers to crash-land in Alaska. The President and the Navy announced today that the attack occurred on Wednesday over the Bering Sea..international waters. We call it "unexplicable and unwarranted." The plane was forced to land on St. Lawrence island, about 100 miles from Siberia. Seven of the 11 crewmen were injured. The Navy plane did not fire back at the Russian Migs.

Normally, in such incidents, the State Department protests to Moscow almost automatically. But today the President, traveling in New England, told Secretary of State Dulles to take this up with Russian Foreign Minister Molotov, attending the San Francisco conference. Mr. Dulles did. And the State Department says Molotov said he was unaware of the incident but will investigate.

In Washington a number of Congressmen are calling this latest incident "incredible..the unmansing of the Russian peace offensive."

The news was released at just about the time Secretary of State Dulles was making his speech to the United Nations conference. Mr. Dulles..in a speech I'd like to review in a few minutes..said the cold war could be ended if all nations observe the United Nations charter..refrain from force and halt subversion against other countries.

The President spent the day in New Hampshire. And he told two audiences we must remain strong as we seek world peace. Ad aide said Mr. Eisenhower laughed when he read newspaper accounts of the commotion he caused as a result of a remark on Sherman Adams "lectures" to his staff. This was taken, by some, to be a possible indication that the president would run for re-election.

But he had nothing to say about this today..in public.

Atomic Energy Chief Straws announced today that the President has doubled the amount of enriched urnnium now abailable for nuclear research in friendly countries. Straws says this is one of the steps in the President's atoms-for-peace program.

The Associated Press reports that the revised safety standards for the Salk anti-polio vaccine are causing delays in thr release of the vaccine that were not expected a month ago. A survey of the six manufacturers indicates that large amounts of the vaccine may not be available until the middle of July. And it may be August or later before the supply hits full scale. It was four weeks ago that Surgeon General Scheele said that he was "very optimistic" that the vaccine would be flowing from the manufacturers "very shortly". Since then, only one million 200 thousand shots have been released. And the medical director of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis , Dr. Hart Van Riper, says the foundation's "program is at a standstill until we get more vaccine."

Republican Representative Lovre of South Dakota said today that farmers "will set a time bomb under the entire agricultural economy" if they vote tomorrow to kill government wheat acerage and marketing controls. He says if the farmers reject controls "every farmer in the United States will be adversely affected."

White House news secretary Hagerty said today that Acrigulture Secretary Benson feels a department release describing Wolf Ladejinsky as a member of two communist fronts "was probably written too hard." Ladejinsky was fired as a security risk by the Department of Agriculture but hired by the Foreign Operations Administration. Clark Millenhoff of the Des. Moines Register has pursued the case with the President. And today Hagerty informed the reporter that Benson has indicated his department's original announcement was "probably written a bit too hard.

The House Ways and Means Committee has voted to keep the nation debt limit at 281 billion dollars for another year. The Administration requested the extension. Otherwise the debt limit would fall back to 275 billions at the end of this month.

The Federal Reserve Board recommends that the anti-trust laws be extended to cover all bank mergers. Board Chairman William McChensey Martin says there were 207 mergers last year compared with 100 in 1952.

Prime Minister U Nu of Burma arrived in New York today to begin a three week visit to this country. He said he brings the good will of the Burmese people to the United States.

The Singapore Government today released four of the seven union leaders whose arrest caused the threat of a general strike over the week-nd. The government says the "evidence does not indicate a threat to the internal security" so far as these four men are concerned.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer today appealed to his followers to enable him to put the first west German soldiers in uniform before the Geneva Big Four conference. He said this is essential. to preserve the unity of the West against Russian pressure.

Secretary Dulles, in his speech at San Francisco, faced quite a demanding task. He had to answer Foreign Minister Molotov's contintious speech effectively, and yet not violate, as Mr. Molotov had done, the U.N.'s birthday party etiquette frowning on contentiousness. And he had to be constructive without saying anything that appeared to commit President Eisenhower in advance to any decision at the summit meeting in Geneva. His speech seemed to accomplish both purposes. The guns he turned on Molotov didn't roar loudly, but his listeners knew thay hit their target. And all he committed President Eisenhower to do at Geneva, the President himself had promised to do in his opening speech.

Mr. Dulles took a look at what is being called a new era and the events that have made it look new. One was the end of the fighting in Korea. "Why did it end?" he asked Because sixteen U.N. members fought the aggressor, and the aggression failed. "It is strange indeed" said Mr. Dulles, "to hear this triumph of collective security hailed as proof of the peace-loving character of the aggressor had his supporters. If they had had their way, we should today be commemorating the fifth anniversary of the demise of the United Nations."

The same lesson about the fruit of collective action, he said, had been learned in Indochina, from the Austrian treaty, from improved Soviet-Jugoslav relations, from the Soviet offer of diplomatic and economic relations with West Germany, and from the Soviet-Japanese peace negotiations. "through all these events" he said, "There runs a common theme. Those who believe in the principles of the Charter have helped each other, and in so doing have helped themselves."

What marks this as a new era, Mr. Dulles suggested, was that some men were making a virtue of necessity. "Today" he said, "the necessity for virtue has been created by a stalward thwarting of efforts to subvert our charter. If we want to see that virtue continue, it may be prudent to continue what produced it." And driving the point further, he continued: "Steadfastness to principle and sacrifice for principle, are the proven price of the good that we have won. It would be reckless to expect further good an any lesser price. To achieve peace with justice, peace with soverignty for nations great and small, peace with respect for human beings without regard to class will require sustaining the effort, the sacrifice, the solidarity, which brought us where we are today."

Mr. Molotov had haid down seven points in his speech as essentials of peace. Mr. Dulles countered him by saying: "To bring the cold war to an end seven points are not needed. One is sufficient." The one was to observe the charter of the United Nations, refrain from the use of force or threat of force in international relations, and refrain from the support and direction of subversion against the institutions of other countries.

But Mr. Dulles was not being deliverately abstract. He also went into particulars about the "much" that ramains to be done. He listed five headings As first he named the unification of Germany. The second was one of his favorite themes, the problems of the East European nations which, as he put it, are "in servitude", having been liberated from one despotism only to be subjugated to another.

The third heading was the problem raised by the Chinese Communist regime. It became an aggressor in Korea, Mr. Dulles said, promoted aggression in Indochina, and has used force or the threat of force in the Formosa area. "Recent developments" he said, "including the influence of the Bandung conference, suggest that the immediate threat of war may have receded. Let us pray that this is so."

His fourth point was the existence of the apparatus known as international communism. This he called "a world-wideconspiracy to bring into power a form of government which never in any country, at any time, was freely chosen by the poeple, and which destroys the reality of independence."

Point five was arms reduction. Here he reminded his listeners that nearly a decade ago the United States had made a proposal to internationalize atomic energy. "This, if accepted" he said, "would have prevented the present competitive production of these weapons." This was at a time when the

United States was sole possessor of this weapon, yet the proposal was rejected. Subsequent proposals also were spurned, he went on. Now the Soviet Union has indicated it might consider seriously the initiative taken months before by other members of the disarmement subcommittee. "Let us hope" said Mr. Dulles, "that these indications can be translated into concrete action, making possible limitations which are in fact dependable and aot a fraud.

He promised that at Geneva "we shall not assume to act as a world directorate with the right to determine the destinies of others. We shall seek to find prodecures such that all nations directly concerned can fully assert whatever rights and views they have." Applied to Mr. Dulles's own schedule of things to be done, this indicates negotiations after Geneva not only with West Germany, but with both Nationalist and Communist China.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Secretary of State Dulles spoke today of morality and steadfastness to principle. On this subject, Albert Schweitzer once said "The power of ideals is incalucable. We see no power in a drop of water. But let it get into a crack in the rock and be turned into ice and it splits the rock; turned into steam it drives powerful engines. Something has happened to that drop of water which makes active and effective the power that is latent in it."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday June 27, 1955

This is the news:

The President said today that our goal is to win a permanent peace and "not merely an uneasy cessation of the guns." Touring Maine, after a restful week-end of fishing, the President said: "We cannot have prosperity without peace and there can be no peace unless we are prosperous." The President flies back to Washington tonight and he will be accompanied from Bangor, Maine, by Secretary of State Dulles. Mr. Dulles is flying up to Maine to ride back with the President and discuss the attack on one of our planes by Russian Migs. #

The Russians have offered to pay half the cost of our plane. Mr. Dulles says this is "short of what he had requested." The Secretary emphasizes there is no emergency connected with his trip to Maine.

~~just that he thinks the air trip back to Washington is better than holding a conference after the Presidential plane returns.~~

The Chinese Nationalists say Russian pilots in Migs shot down A Nationalist jet trainer yesterday..the Pilot was killed. #

The Nationalists say they heard intercom conversations indicating that the enemy pilots were Russians. And an unarmed amphibious plane was also attacked over the Formosa Strait.

India's Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Vienna today. He told reporters he saw "no iron curtain" on his recent trip to Russia and her satellites. He told the newsmen:"co-existence is the only alternative to war in the atomic age."

Yugoslavia's President Tito has accepted an invitation to visit Moscow..returning the recent visit to Belgrade by Kruschev and Bulganin of the Soviet Union. This will be Tito's first trip to Moscow since the Cominform threw him out of the Communist party in 1948 for what was called "nationalist tendencies."

In Italy, Antonio Segni, a Christian Democrat, has been selected to try to form a new government. He's a 64-year-old farm reformer, scholar and deputy in the Parliament.

~~The British today protested to Greece over a recent Greek radio broadcast to Cyprus which repeated an underground organization call for the people of Cyprus to liberate their island. British government sources say the government plans to offer Cyprus limited self-rule soon..in an effort o stop some [illegible] rebellious movements. The residents of Cyprus are mostly of Greek and Turkish blood.~~

In Argentina today the government released 19 Radical Party leaders who had been detained since the revolt against President Peron.

In this country, the C.I.O. steelworkers wage policy committee today authorized a nation-wide strike at midnight Thursday. Union President McDonland told reporters "Don't get the idea we are strike-happy." Tomorrow the union resumes negotiations with U.S. Steel. The union has rejected the company's offer of an average 10 cents an hour wage increase. [redacted]

The Senate today approved a special presidential commission to study all aspects of the federal security program. Members of both parties expressed the hope that the commission will operate in a "dispassionate, non-political atmosphere."

Republican Senator Williams of Delaware today denounced as "a raid on the Treasury" a bill proposing a long-term program of price supports for certain minerals. Williams says the bill, introduced by Republican Senator Goldwater of Arizona and others, was approved in committee without any public hearings. He says it could cost taxpayers 750-million dollars if it's passed. Williams calls the bill

"one of the boldest raids on the federal treasury that has been proposed in recent years." It would commit the government to buy, for the next 12 years, the entire production of several minerals at a price "far above the prevailing domestic or world market."

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today told a House committee that it would be "national suicide" to permit racial segregation in National Guard Units. Despite warnings from the President that an amendmenat to ban segregation would kill the bill, Mitchell said: "We shall never agree with anyone, not even our great president, who tells us that we must not make an all-out effort to contribute our skills and abilities to the defense of the country in an emergency."

The House today approved a two-and-a-third billion dollar bill to ~~build~~ construct military bases... and a 268-million-dollar atomic construction bill. The atomic bill does not call for the "peace ship" proposed by the President.

The 25-member Commission on Intergovernmental Relations --created by Congress two years ago--today recommended that the federal

government withdraw from some fields of taxation..leaving them to the states. The Commission also recommends: state highway building programs to be financed on a pay as you build [redacted] basis, with increased federal aid...and the Commission would have the federal government take over full command of civilian defense.

Edward R. Murrow: June 27, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The celebration of the United Nations birthday at San Francisco is over, and diplomats and analysts everywhere are figuring out just what happened and what it means. They appear pretty generally to agree that the San Francisco meeting went about as well as had been expected. It did not produce any major disappointment, neither did it surpass expectations in any notable way. They seem to agree, also that the United Nations played second fiddle to the upcoming summit meeting of the Big Four. The anniversary, it now seems, might have fallen pretty flat if the interest in the Geneva conference had not been so engrossing. That is another way of saying that the United Nations is not much as a policy-making body, but is a first rate forum. And while the Big Four meeting might turn out to be much like it, with debate and maneuver substituting for concrete decisions, the Geneva conference will test the possibility of action, even though it fails to act on its own.

One real ~~helpfulness~~ dividend of the San Francisco conference was the new light - one might better say, the little new light - it shed on the intentions of the two sides at Geneva. There is no reason to believe that the basic Soviet objective has been changed. It is to keep an armed West Germany from being incorporated in the Western defense system. It has been that ever

since the Paris accord came within sight of ratification. The so-called New Look in Soviet policy may appear to provide a different objective, the easing of tensions. But the point of that is to see that Germany does not swing to the West as an armed partner.

However, the easing of tensions is of enormous importance, not only for its effect on the future of Germany, but because any improvement in the international climate puts a catastrophic war a little further away. It now seems clear that the Soviet Union does not expect the unification of Germany at Geneva or for some time thereafter. It does not hope, certainly not now, to get a neutral Germany, unified or not unified, armed or unarmed. It has to approach its goal obliquely. And what the diplomats at San Francisco particularly noted was what Mr. Molotov had to say when he talked with foreign ministers there, as he did with most of the thirty-seven who attended.

He spoke glowingly of the benefits to be gained from increasing world trade, chiefly East-West trade. He spoke about the Soviet disarmament proposals. Also about dismantling advanced Western air bases. And of putting an end to Western military alliances.

As to world trade, a Soviet proposal to call a world trade conference

is now expected. It would be popular. As to disarmament, the Soviet case is that the West's own terms for reducing conventional arms and abolishing nuclear weapons have been accepted in the main, and unless the West is going back on itself, agreements should be within reach.

The theme of dismantling bases is part of the Soviet concept of relieving tensions by both sides pulling armed forces back in central Europe. The Kremlin is expected to offer to withdraw Soviet forces even as far as the Soviet borders, if the British, French and American forces in Germany pull out, and forward American bases are dismantled. This ties in with the Soviet talk about ending the West's military alliances, and with its disarmament proposals. For what Moscow seeks is an all-European security pact, which would include the limitation of the military forces in Central Europe, those of the countries themselves, and those of the Big Four stationed there.

This is the subject which holds out some promise of results from the summit meeting. For interest in an all-European security agreement is not confined to the Russians. Dr. Adenauer has been pressing for it ever since the ratification of the Paris accord. And it Resembles a proposal made by Mendes-France, when he was French Premier. At that time, even while

advocating the Paris accords, he appeared to be hinting that ratification could lead to a limitation of armed strengths in Europe and so make German re-armament unnecessary. Now Washington is stated to be working on a security agreement embracing both NATO and anti-NATO countries, to be laid before the Geneva meeting.

Any final action at the summit along these lines was not expected. It was seen at San Francisco that the men at the top could not settle anything themselves, beyond agreeing what should be negotiated at the foreign minister level.

The Kremlin policy of driving a wedge between the Western allies, or between the Allies and Germany, did not ~~XXXXXXXX~~ prosper at San Francisco. The Big Three were in hearty accord on major matters. It can now be revealed that this unity in part grew out of Dr. Adenauer's visit to Washington. He, President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles agreed on two points. One was that no separate peace was to be reached with the Soviet Union in the cold war. The other was that if a settlement was to be made that involved concessions to the Kremlin, it must be a package that included German unification. The two points then were put up to the British and French foreign ministers, and ~~XXX~~ accepted. The understanding is only

verbal, but it is a firm commitment. As a result, the negotiations now to come should be tough and lengthy, that is, unless anyone believes the Soviet Union is going to Geneva ready for virtual surrender.

It would seem that if ever there is to be achieved something resembling a durable peace ~~on this [illegible] planet of ours,~~ one of the first things required is to rid ourselves of national prejudices. Ralph Sockman once put it well when he said:"Working together is even more effective than talking together." To which we might add this note by Plutarch:"Often by foregoing a part we save the whole, and by yielding in a small matter secure a greater."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Swing 6 mer June 27.

It has not much mattered, in the view of the State Department, whether the Formosa Straits area enjoyed a defacto cease fire, or one sealed by formal agreement, so long as it was a cease fire. And Secretary Dulles has spoken confidently about there already being a defacto cease fire. The Washington view has been that if it lasts a while, and is accompanied by acts of goodwill--like the release of prisoners--negotiations over Fomosa would eventually be both possible and desirable.

This anticipation of a long stretch of calm has had a rude jolt from the appearance of Communist fighter-jets over the Formosa straits and from their engaging in active fighting. The American doctor who was aboard a chartered civilian plane, attacked by Communists on its way to Matsu, told newsmen his plane was escorted by Nationalist fighter planes. The newsmen could see the bullet holes in his plane. Whatever the details and circumstances of this and other reported attacks, the significant news is that the cease fire in the Formosa area is not operative, defacto, or any other way.

¶ Until now the Communists have not been able to sustain jet fighters over the coastal islands, not having a close enough base, and not having been able to get jet fuel

through the Nationalist blockade. Now they have a usable base and they have fuel. The CBS correspondent in Hongkong reported today that he had been told by a traveler, who had been on the mainland opposite Formosa a month ago, that the Communists have completed a super-highway over the Fukien mountains. This traveler said he counted fifty fuel tankers on the new road in a single day.

¶ The build-up of Communist air strength in this area would be highly foreboding if it represented preparation for an assault on Formosa. It would be less so if the attack was to be on the coastal islands. But in either case it can not be called a pa~~cific gesture~~ praying development. And the use of the MIG's to fire on the fighter escort of a plane on its way to Matsu has an unmistakable meaning. The war between Chinese Communists and Nationalists is still active. There is no cease fire. Tension is not subsiding. It continues to be dangerous.

¶ The danger is not confined to the Formosa area. In North Korea the terms of the armistice is being violated in the creation of a sizeable North Korean airforce of Soviet origin. The Pentagon has known this for some time, but publishable proof was hard to come

by. Now two North Korean pilots have defected to South Korea and they have revealed that North Korea possesses a combat force of about 600 planes, with more coming in regularly from the Soviet Union. It had none at the conclusion of the armistice. Included are 276 MIG jet-fighters, 120 bombers and about 100 fighter-bombers. The pilots, in a statement issued by the South Korean government today, said that Soviet officers have charge of training and of administering the airforce, and that it includes 500 pilots trained in the Soviet Union. They said that the North Korean pilots had orders to shoot down any Allied planes that invaded the North. Under the armistice, both sides are prohibited from reinforcing their air strength from outside Korea.

¶ But if the Communists are indifferent to the armistice terms in Korea, they are very keen on their being observed in Vietnam. For in Vietnam they call for an election that is to determine future control of the country, and if held punctually, under supervision set up by the armistice agreement, the Communists confidently expect a decisive victory. What they now fear is the growing strength of the Diem government in South Vietnam. If Diem succeeds in getting Bao Dai removed as head of state, the

premier would be able to dissociate himself from the armistice altogether and manage the election to suit himself.

¶ A paradox has grown out of this situation. The North Vietnam government, which is Communist, actually sent a protest to France against the withdrawal of French troops from Vietnam. It pointed out that the North Vietnam government recognizes the authority of Bao Dai, and said that after the election Vietnam would be unified and be a member of the French Union.

¶ This is understandable only as a bid for French support at the Big Four meeting for an election as prescribed by the armistice agreement. Ho Chi Minh, the almost legendary North Vietnam leader, is in Peiping holding strategy talks with his Chinese Communist sponsors. If they can be sure of the right kind of election at the right time they count on sweeping into power throughout former Indochina. And then SEATO's guarantee would be next to worthless, and any hope of stopping infiltration elsewhere in free Asian countries would be sadly undermined.

¶ The flare-up of fighting in the Formosa straits also seems designed to influence the Big Four at Geneva. It looks like an attempt to get them to call at once a broad conference on the Far East, something both Moscow

and Peiping have put near the top of their list of preferences.

¶ The United States and its Allies also want negotiations and believe in the conference method. But a conference, held because conditions have improved and good will is being demonstrated, as in Europe, is one thing. One called because conditions are worsening and good will is vanishing, as in Asia, is another. It is this second kind the Communists also seem to be working for.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President said today that our goal is to win a permanent peace and "not merely an uneasy cessation of the guns" . Touring Maine, after a restful week-end of fishing, the President said: "We cannot have prosperity without peace and there can be no peace unless we are prosperous." The President flies tack to Washington tonight. He will be accompanied from Bangor, Maine, by Secretary of State Dulles. Mr. Dulles is flying up to Maine to ride back with the President and disucuss the attack on one of our planes by Russian Migs. The Russians have offered to pay half the cost of our plane. Mr. Dulles says this is "short of what he had requested." The Secretary emphasizes there is no emergency connected with his trip to Maine.

The Chinese Nationalists say Russian pilots in Migs shot down a Nationalist jet trainer yesterday..the Pilot was killed.

The Nationalists say they heard intercom conversations indicating that the enemy pilots were Russians. And an unarmed amphibious plane was also attacked over the Formosa Strait.

India's Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Vienna today. He told reporters he saw "no iron curtain" on his recent trip to Russia and her satellites. He told the newsmen: "co existence is the only alternative to war in the atomic age."

Yugoslavia's resident Tito has accepted an invitation to visit Moscow... returning the recent visit to Belgrade by Kruschev and Bulganin of the Soviet Union. This will be Tito's first trip to Moscow since the Cominform threw him out of the Communist party in 1948 for what was called "nationalist tendencies."

In Italy, Antonio Segni, a Christian Democrat, has been selected to try to form a new government. He's a 64-year old farm reformer, scholar and deputy in the Parliament.

In Argentina today the government released 19 radical party leaders who had been detained since the revolt against President Peron.

In this country, the C.I.O. steelworkers wage policy committe today authorized a nation-wide strike at mignight Thursday. Union President McConald told reporters "Don't get the idea we are strike-happy". Tomorrow the union resumes negotiations with U.S. Steel. The union rejected the company's offer of an average 10 cents an hour wage increase.

The Senate today arproved a special presidential commission to study all aspects of the federal security program. Members of both parties expressed the hope that the commission wil operate in a "dispassionate, non-political atmosphere."

Republican Senator Willimas of Delaware today denounced as "a raid on the Treasury" a bill proposing a long-term program of price supports for certain minerals. Willimas says the bill, introduced by Republican Senator Goldwater of Arizona and others, was approved in committee without any public hearings. He says it could cost tax payers 750-million dollars if its passed. Williams alls the bill"one of the boldest raids on the federal treasury that has been proposed in recent years." It would commit the government to buy, for the next 12 years, the entire production of several minerals at a price "far above the prevailing domestic or world market."

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today told a House committee that it would be "national suicide" to permit recial segregation in National guard Units. Despite warnings from the president that an amendment to ban segregation would kill the

bill, Mitchell said:"We shall never agree with anoone, not even our great president, w o tells us that we must not make an all-out effort to contribute our skills and abilities to the defense of the co ntry in an emergency."

The House today approved a two and a third billion dollar bill to con struct military bases..and a 268 million dollar atomic construction bill. The atomic bill does not call for the "peace ship proposed by the President.

The 25-member Commission on Intergovernmental Relations --created by Congress two years ago -today recommended that the federal government withdraw from some fields of taxation..leaving them to the states. The Commission also recommends: state highway building programs to be financed by a pay as you build basis, with increased federal aid..and the Commission would have the federal government take over full command of civilian defense.

The celebration of the United Nations birthday at San Francisco is over, and diplomats and analysts everywhere are figuring out just what happened and what it means. They appear pretty generally to agree that the San Francisco meeting went about as sell as had been expected. It did not proudce any major disappointment, niether did it surpass expectations in any notable way. They seem to agree, also that the United Nations palyed second fiddle to the up-coming summit meeting of the Big Four. The anniversary, it now seems, might have fallen pretty flat if the interest in the Geneva conference had hot been so engrossing. That is another way of aaying that the United Nations is not much as a policy-making body, but is a first rate furum. And while the Big Four meeting might turn out to be much like it, with debate and man-euver substituting for concrete decisions, the Geneva Conference will test the possibility of action, even though it fails to act on its own.

One real dividend of the San Francisco conference was the new light one might better say, the little new light it shed on the intentions of two sides at Geneva. There is no reason to believe that the basic Soviet

objective has been changed. It is to keep an armed West Germany from being incorporated in the Western defense system. It has been that ever since the Paris accord came within sight of ratification. The so-called New Look in Soviet policy may appear to provide a different objective, the easing of tensions. But the point of that is to see that Germany does not swing to the West as an armed partner.

However the easing of tensions is on enormous importance, not only for its effect on the future of Germany, but because any improvement in the international climate puts a catastrophic war a little further away. It now seems clear that the Soviet Union does not expect the unification of Germany at Geneva or for some time thereafter. It does not hope, certainly not now, to get a neautral Germany, unified <u>or</u> not unified, armed <u>or</u> unarmed. It has to approach its goal obliquely. And what the diplomats at San Francisco particularly noted was what Mr. Molotov had to say when he talked with foreign ministers there, as he did with most of the thirty-seven who attended.

He spoke glowingly of the benefits to be gained from increasing world trade, chiefly East-West trace. He spoke about the Soviet disarmement proposals. Also about dismantling advanced Western air bases. And of putting an end to Western military alliances.

As to World trade, a Soviet proposal to call a world trade conference is now expected. It would be popular. As to disarmement, the Soviet case is that the West's own terms for reducing conventional arms and abolishing nuclear weapons have been accepted in the main, and unless the West is going back on itself, agreements should be within reach.

The theme of dismantling bases is part of the Soviet concept of relieving tensions by both sides pulling armed forces back in central Europe. The Kremlin is expected to offer to withdraw Soviet forces even as far as the Soviet

borders, if the British, French and American forces in Germany pull out, and forward American bases are dismantled. This ties in with the Soviet talk about ending the West's military alliances, and with its disarmement proposals. For what Moscow seeks is an all-European security pact, which would include the limitation of the military forces in Central Europe, those of the countries themselves, and those of the Big Four stationed there.

This is the subject which holds out some promise of results from the summit meeting. For interest in an all-European security pact, which would include the limitation of the military forces in Central Europe, those of the countries themselves, and those of the big four stationed there.

This is the subject which holds out some promise of results from the summit meeting. For interest in an all European security agreement is not confined to the Russians. Dr. Adenauer has been pressing for it ever since the ratification of the Paris accord. And it resembles a proposal made by Mendes-France, when he was French Premier. At that time, even while advocating the Paris accords, he appeared to be hinting that ratification could lead to a limitation of armed strengths in Europe and so make German re-armament unnecessary. Now Washington is stated to be working on a security agreement embracing both NATO and anti-NATO countries, to be laid before the Geneva meeting.

And final action at the summit a long these lines was not expected. It was seen at San Francisco that the men at the top could not settle anything themselves, beyond agreeing what should be negotiated at the foreign minister level.

The Kremlin policy of driving a wedge between the Western allies, or between the Allies and Germany, did not prosper at San Francisco. The Big Three were in hearty accord on major matters. It can now be revealed thst this unity in part grew out of Dr. Adenauer's visit to Washington. He, President

Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles agreed on two points. One was that no separate peace was to be reached with the Soviet Union in the cold war. The other was that if a setllement was to me made that involved concessions to the Kremlin, it must ba a package that included German unification. The two points then were put up to the British and French foreign ministers, and accepted. The understanding is only verbal, but it is a firm commitment. As a result the negotiations now to come should be tough and lengthy, that is, unless anyone believes the Soviet Union is going to Geneva ready for virtual surrender.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem that if ever there is to be achieved something resembling a durable peace, one of the first things required is to rid ourselves of national prejudice. Ralph Sockman once put it well when he said:"Working together is even more effective than talking together." To which we might add this note by Plutarch:"Often by foregoing a part we save the whole, and by yielding in a smal matter secure a greater."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday June 28, 1955

This is the news:

The Government today gave up its perjury prosecution of Owen Lattimore, the controversial Far Eastern specialist. After losing two major rounds in court fights, Attorney General Brownell said today: there is no reasonable likelihood of a successful prosecution of five lesser charges. The courts threw out as "formless and obscure" charges that Lattimore was a "follower" of the Communist party line and a "promoter" of Communist causes. In the court battle since 1952 District Judge Luther Youngdahl twice threw out key counts against Lattimore. In the most recent case, United States Attorney Leo Rover accused the judge of a fixed personal bias and prejudice. Judge Youngdahl called this charge "scandalous." In Sweden today, where he is vacationing, Owen Lattimore said the government should have reached today's decision a long time ago." The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee said today that the attorney general's list of subversive organizations is "widely misunderstood and misapplied" and needs to be put in proper perspective. The committee recommends that the attorney general publish a handbook with additional information about each organization so membership can be evaluated "intelligently" for security purposes. The committee also feels that persons turned down for government jobs because of unevaluated

derogatory information should be given an opportunity for a hearing.

The Hoover Commission today criticized the government's intelligence agencies for "lack of adequate intelligence data from behind the Iron Curtain." It called for greater boldness at the policy level.. and a willingness to "accept certain calculated political and diplomatic risks." And in answer to charges by Senator McCarthy that Communists and their sympathizers have penetrated the Central Intelligence Agency the Commission says: "We discovered no valid ground for the suspicion that the C.I.A. or any other element was being effectively contaminated by any organized subversive clique." It praised C.I.A. Chief Allen Dulles as "industrious, objective, selfless, enthusiastic and imaginative."

Here in New York today, Corporal Harold M. Dunn unexpectedly pleaded guilty to charges that he collaborated with the Chinese Communists while a war prisoner. He could receive a life sentence at hard labor.

The steel industry says it will start to shut down its blast furnaces tomorrow..in anticipation of a strike by the C.I.O. steelworkers at midnight Thursday. Both sides are negotiating again today but there has been no positive development.

The President today signed a bill to give more than a million federal employes an average seven and a half per cent pay increase... that would average $325 a year. Congress and the President have now completed action on raises for more than three million federal employes. This will cost about one and a quarter billion dollars a year.

Both the House and Senate today passed the draft extension act. This calls for four years of service. Congress also approved a two year extension of the doctors draft. Both laws were due to expire Thursday night.

The Senate, by one vote, refused to approve the President's request for an atom-powered merchant ship.

The House Armed Services Committee has approved a military reserve program. Democratic Representative Powell of New York says he'll offer an anti-segregation amendment when it comes to the floor.

Secretary of State Dulles SAID today THAT the Russians must agree to unite Western and Eastern Germany if they sincerely want to end cold war tensions. He says Russia seems to have lost interest in unifying Germany now that the plan cannot be used as "good bait" to block German re-armament.

In West Germany today, Chancellor Adenauer's own deputies joined the opposition Socialists in attacking a government bill to sign up volunteers for the proposed German army. The Lower House sent the bill to committee for study.

At his news conference today Secretary Dulles said he thought the shooting down of one of our naval planes off Alaska was due to "trigger happy " Russian pilots. He does not think it was deliberate Soviet policy. And he notes that the Russian expression of regret MARKS the first time they have publicly "regretted" such incidents. Mr. Dulles says the President wants more facts before deciding whether to stick to our demand that the Russians pay all losses and reperations to the seven wounded airmen. Russia has offered to pay half the damages.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was in New York today..he visited the home of Bernard Baruch and again invited him to visit Russia.

The State Department reveals that we have called on Moscow to admit an American Roman Catholic priest to replace the one expelled in March. And "in the interests of reciprocity" we have offered to permit a Soviet clergyman to enter this country "to administer to the needs of Soviet nationals."

Republican Senator Williams of Delaware charged today that a former congressman..who he did not name.. and three others have made "windfall" pension benefits of thousands of dollars through loopholes in the federal retirement laws. ~~And he also charges that the government proposes to sell the ships to the Oceanic Steamship Company, a West Coast Company. He says the proposal is to sell the ships for about half their cost and then give them back to the company more than that, to convert the cargo ships to passenger service.~~

The Air ~~Man~~ Force says it has sighted ONE ~~a~~ missing Marine corps flyer ON A RAFT, about 110 miles south of Tokyo. He and a crewmate crashed their fighter-bomber four days ago. There is no report on the second man.

It has not much mattered, in the view of the State Department, whether the Formosa Straits area enjoyed an informal cease-fire, or one sealed by formal agreement, so long as it was a cease-fire. / Secretary Dulles has spoken confidently about there already being a de facto cease-fire. / The Washington view has been, that if it lasts awhile, and is accompanied by acts of good will - like the release of prisoners - negotiations over Formosa would eventually be both possible, and desirable.

This anticipation of a long stretch of calm has had a rude jolt, from the appearance of Communist jets over the Formosa straits, and from their engaging in active fighting. The American physician who was aboard a chartered civilian plane, attacked by Communists on its way to Matsu, told newsmen, his plane was escorted by Nationalist fighter planes. The newsmen could see the bullet holes in his plane. Whatever the details and circumstances of this, and other reported attacks, the significant news is, that the cease-fire in the Formosa area is not operative, de facto, or any other way.

Until now the Communists have not been able to sustain jet fighters over the coastal islands, not having a close enough base, and not having been

able to get jet fuel through the Nationalist blockade. Now they have a usable base, and they have fuel. The C.B.S. News correspondent in Hong Kong reported today, that he had been told by a traveler, who had been on the mainland opposite Formosa a month ago, that the Communists have completed a super-highway over the Fukien mountains. This traveler said he counted fifty fuel tankers on the new road in a single day.

The build-up of Communist air strength in this area would be highly foreboding, if it represented preparation for an assault on Formosa. It would be less so, if the attack was to be on the coastal islands. But in either case it cannot be called a pacifying development. And the use of the MIG's to fire on the fighter escort of a plane on its way to Matsu has an unmistakable meaning. The war between Chinese Communists and Nationalists is still active. There is no cease fire. Tension is not subsiding. It continues to be dangerous.

The danger is not confined to the Formosa area. In North Korea the terms of the armistice are being violated, in the creation of a sizeable North Korean air force, of Soviet origin. The Pentagon has known this for some time, but publishable proof was hard to come by. Now, two North Korean pilots have defected to South Korea, and they have revealed that North

Korea possesses a combat force of about 600 planes, with more coming in regularly from the Soviet Union. Included are 276 MIG jet fighters, 120 bombers and about 100 fighter-bombers. The pilots, in a statement issued by the South Korean government today, said that Soviet officers have charge of training, and of administering the air force, and that it includes 500 pilots trained in the Soviet Union. They said that the North Korean pilots had orders to shoot down any Allied planes that invaded the North. Under the armistice, both sides are prohibited from reinforcing their air strength from outside Korea.

But if the Communists are indifferent to the armistice terms in Korea, they are very keen on their being observed in Vietnam. For in Vietnam they call for an election that is to determine future control of the country, and if held punctually, under supervision set up by the armistice agreement, the Communists expect a decisive victory. What they now fear, is the growing strength of the Diem government in South Vietnam. If Diem succeeds in getting Bao Dai removed as head of state, the premier would be able to dissociate himself from the armistice altogether, and manage the election to suit himself. Ho Chi Minh, the North Vietnam leader, is in Peiping, holding strategy talks with his Chinese Communist sponsors. If they can

be sure of the right kind of election, at the right time, they count on sweeping into power throughout former Indochina. And then SEATO's guarantee would be next to worthless, and any hope of stopping infiltration elsewhere in free Asian countries would be sadly undermined.

The flare-up of fighting in the Formosa straits also seems designed to influence the Big Four at Geneva. It looks like an attempt to get them to call at once a broad conference on the Far East, something both Moscow and Peiping have put near the top of their list of preferences.

The United States and its Allies also want negotiations, and believe in the conference method. But a conference, held because conditions have improved and good will is being demonstrated, as in Europe, is one thing. One called because conditions are worsening and good will is vanishing, as in Asia, is another. It is this second kind the Communists also seem to be working for.

This is E.R.M.-
Wond —

Hugh Holder

Another political conference approaches. The climate is not exactly conducive to international friendship. But let us hope that those attending will feel at least partially as Jan Smuts did when he said:*

"This is a good world. We need not approve of all the items in it, nor of all the individuals in it. But the world itself is more than its parts or individuals - it has a soul, a spirit, a fundamental relation deeper than all other relations."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Government today gave up its perjury prosecution of Owen Lattimore, the controversial Far Eastern specialist. After losing two major rounds in court fights, Attorney General Brownell said today: there is no reasonable likelihood of a successful prosecution of five lesser charges. The courts threw out as "formless and obscure" charges that Lattimore was a "follower" of the Communist party line and a "promoter" of Communist causes. In the court battle since 1952, District Judge Luther Youngdahl twice threw out key counts against Lattimore. In the most recent case, United States Attorney Leo Rover accused the judge of a fixed personal bias and prejudice. Judge Youngdahl called this charge "scandalous." In Sweeden today, where he is cacationing, Owen Lattimore said the government should have reached today's decision a long time ago." The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee said today that the attorney general's list of subversive organizations is "widely misunderstood and misapplied"..and needs to be put in proper perspective. The committee recommends that the attorney general publish a handbook with additional information about each organization so membership can be evaluated "intelligently" for security peuposes. The committee also feels that persons turned down for government jobs because of unevaluated derogatory information should be given an opportunity for a healing.

The Hoover Commission today criticized the government's intelligence agencies for "lack of adequate intelligence data from behind the Iron Curtain" It called for greater boldness at the policy level..and a willingness to "accept certain calculated political and diplomatic risks." And in answer

to charges by Senator McCarthy that Communists and their sympathizers have penetrated the Central Intelligence Agency the Commission says: "We discovered no valid ground for the suspicion that the C.I.A. or any other element was being effectively contaminated by any organized subversive clique." It praised C.I.A. Chief Allen Dulles as "industious, objective, selfless, enthusiastic and imaginative."

Here in New York today, Corporal Harold M. Dunn enexpectedly pleaded guilty to charges that he collaborated with the Chinese Communists while a war prisoner. He could receive a life sentence at hard labor.

The steel industry says it will start to shut down its blast furnaces at tomorrow..in anticipation of a strike by the C.I.O. steelworkers at midnight Thursday. Both sides are negotiating agian today but there has been no positive development.

The President today signed a bill to give more than a million federal employees an average seven and a half per cent ay increase..that would average $325 a year. Congress and the President have now completed action on raises for more than three million federal employees. This will cost about one and a quarter billion dollars a year.

Both the House and Senate today passed the draft extension act. This calls for four years of service. Congress also approved a two year extension of the doctors draft. Both laws were due to expire Thrusday night.

The Senate, by one vote, refused to approve the President's request for atom-powered merchant ship.

The House Armed Services Committee has aprroved a military reserve program. Democratic Representative Powell of New York says he'll offer an anti-segregation amendment when it comes to the floor.

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the Russians must agree to unite Western and Eastern Germany if they sincerely want to end cold war tensions. He says Russia seems to have lost interest in unifying Germany now that the plan ca not be used as "good bait" to block German re-armament.

In West Germany today, Chancellor Adenauer's own deputies joined the opposition Socialists in attacking a government bill to sign up volunteers for the proposed German army. The Lower House sent the bill to committee for study.

At his news conference today Secretary Dulles said he thought the shooting down of one of our naval planes off Alaska was due to "trigger happy" Russian pilots. He does not think it was deliberate Soviet policy. And he notes that the Russian expression of regret marks the first time they have publicly "regretted" such indicents. Mr. Dulles says the President wants more facts before deciding whether to stick to our demand that the Russians pay all losses and reperations to the seven wounded airmen. Russia has offered to pay half the damages.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was in New York today..he visited the home of Bernard Baruch and again invited him to visit Russia.

The State Department reveals that we have called on Moscow to admit an an American Roman Cahtolic priest to replace the one expelled in March. And "in the interests of reciprocity" we have offered to permit a Soviet clergyman to enter this country""to administer to the needs of Soviet nationals."

Republican Senator Williams of Delaware charged today that a former congressman...who he did not name..and three others have made " windfall" pension benefits of thousands of dollars through loopholes in the federal retirement laws.

The Air Force says it has sighted one missing Marine Corps flyer on a raft about 110 miles south of Tokyo. He and a crewmate crashed their fighter-

bomber four days ago. There is no report on the second man.

It has not much mattered, in the view of the State Department, whether the Formosa Straits area enjoyed an informal cease fire, or one sealed by formal agreement, so long as it was a cease fire. Secretary Dulles has spoken confidently about there already being a de facto cease fire. The Washington view has been, that if it lasts awhile, and is accompanied by acts of good will - like the release of prisoners - negotiations over Formosa would eventually be both possible, and desirable.

This anticipation of a long stretch of calm has made a rude jolt from the appearance of Communist jets over the Formosa straits, and from their engaging in active fighting. The American physician who was aboard a chartered civilian plane, attacked by Communists on its way to Matsu, told newsmen, his plane was escorted by Nationalist fighter planes. The newsmen could see the bullet holes in his plane. Whatever the details and circumstances of this, thd others reported attacks, the significant news is, that the cease-fire in the Formosa area is not operative, de facto, or any other way.

Until now the Communists have not been able to sustain jet fighters over the coastal islands, not having a close enough base, and not having been able to get jet fuel through the Nationalist blockade. Now they have a usable base, and they have fuel. The C.B.S. news correspondent in Hong Kong reported today, that he had been told by a reporter, who had been on the mainland opposite Formosa a month ago, that the Communists have completed a super-highway over the Fukien mountains. This traveler said he counted fifty fuel tankers on the news road in a single day.

The build-up of Communist air strenght in this area would be highly foreboding, if it represented preparation for an assault on Formosa. It would be less so, if the attack was to be on the coastal islands. But in either case

it cannot be called a pacifying development. And the use of the MIG's to fire on the fighter escort of a plane on its way to Matsu has an unmistakable meaning. The war between Chinese Communists and Nationalists is still active. There is no cease fire. Tension is not subsiding. It continues to be dangerous.

The danger is not confined to the Formosa area. In North Korea the terms of the armistice are being violated, in the creation of a sizeable North Korean air force, of Soviet origin. The Pentagon has known this for some time, but publishable proof was hard to come by. Now two North Korean pilots have defected to South Korea, and they have revealed that North Korea possesses a combat force of about 600 planes, with more coming in regularly from the Soviet Union. Included are 275 MIG jet fighters, 120 bombers and about 100 fighter-bombers. The pilots, in a statement issued by the South Korean government today, said that Soviet officers have charge of training, and of administering the air force, and that it includes 500 pilots trained in the Soviet Union. They said that the North Korean pilots had orders to shoot down any Allied planes that invaded the North. Under the armistice, both sides are prohibited from reinforcing their air strength from outside Korea.

But if the Communists are indifferent to the armistice terms in Korea, they are very keen on their being observed in Vietnam. For in Vietnam they call for an election that is to determine future control of the coutnry, and if held punctually, under supervision set up by the armistice agreement, the Communists expect a decisive victory. What they not fear, is the growing strength of the Diem government in South Vietnam. If Diem succeeds in getting Bao Dai removed as head of state, the premier would be able to dissociate himself from the armistice altogether, and manage the election to suit himself. Ho Chi Minh, the North Vietnam leader, is in Peiping, holding

strategy talks with his Chinese Communist sponsors. If they can be sure of the right kind of election, at the right time, they count on sweeping into power throughout former Indochina. And then SEATO's guarantee would be next to worthless, and any hope of stopping infiltration elsewhere in free Asian countries would be sadly undermined.

The flare-up of fighting in the Formosa straits also seems designed to influence the Big Four at Geneva. It looks like an attempt to get them to call at once a broad conference on the Far Esst, something both Moscow and Peiping have put near the top of their list of preferences.

The United States and its Allies also want negotiations, and believe in the conference method. But a conference, held because conditions have improved and good will is being demonstrated, as in Europe, is one thing. One called because conditions are worsening and good will is vanishing, as in Asia, is another. It is this second kind ofe Communists also seem to be working for.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Hugh Holder.

HOLDER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Another political conference approaches. The climate is not exactly conducive to international friendship. But let us hope that those attening will feel at least partially as Jan Smuts did when he said: "This is a good world. We need not approve of all the items in it, nor of all the individuals in in. But the world itself is more than its parts or individuals. - it has a soul, a spirit, a fundamental relation deeper than all other relations."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday June 9 1955

This is the news:

The President said today that he believes the chances of easing world tensions and fears are better today than they were two months ago. Mr. Eisenhower told reporters this belief is partly based on what he has learned of last week's United Nations meeting in San Fransisco. He went on to say: It is obvious some change has taken place in the Russian attitude. He feels that if there's any way to take the burden of fear off people, then we should explore it. And he is trying not to expect too much from the Geneva Summit conference.

Mr. Eisenhower also told the reporters that he is sure the shooting down by Soviet Migs of one of our naval planes off Alaska was a local occurrence..not a matter of Soviet policy. He said weather conditions in the area were not good; part of the incident was due to a misunderstanding.

The President was asked about Senate Democratic Leader Johnson's statement praising the accomplishments of the Democratic-controlled Congress. Mr. Eisenhower--almost angry--challenged the Johnson claim. He read a list of legislation--not approved--which he described as

vital for the country. He said some people are confused on where the credit--or blame lies. Later, Senator Johnson said the Democrats have given responsible consideration to the President's program. But they have not acted "like a bunch of second leiutenants."

Mr. Eisenhower also told the reporters: his plan for an atomic-powered ship, turned down by Senate Democrats, was a sure means of easing world tensions. And he said he was only kidding when he hinted, on his New England trip, that he might be thinking of running for a second term.

The United States Steel Corporation hinted today that it might be ready to raise its wage increase offer to the C.I.O. steelworkers. A strike is scheduled for midnight tomorrow and many steel plants have started to bank their furnaces. John A. Stephens, a U.S. Steel vice-president, says he thinks a peaceful agreement can be reached "if both sides work hard enough and both give." Union President McDonald said: "There is still time to conclude a settlement."..but he has not heard from the industry since yesterday afternoon.

The Hoover Commission, in a report on our natural resources, today recommended a sharp increase in federal power rates.. a ban on new government steam generating plants..and a plan to allow private

utilities to buy "a fair share" of public power. The commission also recommends that the Tennessee Valley Authority and similar projects be required to issue public securities to obtain funds for future expansion. In minority reports, Commission Members Arthur Fleming, the defense mobilizer, and Attorney General Brownell said these proposals would "impede the government in exercising its proper role in the development of water resources." Another member, James A. Farley, said the report comes "dangerously close to inviting an abdication by the federal government of its responsibilities" in this field. Another dissenter, Democratic Representative Holifield of California says the commission "deliberately" played down a report on dissenting views.

Prime Minister U Nu of Burma arrived in Washington today and said his country and ours share common objectives in the dedication to peace and the democratic way of life.

Corporal Harold M. Dunn, a Korean veteran who admitted collaborating with the Chinese Communists while a war prisoner, today was sentenced to eight years of hard labor. Dunn, who is 26, told a military court: "It was a tragic mistake for which I am sorry."

A Senate committee today heard CBS News Correspondent Winston Burdett testify that he was "a devoted and dedicated" member of the Communist party for four and a half years. He said he did espionage work for the Russians in Finland, Romania and Yugoslavia for two years. Burdett said he joined the party, at 23, through a unit on the now defunct Brooklyn Eagle. He gave the committee names of 22 persons, 13 of whom worked for the Eagle, who were Communists or he believed to be Communists. Burdett said he quit the party in 1942 and the Russians later assassinated his wife, a visiting journalist in Northern Iran, because "she knew too much." Chairman Eastland told Burdett he has rendered "a fine service to his country." A CBS statement says Burdett voluntarily started telling his story to the F.B.I. four years ago. The statement says CBS is convinced his break with the Communists is complete and final and that he has been a loyal and honest citizen ever since.

A Senate-House conference committee today agreed to keep the Marine corps at its present strength and to step-up production of long-range heavy bombers.

And off Japan, two Marine airmen are missing in addition to the two Marines flyers they were searching for yesterday. There has

been no radio signal today from either of the men who went down in their plane on Sunday. Of the other two men--one is missing from a searching helicopter that crashed..and a pilot hunting for the original missing men is now "not accounted for."

The British made it clear today that they will use warships in the Far East, if necessary, to keep the sea lanes open for their merchant ships bound for Communist China. Earlier this month Chinese Nationalists intercepted two British ships.

In Beunos Aires today, the government lifted the state of seige that was declared during the June 16 revolt.

My colleague Larry Leseuer is an old hand at covering international conferences...He is back from the UN meeting at San Francisco and has had time to sort out his impressions....Larry?

Letter June 29, 1955

(1)

Perhaps the most lasting impression this reporter is likely to have of the San Francisco UN celebration came on the day after the UN session was over...The Molotov's the Dulles's, the Pinays and the MacMillan's had departed, leaving only a few UN banners and posters behind to indicate that they had met and talked under its shield... and San Francisco, a friendly city with a past, has settled down to a quiet future..

This reporter, wearied by the sketch-making and the midnite press conferences, took advantage of a a wait between plans to journey out to the famed Red wood Grove, just north of the city, the great Muir Woods National Forest... below Mount Tamalpais...//

The place of the big trees was quiet when this reporter arrived, The tourist season hasn't begun yet, and visitors are still few. //.But I sonn discovered I was not alone.. There, in the quiet red wood forest, was a scattering of diplomats, some of them quite well-known,

like Nationalist China's Tingfu Tsiang, and the tall Netherlands Foreign Minister, J.M. Luns...We didn't talk very much, just nodded a friendly greeting, and walked together to stand silently Before the plague placed among the tallest of the red woods, (in Cathedral Grove) to honor Franklin D. Roosevelt, as architect of the United Nations...It was put there ten years ago, when he died, as the United Nations was being born..

It did seem fitting that diplomats who deal in words, words like "Maybe" and perhaps, should walk pensively in the shadow of the immemorial red woods, and ponder on the permanence of those brooding trees, to reflect perhaps on the transient nature of the week gone by, in which more than 2 million words were telegraphed around the world from Sam Francisco.. Perhaps they thought - This too, will pass'

But what was accomplished.? at that Tenth UN anniversary.? Well, with the memory of the red woods indelibly Fixed in my mind, its hard to say...

But if I'm to judge from what the diplomats told me, the important events were never proclaimed publically... they said an atmosphere had been created in which people

could talk to each other, in private, beside swimming pools and over champagne glasses.. in short, it was the diplomat's view, that after ten years of cold war, old fashioned diplomacy has been resurrected...

Its true that the rival cases of the major antagonists in the cold war, America and Russia, were placed before the public in the speeches of Molotov and Dulles, but the important things that occurred, took place in private...When 38 foreign ministers, including the Western Big Three, had the opportunity to exchange words with each other, and with Molotov +

What did he tell them? Well..to some Molotov was non-committal... The foreign ministers of some of the smaller countries, told me he had merely asked them for their philosophical views on life.. But to others, Molotov appeared to mean business...The Big Four foreign ministers came to San Francisco, expressing doubt at Molotov's motives, But they left, apparently convinced that Russia means to negotiate.. To try to get out of the market at the top, as it were, or as near to the top as they can get, with a few small losses., if necessary.

The feeling is, that Russia wants, for reasons we can only surmise, to stop pushing in Europe at least temporarily, and to consolidate her war-time and post-war gains.. Molotov apparently made known that he wants defense treaties with the West for Communist Eastern Europe, so that russia can relax the arms race..

Mr. Molotov declined to be drawn out on the subject of Asia from which we can only surmise that communism still holds a few ambitions for the Far East...

But it was a new Molotov...This steely-eyed, grim-lipped man was making a great effort to smile, to be genial, even charming... But it was an effort...For this is not Mr. Molotov's style... And yet The effort he made to be liked was so pronounced that it became the number one conversational topic in San Francisco..

Molotov was as distant as ever to reporters, shrugging off their questions with a polite but blank, "Thank you", except for his press conference at which he was tense and unsmiling..

But

[redacted]t the ten gallon hat, worn squarely on his head at Cheyenne, Wyoming, making him look as incongruous as Calvin Coolidge in a war-bonnet, that was the new Molotov style...those calculated museum trips in New York, and his admiration of things American, his pheasantries in the Chicago stockyards...his farewell remarks on shipboard today.. All of them denoted a Molotov with a new paint job...But veteran diplomats tell me that when Russia really changes, she'll first change her negotiators..

And that's [redacted] San Francisco, Ed.

The Russians are quite adept at changing political hats when the situation requires it. And what we witnessed in the case of Molotov might perhaps best be described in these words by W.H. Auden: "To us, he is no more a person now, but a climate of opinion." The important thing for the Russians to remember was expressed once by Henry Ford when he said: "You can't build up a reputation on what you are going to do."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President said today that he believes the chances of easing world tensions and fears are better today than they were two months ago. Mr. Eisenhower told reporters this belief is partly based on what he has learned of last week's United Nations meeting in San Francisco. He went on to say: It is obvious some change has taken place in the Russian attitude. He feels that if there's any way to take the burden of fear off people, then we should explore it. And he is trying not to expect too much from the Geneva Summit conference.

Mr. Eisenhower also told the reporters that he is sure the shooting down by Soviet Migs of one of our naval planes off Alaska was a local occurance... not a matter of Soviet policy. He said weather conditions in the area were not good; part of the incident was due to a misunderstanding.

The President was asked about Senate Deomcratic Leader Johnson's statement praising the accomplishments of the Democratic-controlled Congress. Mr. Eisenhower -- almost angry--challenged the Johsnon claim. He read a list of legislation -- not approved --which he described as vital for the country. He said some people are confused on where the credit-- or blame lies. Later, Senator Johnson said the Democrats have given responsible consideration to the President's program. But they had not acted "like a bunch of second lieutenants."

Mr. Eisenhower also told the reporters: his plan for an atomic-powered ship, turned down by Senate Democrats, was a sure means of easing world tensions. And he said he was only kidding when he hinted, on his New England trip, t at he might be thinking of running for a second term.

The United States Steel Corporation hinted today that it might be ready to raise its wage increase offer to the C I.O. steelworkers. A strike is scheduled for midnight tomorrow and many steel plants have started to bank their furnaces. John A. Stephens, a U.S. Steel vice - president, says he thinks a peaceful agreement can be reached "if both sides work hard enough and both give." Union President McConald said: "There is still time to conclude a settlement"...but he has not heard from the industry since yesterday afternoon.

The Hoover Commission, in a report on our natural resources, today recommended a sharp increase in federal power rates..a ban on new government steam generating plants..and a plan to allow private utilities to buy "a fair share" of public power. The commission also recommends that the Tennessee Valley Authority and similar projects be required to issue public securities to obtain funds for future expansion. In minority reports, Commission Members Arthur Fleming, the defense mobilizer, and Attorney General Brownell said these proposals would "impede the government in exercising its proper role in the development of water resources." Another member, James A Farley said the report comes "dangerously close to inviting an abdication of the federal government of its responsibilities" in this field. Another dissenter, Democratic Representative Holifield of California says the commission "deliberately" played down a report on dissenting views.

Prime Minister U Nu of Burma arrived in Washington today and said his country and ours share common objectives in the dedication to peace and the democratic way of live.

Corporal Harold M. Dunn, a Korean veteran who admitted collaborating with the Chinese Communists while a war prisoner, today was sentenced to eight years of hard labor. Dunn, who is 26, told a military court: "It was a tragic mistake for which I am sorry."

A Senate committee today heard CBS news correspondent Winston Burdett testify that hw was "a devoted and dedicated" member of the Communist party for four and a half years. He said he did espionage work for the Russians in Finland, Romania and Yugoslavia for two years. Burdett said he joined the party at 23, through a unit on the now defunct Brooklyn Eagle. He gave the committee names of 22 persons, 13 of whom worked for the Eagle, who were Communists or be believed to be Communists. Burdett said he quit the party in 1942 and the Russians later assassinated his wife, a visiting journalist in Northern Iran, bacause "she knew too much." Chairman Eastland told Burdett he was rendered "a fine service to his country". A CBS statement says Burdett volunatrily started telling his story to the F.B.I. four years ago. The statement says CBS is convinced his break with the Communists is complete and final and that he has been a loyal and honest citizen ever sicce.

A Senate-House conference committee today agreed to keep the Marine Corps at its present strength and to step up production of long-range heavy bombers.

And off Japan, two Marine airmen are missing in addition to the two Marine flyers they were searching for yesterday. There has been no radio signal today from either of the men who went down in their plane on Sunday. Of the other two men -- one is missing from a searching helicopter that crashed ..and a pilot hunting for the original missing men is now "not accounted for."

The British made it clear oday that they will use warships in the Far East, if necessary, to keep the sea lanes open for their merchant ships bound for Communist China. Earlier this onth Chinese Nationalists intercepted two British ships.

In Buenos Aires today, the government lifted the state of seige that was declared during the June 16 revolt.

My colleague Larry Lesueur is an old hand at covering international conferences..He is back from the UN meeting at San Francisco and has had time to sort out his impressions....Larry?

Perhaps the most lasting impression this reporter is likely to have of the San Frencisco UN celebration came on the day after the UN session was over. The Molotovs the Dulless the Pinays and the MacMillans had departed, leaving only a few UN banners and posters behind to indicate that they had met and talked under its shield. ..and San Francisco, a friendly city with a past, has settled down to a quiet future.

This reporter, wearied by the speech-making and the midnight press confer nces, took advantage of a wait between planes to journey out to the famed Red Wood Grove just north of the city, the great Muier Woods National Forest.. below Mount Tampalpais .

The place of the big trees was quite when this reporter arrived, The tourist season hasn't begun yet, and the visitors are still few. But I soon discovered I was not alone. There, in the quiet red wood forest was a scattering of diplomats some of them quite well known, like Nationalist China's Tingfu Tsiang, and the tall Netherlands Foreign Minister, H.M. Luns...We didn't talk very much, just nodded a friendly greeting,a and walked together to stand silently before the plaque placed among the tallest of the red woods, in Cathedral Grove, to honor Franklin D. Roosevelt, as arhchitectof the United ations. It was put there ten years ago, when he died as the United Nations was being born.

It did seem fitting that diplomats who deal in words, words like "maybe" and perhaps, should walk pensively in the shadow of the immemorial red woods, and ponder on the permanence of those brooding trees, to reflect perhaps on the transient nature of the week gone by, in which more than 2 million words were

telegraphed around the world from San Francisco..Perhaps they thought this too, will pass.

But what was accomplished? At that Tenth UN Anniversary? Well, with the memory of the red woods indelibly fixed in my mind, its hard to say.

But if I'm to judge from what the diplomats told me, the important events were never proclaimed publicly....an atmosphere they said had been created in which people could talk to each other, in private, beside swimming pools and over champagne glasses..in short, it was the diplomats view that after ten years of cold war, old fashioned diplomacy has been resurrected.

It's true that the rival cases of the major antagonists in the cold war.. America and Russia, were placed before the public in the speeches of Molotov and Dulles, but the important things that occurred, took place in private.. when 28 foreign ministers, including the Western Big Three, had the opportunity to exchange words with each other and with Molotov.

What did he tell them? Well to some Molotov was non-committal..the foreign ministers of some of the smaller countries, told me he had merely asked them for their philosophical views on life...But to others, Molotov appeared to mean business. The Big Four foreign ministers who came to San Francisco, expressing doubt at Molotov's motives, but they left apparently convinced that Russian means to negotiate To try to get out of the market at the top, as it were, ao at near to the top as they can get, with a few small losses, if necessary.

The feeling is, that Russia wants for reasons we can only surmise, to stop pushing in Europe, at least temporarily, and to consolidate her war-time and post war gains. Molotov apparently made known that he wants defense treaties with the west for Communist Eastern Europe, so that Russian can relax the

the arms race. Mr. Molotov declined to be drawn out on the subject of Asia from which we can only surmise that Communist still holds a few ambitions for the Far East.

But it was a new Molotov ..this steely-eyed, grim-lipped man was making a great effort to smile, to be genial, even charming. But it was an effort..for this is not Mr. Molotov's style..and yet the effort he made to be liked was so pronounced that it became the number one conversational topic an San Francisco.

Molotov was as distant as ever to reporters, shrugging off their questions with a polite but blank, "thank you", except for his press conference at which he was tense and unsmiling.

But the ten gallon hat, worn squarely on his head at Cheyenne, Wyoming, making him look as incongruous as Calvin Coolidge in a war-bonnet, that was the new Molotov style...those calculated museum trips in New York, and his admiration of things American, his pleasantries in the Chicago stockyards...his farewell remarks on shipboard today. All of them denoted a Molotov with a new paint job. But veteran diplomats tell me that when Russia reall changes, the ll first change her negotiators.

And that's my impression of San Francisco, Ed.

MURROW : That was Larry Lesueur, reporting on his impressions of San Francisco. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. first, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians are quite adept an changing political hats when the situation reuqires it. And what we witnessed in the case of Molotov might perhaps best be described in these words by W. H. Auden: To us, he is no more a person now, but a "climate of opinion." Th important thing for the Russians to remember was expressed once by Henry Ford when he said:"You can't build up a reputation on what you areo going to do." Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday - June 30, 1955

Stet

[redacted]:

The United States Steel Corporation [redacted] laid-off ten thousand workers at its Chicago and Gary, Indiana plants. Sixteen of the 23 blast furnaces at the two plants were banked this afternoon. In other scattered areas steelworkers [redacted] left their jobs..either because of lay-offs or in anticipation of the strike THAT WAS scheduled to start at midnight tonight. #

David McDonald, president of the C.I.O. steelworkers and John Stephens, chief negotiator for United States Steel, HAD been meeting through MOST of theday. ~~McDonald had scheduled a radio address tonight but then cancelled it.~~ On the Stock Exchange today, steel stocks ~~were~~ active..the big ones going up about a dollar a share...in expectation of an agreement. The Union is demanding a "substantial" wage increase.... something more than the average ten cents an hour offered by the industry.

Stet all

The White House announced tonight that the President has ordered a study to determine whether the government should cancel or continue the Dixon-Yates power contract. The President says this new study is necessary because the city of Memphis has decided to build its own power generating plant rather than take Dixon-Yates power. Supporters of public power have bitterly fought the Dixon-Yates agreement.

THE PRESIDENT TONIGHT SIGNED THE DRAFT BILL EXTENSION.

~~An estimated 50 thousand copper workers, members of the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers union, are scheduled to strike at midnight. They are demanding a 20 cents an hour wage increase.. a variation of the guaranteed annual wage.. and fringe benefits.~~

~~In Washington,~~ The Senate today approved and sent to the President a bill continuing the federal debt limit at 281 billion dollars for another year. And both the House and Senate approved, without debate, a 32-billion dollar defense appropriation.

The United States and West Germany today signed a military assistance agreement. It calls for us to give the West Germans hundreds of millions of dollars worth of equipment for the new German army. And the Germans, in return, pledge to promote "an integrated defense of the North Atlantic area" in accordance with NATO defense plans.

The West German government today replied to Moscow's invitation to discuss the establishment of diplomatic, trade and cultural relations. The German note side-steps the invitation to Chancellor Adenauer to visit Moscow. Instead, it suggests that the German and Russian ambassadors in Paris should meet to prepare an agenda for later talks.

British Prime Minister Eden announced today that Greece and Turkey have been invited to a London conference to settle the dispute over Cyprus, the British Mediterranean stronghold. THE ISLAND [redacted] has experienced a recent wave of terrorism...in support of demands by Greek inhabitants for union with Greece.

~~India's Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Belgrade today and received what is described as "the warmest welcome ever accorded a foreign visitor to Yugoslavia."~~

Indian Red Cross officials said today that three American soldiers, who once chose to stay in Red China, probably will be repatriated within a few days.

The State Department says the Communist regime in Northern Indo-China is flagrantly violating the Geneva armistice...by doubling its army, with equipment sent in from Communist China.

That big air and sea search for missing American flyers is still going on off the Japanese coast. Faint radio signals from at least one of the airmen were heard today...but NO ONE WAS [redacted] sighted.

Argentine diplomatic sources say President Peron has

cabled a report on church-state relations to Pope Pius. But Vatican sources say they know nothing of the message from the recently ex-communicated Argentine President.

In Washington today, Federal District Judge Curran ruled that a finding of "reasonable doubt" as to the loyalty of John Stewart Service must be stricken from government records. But the court held that Service, fired from the State Department in 1951, was legally fired by former Secretary of State Acheson and is not entitled to get his job back. [redacted]

Senate investigators today heard Charles Grutzner, a New York Times reporter, acknowledge that he was a Communist party member from 1937 to 1940..before he joined the Times. Krutzner heatedly denied a charge that while working as a reporter in Korea he filed two stories that indirectly helped the Communists. Another witness, Victor Weingarten, a former reporter for the Brooklyn Eagle, denied that he has been a Communist since 1940. He refused to SAY whether he had been a party member before that. And he refused to SAY whether any

of his associates were Communists.

Former President Hoover said today that if the reorganization plans of the Hoover Commission are adopted, the budget can be balanced and taxes reduced. The Hoover Commission expires at midnight. At a news conference today, Mr. Hoover released a hitherto secret report of the TASK force on Water and Power. It urged the sale, lease or transfer of all federally-owned power plants along with "town sites and related buildings." Democratic Representative Holifield of California calls it a manual for "private utility propaganda." ~~And Socialist leader Norman Thomas today resigned from the Citizens Committee for the Hoover report, because, he said, the Commission instead "tried to document Mr. Hoover's particular politico-economic creed."~~

7

The prime minister of Burma..U Nu..today walked out on Secretary of Agriculture Benson because he had been kept standing in an ante-room for five minutes. Washington dispatches say this has left State Department officials "a bit aghast." Secretary Benson says he was busy with other visitors...he has gone to the Blair House, where the U Nu is staying, "to offer my apology."

Edward R. Murrow: June 30, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Here in New York this evening a taxi driver by the name of Sanford Barnett, gets his picture on the front page of the Journal American. And richly does Mr. Barnett deserve this distinction. For it is hot in this city of steam, scurry and scamper, and Mr. Barnett drives his taxi-cab attired in Bermuda shorts and an open-neck shirt. He has struck a blow ~~XXXXXX~~ for freedom - especially freedom of the knees and neck. He is a non-conformist - a rebel against the fashion or the prejudice which demands that the male animal shall be attired in the summertime in garb that is an offence against nature and logic. Less civilized, or perhaps I should say less mechanized men manage things better.

Have regard for a moment to the neck of the average city dweller in the hot months of summer. It is encased in a shirt; the collar of said shirt generally contains at least four layers of cloth. The neck is further swaddled by a necktie - at least two more layers; then the coat collar, another two or maybe four layers of cloth. What has happened to the American neck? Why is ~~XX~~ it so delicate as to require such protection in the heat of summer? What price the free independent, non-conformist nature of the American male, when he submits so tamely to this torture? He is neither free nor enterprising. From head to toe he is a conformist.

No pith helmet, no open-toed sandals; and above the shoes, the garters which have the effect of contour plowing, namely to absorb or restrain the moisture. Men of mettle should appear on the streets, or in the office, in open-necked shirts and shorts. If the knees are knobby, so be it. If the stomach has undertaken an independent career, wear the shirt on the outside, thereby softening the lines of the contour.

No one has yet contended that it is un-American to be comfortable. We suffer as we do because of an unwillingness on the part of the individual to break from the herd. We are the victims of a sad tradition combined with timidity. There is even a possible class angle in this minor tragedy. If you observe taxi drivers, construction workers, farmers, you are not likely to find a buttoned shirt or a necktie in the lot. Those men are doing work no less important, no less dignified than those office workers who present such a sorry spectacle of saturation as they walk down the street, afraid to break with the sartorial sanctions of the past. What pitiable figures are we all, the victims of our own timidity and conformity, more to be scorned than pitied. Maybe this unnecessary clothing is some sort of protective coloring which we hope will make us appear more respectable and important than we are. But it isn't comfortable, and I

suspect it isn't even as hygenic as an open-necked shirt and shorts.

We deliberately inconvenience ourselves in an age when it is possible that each one of us may be turned into a radio-active cinder. Humans have devised a method of destroying humanity, but they lack the courage to be comfortable while waiting to see whether that destruction will be accomplished.

Someone once said that we are so busy dealing with the urgent that we never get around to the important. It is both urgent and important that something be done to liberate the neck and knees of the American male, but unhappily nothing can be done about it. We lack the courage required to escape this brutal bondage, particularly around the neck. We lack the courage, independence, indifference to custom, which would permit us to free ourselves. This is a shameful admission. It arises from an unwillingness to be different, or to be stared at.

Lest this be regarded as an effort to undermine the flourishing and imaginative necktie industry, permit me to say that I would willingly wear two neckties in the winter-time, if none need be worn in the summertime. After all, nations have been conquered and empires built by men who never knew a necktie; and it's even money that Davy Crockett in his better days didn't wear one of the things.

And so, having uttered these futile words, in an air-conditioned NEWS ROOM ~~studio~~, this reporter will now swathe his neck in those ten or twelve layers of cloth, and depart - a beaten man, one of the herd - lacking in courage, ~~but nevertheless filled with admiration and envy for the cab driver,~~ Sanford Barnett, in Bermuda shorts and an open-necked shirt. Come to think of it, maybe even he is only "half brave," because I'll bet most people who ride with him don't even know he's wearing shorts.

Conformity. thy symbol is Clothes,

Jack Clarke

WORD FOR THE DAY June 30, 1955.

It may well be that the summer costume suggested - ~~sandals, shorts and open-neck shirt~~ - would not be appealing to the eye. But I take refuge in a comment by Lord Chesterfield who said: "The wickedest work in this world is symbolized, not by a wine glass but by a looking-glass." We have no ~~confidence~~ competence to comment upon the exotic summer clothes worn by women, but a few of these creations remind us of Jonathan Swift, who said: "She wears her clothes as if they were thrown on her with a pitchfork."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United States Steel Corporation laid-off ten thousand workers at its Chicago and Gary, Indiana plants. Sixteen of the 23 furnaces at the two plants were banked this afternoon. In other scattered areas steelworkers left their jobs...either because of lay-offs or in anticipation of the strike that was scheduled to start at midnight tonight.

David McDoaals, president of the C.I.O. steel workers and John Stephens chief negotiator for United States Steel had been meeting through most of the day. McDonald had scheduled a radio address tonight but then cancelled it. On the Stock exchange today, steel stocks were active..the big ones going up about a dollar a share..in expectation of an agreement. The Union is demanding a "substantial" wage increase ..something more than the average ten cents an hour offered by the industry.

The White House announced tongight that the President has ordered a study to determine whether the government should cancel or continue the Dixon Yates power contract. The President says this new study is necesary because the city of Memphis has decided to build its own power generating plant rather than take Dixon-Yates power. Supporters of public power have bitterly fought the Dixon-Yates agreement.

The President tongigh signed the draft bill extension.

The Senate today approved and sent to the President a bill continuing the federal debt limit at 281 billion dollars for another year. And both the House and Senate approved, withour debate, a 32-billion dollar defense appropriation.

The United States and West Germany today signed a military assistance agreement . It calls for us to give the West Germans hundreds of millions of

dollars worth of equipment for the new German army. And the Germans in return, pledge to promote "an integrated defense of the North Atlantic area" in accordance with NATO defense plans.

The West German government today replied to Moscow's invitation to discuss the establishment of diplomatic , trade and cultural relations. The German note side-steps the invitation to Chancellor Adenauer to visit Moscow. Instead, it suggests that the German and Russian ambassadors in Paris should meet to prepare an agenda for later talks.

British Prime Minister Eden today announced that Greece and Turkey have been invited to a London conference to settle the dispute over Cyprus, the British Mediterranean stronghold. The island has experienced a recent wave of terrorism. in support of demands by Greek inhabitants for union with Greece.

Indian Red Cross officials said today that three American soldiers, who once chose to stay in Red China, probably will be repatriated within a fdw days.

The State Department says the Communist regime in Northern Indo-China is flagrently violating the Geneva armistice..by doubling its army, with equipment sent in from Communist China.

That big air and sea search for m ssing American flyers is still going on off the Japanese coast. Faint radio signals from at least one of the airmen were heard today..but no one was sighted.

Argentine diplomatic sources say President Peron has cabled a report on church - state relations to Pope Pius. But Vatican sources say they know nothing of the message from the recently expcommunicated Argentine President.

In Washington today, Federal District Judge Curran ruled that a finding of "reasonable doubt" as to the loyalty of John Stewart Service must be stricken from government records. But the court held that Service, fired from the State Department in 1951, was legally fired by former Secretary of State Achesson, and is not entitled to get his job back.

Senate investigators today heard Charles Grutzner, a New York Times reporter, acknowledge that he as a Communist party member from 1937 to 1940 before th joined the Times. Krutzner heatedly denied a charge that while orking as a reporter in Korea, he filed two stories that indirectly helped the Communists. Another witness, Victor Weingarten, a former reporter for the Brooklyn Eagle, dienied that he has been a Communist since 1940. He refused to say whether he had been a party member before that. And he refused to say whether any of his associates were Communists.

Former President Hoover said today that if the reorganization plans of the Hoover Commission are adopted, the budget can be balanced and taxes reduced. The Hoover Commission expires at midnight. At a news conference today, Mr. Hoover released a hitherto secret report of the task force on water and power. It urged the sale, lease or transfer of all federally-owned power plants along with "town sites and related buildings." Democratic Representative Holifield of California calls it a manual for "private utility propaganda."

The prime minister of Burma ..U Nu..today walked out on Secretary of Agriculture enson because he had been left standing in an anti-room for five minutes. Washington dispatches say this has lef State Department officials "a bit aghast." Secretary Benson says he was busy withother visitors,..he has gone to Blair House where U Nu is staying "to offer my apology."

Here in New York this evening a taxi driver by the name of Sanford Barnett, gets his picture on the front page of the Journal American. And richly does Mr. Barnett deserve this distinction. For it is hot in this city of steam, scurry and scamper, and Mr. Barnett drives his taxi-cab attired in Bermuda shorts and an open-eck shirt. He has struck a blow for freedom - especially freedom of the knees and neck. He is a non-conformist - a rebel against the fashion or the prejudice which demands that the male animal shall be attired in the summertime in garb that is an offence against nature and logic. Less

civilized, or perhaps I should say less mechanized men manage things better.

Have regard for a moment to the neck of the average city dweller in the hot months of summer. It is encased in a shirt; the collar of said shirt generally contains at least four layers of cloth. The neck is further swaddled by a necktie - at least two more layers; then the coat collar, another two or maybe four layers of cloth. What has ahppened to the American neck? Why is it so delicate as to require such protection in the heat of summer? What price the free, independent, non-conformist nature of the American male, when he submits so tamely to this turture? He is neither free nor enterprising. From head to he is a conformist. No pith helmet, no open-toes sandals; and above the shoes, the garters which have the effect of contour plowing, namely to absorb or restrain the moisture. Men of mettle should appear on the streets, or in the office, in open-necked shirts and shorts. If the knees are knobby, so be it. If the stomach has undertaken an independent career, wear the shirt on the outside, therby softening the lines of the countour.

No one has yet contended that it is un-American to be comfortable. We suffer as we do because of an unwillingness on the part of the individual to break from the herd. We are the victims of a sad tradition combined wiht timidity. There is even a possible class angle in this minor tragedy. Iy you observe taxi drivers, construction workers, farmers, you are not likely to find a buttoned shirt or a necktie in the lot. Those men are doing work no less important, no less dignified that those office workers who present such a sorry spectacle of saturation as they walk down the street, afraid to break with the sartorial sanctions of of the past. What pitiable figures are we all, the victims of our own timidity and conformity, more to be scored than pitied. Maybe this unnecessary clothing is some sort of protective coloring which we hope will make up appear more respectable and important than we are.

But it isn't comfortable, and I suspect it isn't even as hygenic as an open-necked shirt and shorts.

We deliberately inconvenience ourselves in an age when it is possible that each one of us may be turned into a radio-active cinder. Humans have devised a method of destroying humanity, but they lack the courage to be comfortable while waiting to see whether that destruction will be acomplished.

Someone once said that we are so busy dealing with the urgent that we never get around to the important. It is both urgent and important that something be done to liberate the neck and knees of the American male, but unhappily, nothing can be done about it. We lack the courage required to escape this brutal bondage, particularly around the neck. We lack the courage, independence, and indifference to custom, which would permit us to free ourselves. This is a shameful admission. It arises from an unwillingness to be different. or to be stared at.

Lest this be regarded as an effort to undermine the flourishing and immaginative necktie industry, permit me to say that I would willingly wear two neckties in the wintertime, if non need be worn in the summertime. After all, nations have been conquered and empires built by men who never knew a necktie; and it's even money that Davy Crockett in his better days didn't wear one of the things.

And so, having uttered these futile words, in an air-conditioned news room, this reporter will now swathe his neck in those ten or twelve layers of cloth, and depart - a beaten man, one of the herd - lacking in courage, but nevertheless, filled with admiration and envy for the cab driver, Sanford Barnett, in Bermuda shorts and an open-necked shirt. Come to think of it, maybe even he is only "half brave", because I'll bet most people who ride with him don't even know he's wearing shorts.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

It may well be that the summer costume suggested would not be appealing to the eye. But I take refuge in a comment by Lord Chesterfield who said: "The wickedest work in this world is symbolized, not by a wine glass but by a looking glass." We have no competence to comment upon the exotic summer clothes worn by women, but of few of these creations remind us of Jonathan Swift, who said: She wears her clothes as if they were thrown on her with a pitchfork."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday, July 1, 1955

This is the news:

The nation's major steel companies have started signing contracts with the C.I.O. steelworkers...with AVERAGE wage increases of 15 cents an hour. United States Steel and the union reached an agreement this morning after one of the shortest industry strikes in history --12 HOURS. The company first offered the union a ten cent an hour raise..this was turned down. The new agreements, expected to be general in the industry, will make the average hourly earnings of steelworkers two dollars and forty-four and a half cents. And United States steel announced tonight that it will raise its prices an average of $7.50 a ton..an average five and eight-tenths per cent compared to an average seven and a half per cent pay increase for its workers. The company says the price increase "will exert only a minor influence on the cost of the finished product that the consumer buys."

Some 30-thousand members of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter workers union are on strike today.. cutting the production of copper, lead, zinc and other vital materials. The union wants higher wages and guaranteed payments for workers who are temporarily laid off.

2

In Washington, AFofL street car and bus operators went on strike today, creating one of the worst traffic jams in the District's history. Senator Morse and others introduced a resolution to take up the franchise of the Capitol Transit Company and give it to another private firm. Morse says Capital Transit's service is bad. The chairman of the company's board is Louis Wolfson, who recently made an unsuccessful fight for control of Montgomery Ward. The striking [redacted] union wants a wage increase and other benefits.

3

[redacted]

The House today approved the President's bill to build up a trained military reserve [redacted]. It voted down a new attempt by Democratic Representative Powell of New York to add an anti-segregation amendment. The bill would increase the trained reserve from 700-thousand to 3-million men in four years...largely through teen-aged volunteers who would take six months of special training and then do reserve duty for seven and a half years.

The Senate Appropriations committee has voted to hold back money for a power line to the proposed Dixon-Yates plant..if the city of Memphis starts building its own power plant within 90 days.

Chairman Eastland of the Senate investigating committee says New York Times reporter Charles Grutzner "apparently did nothing to violate security" by disclosing the first combat use of Sabrejets [redacted] in Korea.

Harold Stassen today stepped down as foreign aid chief..to become the President's special assistant for world disarmament problems. Stassen appealed to America to concentrate most of its aid funds in Asia for "a long time to come."

The President flew to his farm in Gettysbirg this afternoon to join Mrs. Eisenhower on their 39th wedding anniversary

The Chinese Communists say that the five United Nations soldiers who now want to go home have been placed under police surveillance because of "rowdy behavior." The Communists say the men, three of them Americans, have been staying out late and drinking.

Off Japan, one of four missing Marines has been found dead, in the wreckage of his jet plane on a small island. The hunt for the three other men is now in its sixth day.

In Portugal today, eight Portugese fighter pilots, flying American Thunderjets, crashed into a 15-hundred foot mountain that was invisible in fog. All eight, one four-plane flight above the other, were killed. It was the worst air crash in the history of the Portugese air force.

A high Turkish official said today that Turkey will accept Great Britain's invitation to a London conference on Cyprus. The acting Greek foreign minister says his country--also invited..is giving the invitation very careful consideration.

In Washington today, Civil Defense Administrator Peterson, in his annual report to the President and Congress, said that despite some moves toward easing world tension, the threat of atomic attack is greater today than it was a year ago. He says the civil defense agency has scrapped its previous "duck and cover" plan for the nation's 70 critical target areas. Now, it favors the concept of mass evacuation, which Peterson admits might be "the toughest undertaking in the history of the world."

In Chile, a state of emergency has been declared in parts of the country because of a strike by 60-thousand government workers for more pay and a halt to inflation.

Edward R. Murrow: July 1, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

These are the days when people are studying what happens, to see if any of it suggests, like a barometer, what the weather will be like at the summit when the Big Four meet. A great deal has been happening, and much of it seems to promise fair weather at Geneva, though not all of it. But even favorable omens have to be taken with a little reserve, for it is one of the arts of diplomacy to devise them. If one side at Geneva expects something from the other side, and does so confidently, it makes it harder not to yield something. Then it is easier to lay the blame for an eventual failure. Optimism can be an element of strategy, as well as a state of mind.

However, not all the optimism shown in Washington and other Western capitals, is professional. Probably the most important result of the San Francisco conference was the conviction it left in the minds of quite hard-boiled Western diplomats that the Soviet Union really has changed its course. They felt, rather than understood, that Moscow wishes to do something concrete to reduce world tensions. So they do not dismiss what the Russians say and do as mere propaganda, and an effort to trap unwary optimists.

Three major acts have done most to bring about this re-appraisal; the

Austrian treaty, the mission of repentance to Jugoslavia, and the acceptance of the main lines of the West's own disarmament proposals. The offer to West Germany to establish diplomatic and trade relations was another favorable sign. Most effective of all signs, though not the most significant, was the transformed personality of Mr. Molotov. Nothing like this had been seen in modern times. A man who so often had breathed fire and brimstone against the United States, both from the Kremlin and from the podium of the U.N., became a courteous, almost tourist-like human being, outwardly appreciative of elements in our culture and of our hunger for peace. When he had been ferocious, one could assume he had to be that way to keep his job. So one can assume that he turned into a "good fellow" for the same reason.

In the improved atmosphere, Washington felt it could, and must, give back moderation for moderation, and it did so in handling the incident of the navy patrol shot down by Soviet MIG's. The Kremlin, for its part, ~~did not grovel, but it~~ came closer to a genuine apology than ever before in such a case. And President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles, for their part, insisted on keeping the incident a small, local matter. But it should be clear that this moderation was produced - by both sides - for its effect on the Geneva meeting.

But as I said, not all the omens are favorable. One in particular suggests that when it comes to bargaining about issues that affect Soviet interests acutely, the Kremlin is not in a generous frame of mind. This is seen in the negotiations between the Soviet Union and Japan for a treaty of peace, now being held in London. These have bogged down, and are stalled. It begins to look as though one side or the other badly miscalculated; perhaps both sides did. The Japanese may have been naive about the change in Soviet policy, and believed they would get back at least some of their Soviet-held territory. The Soviet Union may have over-estimated the eagerness of the Japanese to get out from under their dependence on the United States.

If the Japanese hoped that the upcoming summit meeting would soften Soviet sternness, they were wrong, at least up to now. The treaty the Soviet offered returned no territory whatever, and laid down conditions that would make Japan give up its reliance on the United States for protection. They would force Japan to be a neutral, at the mercy of the two great Communist powers. The Soviet negotiator didn't even offer to repatriate Japanese citizens still being ~~detained~~ held. He offered next to nothing, demanded everything.

As ~~one can believe~~ apparently, the Hatoyama government is now badly shaken. Maybe that is why the Russians are playing the game this way. They may think the Socialists have a chance of coming to power in Japan, and will do business with them, and then, perhaps for some islands, take Japan out of the American camp into neutrality and helplessness.

What is significant at this moment is that the upcoming Big Four meeting has not made the Kremlin conciliatory to Japan. It is behaving just as the world has so long been taught to expect it to behave.

Stewart Alsop tells in the New York Herald Tribune of a two-hour talk he had in Moscow with the editor of Pravda, the Communist party organ. He is Dmitri Shepalov, and is touted as probable successor of Molotov in the foreign office. Without quoting much of what was said in the interview, Mr. Alsop complains of a faintly haunted feeling of trying unsuccessfully to shout across an unbridgeable gulf. Admittedly it is a change in Soviet policy that Mr. Alsop could sit down in Moscow with the probable successor of Molotov. But he winds up by saying that the interview served to underline one fact - that whatever change there may have been in Soviet policy, it is in no sense whatever a basic or a doctrinal change.

Maybe that tells the story of Geneva, too. The Kremlin wants to

negotiate. I[redacted]. And that is new. But basically and ideologically its objective may be the same.

This reporter is taking a few weeks vacation. During my absence Charles Collingwood has agreed to make these nightly reports. I shall be back in late August. If these reports have had any merit it has been due in large measure to the able assistance I have had from my colleagues both here and abroad.

As I mentioned a moment ago, I'll be taking leave of this microphone for the next eight weeks. Even for broadcasters there comes a time for vacationing...and keeping silent. ~~some meals. (of course this could apply to our listeners too.)~~ Sydney Smith once advised: "Every now and then be completely idle - do nothing at all." But I'm more inclined to go along with Jerome K. Jerome when he said: "It is impossible to enjoy idling unless one has plenty of work to do."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

These are the days when people are studying what happens, to see if any of it suggests, like a barometer, what the weather will be like at the summit when the Big Four meet. A great deal has been happening, and much of it seems to promise fair weather at Geneva, though not all of it. But even favorable omens have to be taken with a little reserve, for it is one of the arts of diplomacy to devise them. If one side at Geneva expects something from the other side, and does so confidently, it makes it harder not to yield something. Then it is easier to lay the blame for an eventual failure. Optimism can be an element of strategy as well as a state of mind.

However, not all the optimism shown in Washington and other Western capitals, is professional. Probably the most important result of the SanFrancisco conference was the conviction it left in the minds of quite hard-boiled Western diplomats that the Soviet Union really has changed its course. They felt, rather than understood, that Moscow wishes to do something concrete to reduce world tensions. So they do not dismiss what the Russians say and do as mere propaganda, in an effort to trap unwary optimists.

Three major acts have done most to bring about this reappraisal,

the Austrian treaty, the mission of repentance to Jugoslavia, and the acceptance of the main lines of the West's own disarmament proposals. The offer to West Germany to establish diplomatic and trade relations was another favorable sign. Most effective of all signs, though not the most significant, was the transformed personality of Mr.Molotov. Nothing like this had been seen in modern times. A man who so often had breathed fire and brimstone against the United States, both from the Kremlin and from the podium of the UN, became a courteous, almost tourist-like human being, appreciative of elements in our culture and of our hunger for peace. When he had been ferocious, one could assume he had to be that way to keep his job. So one can assume that he turned into a "good fellow" for the same reason.

In the improved atmosphere, Washington felt it could and must give back moderation for moderation, and it did so in handling the incident of the navy patrol shot down by Soviet MIG's. The Kremlin, for its part, did not grovel, but it came closer to a genuine apology than ever before in such a case. And President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles, for their part, insisted on keeping the incident a small, local matter. But

it should be clear that this moderation was produced--by both sides--for its effect on the Geneva meeting.

But as I said, not all the omens are favorable. One in particular suggests that when it comes to bargaining about issues that affect Soviet interests acutely, the Kremlin is not in a generous frame of mind. This is seen in the negotiations between the Soviet Union and Japan for a treaty of peace, now being held in London. These have bogged down, and are stalled. It begins to look as though one side or the other badly miscalculated; perhaps both sides did. The Japanese may have been naive about the change in Soviet policy, and believed they would get back at least some of their Soviet-held territory. The Soviet Union may have overestimated ~~misjudged the~~ eagerness of the Japanese to get out from under their dependence on the United States. If the Japanese hoped that the upcoming summit meeting would soften Soviet sternness, they were wrong, at least up to now. The treaty the Soviet offered gave up no territory whatever, and laid down down conditions that would make Japan give up its reliance on the United States for protection. They would force Japan to be a neutral, at the mercy of the two great Communist powers. The Soviet

negotiator didn't even offer to repatriate Japanese citizens still being detained. He offered next to nothing, demanded everything.

¶ As one can believe, the Hatoyama government now badly shaken. Maybe that is why the Russians are playing the game this way. They may think the Socialists have a chance of coming to power in Japan, and will do business with them, and then perhaps for some islands, take Japan out of the American camp into neutrality and helplessness.

¶ What is significant at this moment is that the upcoming Big Four meeting has not made the Kremlin conciliatory to Japan. It is behaving just as the world has so long been taught to expect it to behave.

¶ Stewart Alsop tells in the New York Herald Tribune of a two-hour talk he had in Moscow with the editor of Pravda, the Communist party organ. He is Dmitri Shepalov, and is touted as the probable successor of Molotov in the foreign office. Without quoting much of what was said in the interview, Mr. Alsop complains of a faintly haunted feeling of trying unsuccessfully to shout across an unbridgeable gulf. Admittedly it is a change in Soviet policy that

Mr. Alsop could sit down in Moscow with the probable successor of Molotov. But he winds up by saying that the interview served to underline one fact--that whatever change there may have been in Soviet policy, it is in no sense whatever a basic or a doctrinal change.

Maybe that tells the story of Geneva, too. The Kremlin wants to negotiate. It really does. And that is new. But basically and ideologically its objectives ~~are~~ may be the same.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The nation's major steel companies have started signing contracts with the C.I.O. steel workers..with average wage increases of 15 cents an hour. United States Steel and the union reached an agreement this morning, after one of the shortest industry strikes in history...12 hours. The company first offered the union a ten cent an hour raise..this was turned down. The new agreements, expected to be general in the industry, will make the average hourly earnings of steelworkers two dollars and forty-four : a half cents. And United States Steel announced tonight that it will raise its prices an average of $7.50 a ton..an average five and eight tenths per cent compared to an average seven and a half per cent pay increase for its workers. The company says the price increase "will exert only a minor influence on the cost of the finished product that the consumer buys."

Some 30-thousand members of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter workers union are on strike today..cutting the production of copper, lead, zinc and other vital materials. The Union wants higher wages and guaranteed payments for workers who are temporarily laid off.

In Washington, A F of L street car and bus operators went on strike today creating one of the worst traffic jams in the District's history. Senator Morse and others introduced a resolution to take up the franchise of the Capitol Transit Company and give it to another private firm. Morse says Capitol Transit's service is bad. The chairman of the company's board is Louis Wolfson, who recently made an unsuccessful fight for control of Montgomery Ward. The striking union wants a wage increase and other benefits.

The House today approved the President's bill to build up a trained military reserve. It voted down a new attempt by Democratic Representative Powell of New York to add an anti-segregation amendment. The bill would increase the trained reserve from 700-thousand to 3-million men in four years.. largely through teen-aged volunteers who would take six months of special training and then do reserve duty for seven and a half years.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has voted to hold back money for a power line to the proposed Dixon-Yates plant if the city of Memphis starts building its own power plant within 90 days.

Chairman Eastland of the Senate investigating committee says New York Times reporter Charles Grutzner "apparently did nothing to violate security by disclosing the first combat use of Sabrejets in Korea.

Harold Stassen today stepped down as Foreign Aid Chief..to become the President's special assistant for world disarmement problems. Stassnn appealed to America to concentrate most of its aid funds in Aisa for a "long time to come."

The President flew to his farm in Gettysburg this afternoon to join Mrs. Eisenhower on their 39th wedding anniversary.

The Chinese Communists say that the five United Nations soldiers who now want to go home have been placed under police surveillance because of "rowdy behavior". The Communists say the men..three of them Americans... have beenstaying out late and drinking.

Off Japan, one of four missing Marines has been found dead, in the wreckage of his jet plane on a small island. The hunt for the three other men is now in its sixth day.

In Portugal today, eight Portuguese fighter pilots, flying American Thunder jets, crashed into a 15-hundred foot mountain that was invisible in

a fog. All eight, one four-plane flight above the other, were killed. It was the worst air crash in the history of the Portugese air force.

A high Turkish official said today that Turkey will accept Great Britain's invitation to a London conference on Cyprus. The acting Greek Foreign minister says his country --also invited-- is giving the intitation very careful consideration.

In Washington today, Civil Defense Administrator Peterson, in his annual report to the President and Congress, said that despite some moves toward easing world tension, the threat of atomic attack is greater today than it was a year ago. He says the civil defense agency has scrapped its previous "duck and oover" plan for the nation's 70 critical target areas. Now it favors the concept of mass evacuation, which Peterson admits might be "the toughest undertaking in the history of the world."

In Chile, a state of emergency has been declared in parts of the country because of a strike by 60 thousand government workers for more pay and a halt to inflation.

These are the days when people are studying that happens, to see if any of it suggests, like a barometer, what the weather will be like at the summit when the Big Four meet. A great deal has been happening, and much of it seems to promise fair weather at Geneva, though not all of it. But even favorable omens have to be taken with a little reserve, for it is one of the arts of diplomacy to devise them. If one side at Geneva expects something from the other side, and does so confidently, it makes it harder not to yield something. Then it is easier to lay the blame for an eventual failure. Optimism can be an element of strategy, as well as a state of mind.

However, not all the optimism shown in Washington and other Western capitals, is professional. Porbably the most important result of the San

Francisco conference was the conviction it left in the minds of quite hard-boiled Western diplomats that the Soviet Union really has changed its course. They felt, rather than understood, that Moscow wishes to do something concrete to reduce world tensions. So they do not dismiss what the Russians say and do as mere propaganda, and an effort to trap unwary optimists.

Three major acts have done most to bring about this re-appraisal; the Austrian treaty, the mission of repentance to Jugoslavia, and the acceptance of the main lines of the West's own disarmement proposals. The offer to West Germany to establish diplomatic and trade relations was another favorable sign. Most effective of all signs, thoug not the most significant, was the transformed personality of Mr Molotov. Nothing like this had been seen in modern times. A man who so often had breathed fire and brimstone against the United States, both from the Kremlin and from the podium of the U.N., became a curteous, almost toruist-like human being, outwardly appreciative of elements in our culture and of our hunger for peace. When he had been ferocious, one could assume he had bo be that way to keep his job. So one can assume that he turned into a "good fellow" for the same reason.

In the imporved atmosphere, Washington felt it could, and must, give back moderation for moderation, and it did so, in handling the incident of the navy patrol shot down by Soviet MIG's The Kremlin, for its part, came closer to a genuine apology than ever before in such a case. And President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles, for their part, insisted on keeping the incident a small, local matter. But it should be clear that this moderation was produced - by both sides - for its effect on the Geneva meeting.

Aut as I said, not all the omens are favorable. One in particular suggests that when it comes to bargaining about issues that affect Soviet

interests acutely, the Kremlin is not in a generous frame of mind. This is seen in the negotiations between the Soviet Union and Japan for a treaty of peace, now being held in London. These have bogged down, and are stalled. It begins to look as though one side or the other badly miscalulated; perhaps both sides did. The Japanese may have been naive about the change in Soviet policy, and believed they would get back at least some of their Soviet - held territory. The Soviet Union may have over estimated the eagerness of the Japanese to get out from under their dependence on the United States.

If the Japanese hoped that the upcoming summit meeting would soften Soviet sterness, they were wrong, at least up to now. The treaty the Soviet offered returned no territory whatever, and laid down conditions what would make Japan give up its reliance on the United States for protection. They would force Japan to be a neautral, at the mercy fo the two great Communist powers. The Soviet negotiators didn't even offer to repatriate Japanese citizens still being held. He offered next to nothing, demanded everything.

Apparently the Hatoyama government is now badly shaken. Maybe that is why the Russians are playing the game this way. The may think the Socialists have a chance of coming to power in Japan, and will do business with them, and then, perhaps for some islands, take Japan out of the American camp into neautrality and helplessness.

What is significant at this moment is that the upcoming Big Four meeting has not made the Kremlin conciliatory to Japan. It is behaving just as the world has so long been taught to expect it to behave.

Stewart Alsop tells in the New York Herald Tribune of a two-hour talk he had in Moscow with the editor of Pravda, the Communist party organ. He is Dimitri Shepalov, and is touted as probable successor to Molotov in the foreign office. Without quoting much of what has said in the interview, Mr.

Alsop complains of a faintly haunted feeling of trying unsuccessfully to shout across an unbridgeable gulf. Admittedly it is a change in Soviet poli y that Mr. Alsop could sit down in Moscow with the probably successor of Molotov. But he winds up by saying that the interview served to underline one fact -- that whatever change there may have been in Sovier policy, it is in no sence whatever a basic or doctrinal change.

Maybe that tells the story of Geneva too. The Kremlin wants to negotiate. And that is new, but basically and ideologically its objective may be the same.

This reporter is taking a few weeks vacation. During my absence, Charles Collingwood has agreed to make these nightly reports. I shall be back in late August. If these reports have had any merit, it has been due in large measure to the able assistance I have had from my colleagues both here and abroad.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

As I mentioned a moment ago, I'll be taking leave of this microphone for the next eight weeks. Even for broadcasters there comes a time for vacationing. and keeping silent. Sydney Smith once advised: "Everh now and then, be completely idle -- do nothing at all." But I'm more inclined to go along with Jerome K. Jerome when he said: "It is impossible to enjoy idling unless one has plenty of work to do."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday August 29, 1955

This is the news:

The President hopes that "the spirit of frankness and cooperation" he experienced at Geneva will carry over to the disarmament meetings that started here in New York today. Mr. Eisenhower, from his Denver office, said that if this spirit prevails, he's sure practical results will be produced at the disarmament meeting. Today, American Ambassador Lodge offered the group the President's plan for mutual aerial inspection by the United States and Russia. And British Minister of State Nutting presented the Eden plan--calling for inspection of forces facing each other across the Iron Curtain in Europe.

Vice President Nixon said IN BOSTON today that only the Russians can remove the Iron Curtain and other roadblocks to peace. He listed these as: the unnatural division of Germany..the armaments race and fear of surprise atomic attack..the colonial status of the Communist satellites and the Moscow-directed network of espionage in every corner of the free world.

The President today made an initial allocation of one million dollars for the repair of flood damage in Pennsylvania. (Its ESTIMATED [redacted]

that Pennsylvania will need 25 million. Other one-million-dollars grants have been made to : New Jersey, Rhode Island and North Carolina.

The Weather Bureau in Miami now says that Hurricane Edith will not touch the East Coast. Bermuda will probably not experience any hurricane winds.

A Senate committee today heard Mr and Mrs. Sandford Waxer, of Detroit, testify how they have spent 18 months in futile efforts to get cleared of security risk charges. Waxer was REFUSED AN army honorable discharge on grounds that he associated with Communists or sympathizers. In this group the army named Dr. Alfred Y. Kelly, head of Wayne University's history department. Today, Dr. Kelly and Dr. Arthur Neef, dean of the university law school, testified that it was Kelly who led the drive to rid the campus of American Youth for Democracy. He had been accused of being a contributor to the group. Mrs. Waxer said she was suspended as a security risk 18 months ago. She said she has not been able to clear her name through any government channels. Chairman Olin Johnston said he believes the Waxer testimony and thinks the government has been "dilatory."

A House committee heard secret testimony from Mrs. Deborah Landy, whose past Communist activities had cost her son a naval reserve commission. Mrs. Landy said she spoke freely and did her best before the committee. Chairman Walter of Pennsylvania says she testified that she dropped a subscription to the Communist Daily worker only yesterday. He said "this indicates she still has a very lively interest in Communist activities."

A Federal grand jury in Washington has indicted Aldo Icardi on charges of falsely denying that he took part in the World War two killing of Major William Holohan in Italy. An Italian court has sentenced Icardi who is in this Country - to life imprisonment for his part in the crime. There is no comment from Icardi.

The French cabinet today decided to set up a new Moroccan government within the next two weeks..with or without the Nationalist party. A spokesman says the cabinet is optimistic. But he could not say whether the present sultan will be removed..And he did not indicate what will happen to General Grandval, the Moroccan resident general who is unpopular with conservative French settlers. I am informed from abroad that Grandval will be replaced by General Boyer de la Tour,

who is now the resident general in Tunisia..where he brought an end to bitter guerrilla warfare last winter.

In London, British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers have started conferring on the future of Cyprus, the British stronghold in the Mediterranean. Greek residents of the island are demanding union with Greece.

In Korea, the United Nations Command has agreed to a sharp cut in the truce teams while demanding that the whole setup be junked as "unworkable AND without value." And the allies have charged that the Communist were guilty of gross neglect of LIEUT. Guy Bumpass... who was captured by the Communists after his plane was shot down near the neutral zone. Major General Parks charges that Bumpass, who has now been returned to our lines, cannot remember any medical attention for a fractured skull until the second night after his plane crashed. ~~Bumpass has denied making a propaganda statement attributed to him by the Communists. They say he was "insane" if he denied the statement.~~

Edward R. Murrow: August 29, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

For the past few weeks this reporter has been observing world affairs from a hay baler or a bull dozer. # Whether it rains on the day after you've cut a field of alfalfa, seems quite as important as the news in the paper or on the radio. Trying to figure out a way to get a D-~~Ford~~ 4 caterpillar out of a swamp where you've got it stuck is more strenuous and about as rewarding as trying to figure out what the Russians are going to do next. Coaxing a two-bottom plough along a stony side hill reduces interest in pictures of Mr. Molotov in a ten-gallon hat, and the intelligence that he found the atmosphere of the Chicago stockyards salubrious.

However, it does seem that there was for a short while this summer something that was known as the "Geneva spirit". But spirits do not draw ploughs or drive nations, and the Geneva spirit appears to be fading. The Russians behaved almost like human beings; # fortified occasionally by spirits from a bottle, they XXX let a few Americans into their country, permitted a few of their own people to come out. President Eisenhower succeeded in convincing a lot of unconvinced people throughout the world that this country doesn't want a war. The Russians said they didn't want one either. But the basic conflict between two ways of life, two systems, values, the dignity of the individual and the rule of law, remains unchanged. The possibility of

ultimate collision - if it has been reduced at all - is probably due to the mutual horror with which both sides contemplate another war.

It is true, of course, that the Russians have talked of reducing their armed forces by six hundred and forty thousand men. And Communist Party boss Khruschev has said this would not be the last step in this direction if the Russian action should be followed by similar actions by the Western Powers. That figure of six hundred and forty thousand is not meaningful, since nobody knows the total figure before ~~and~~ or after the reduction.

It seems probable that the Russians are feeling the strain of their big defense budget, plus severe agricultural ~~[illegible]~~ shortages, not only in the Soviet Union but in the satellites. There is another consideration that may have influenced Russian thinking - their birthrate is declining. In 1926 the Soviet birthrate was forty-four per thousand. In 1953 it had fallen to twenty-four per thousand. More and more Russians are moving to the cities. This means increased demand for consumer products, ~~[illegible]~~ and a reduction in the amount of manpower available for military service.

The Western nations, including the United States, have less than two percent of their total population under arms. The Russians have at least three percent in the armed forces, if not more. So in a prolonged contest

with the free world, in which economic as well as military considerations will figure, the Russians may want to get their manpower ~~picture~~ position in better balance. So far they have neither done nor said anything to indicate any change in their dogma or their doctrine. On the record their objective remains the same, and they have merely altered their tactics. It is necessary to go back to the proceedings of the All Party Congress in Moscow in November of 1952, to find their master plan. It was spelled out in great detail. The Communists contended that the alliance of the free world would come unstuck due to economic and colonial pressures; that the British, the French and the Japanese would not stand for American economic domination; — that they would trade where they could because they must; and that the United States would finally be isolated economically and militarily.

The Russians have done nothing to prove that this ~~[illegible]~~ does not remain their ultimate objective. It may well be true that they do not desire a war, now or later. They have had considerably more experience with war, even old-fashioned war, then we have. But the basic conflict, the efforts at subversion, the attempt to capture the loyalty of recently liberated peoples, continues. And indeed it must continue until the forces of freedom or of Communism do a complete about face and deny their basic doctrine.

No spirit of Geneva, no amicable conversations can remove this conflict. For it goes to the very heart of man's relations to his God and to the State. The conflict may ebb and flow, may take different forms; periods of acute tension may be followed by apparent easement; but it will be conflict nonetheless.

Judging by the newspapers and radio during the last few weeks, there has been something of a revival of an old spirit in this country. It generally goes under the name of "due process of law." It appears to be a recognition that not only do we have something to fear, but also something to protect if we are to survive. The individual's right to travel abroad has been established by the Courts. A careful re-examination of the government's security program is underway. A Senate sub-committee is to hear evidence on what is happening to the Bill of Rights. The protection of the individual, as well as protection from Communism, appears to be of increasing concern. That freedom of the individual - that due process of law - everything that is embodied in the Bill of Rights is the principal thing that sets us apart from the Communist world. If this conflict with Communism is to be prolonged, as appears inevitable, it is well to examine, to reinforce and to protect the traditional rights and duties of free men in a free society. It took a lot

of time and blood to win them; and it looks as though they are going to require active and vigilant defense for a long time to come.

This is F.D.R.—

Back in a moment with Word—

Bob Orjan.

For the past ~~two months~~ Few weeks my friend and colleague, Charles Collingwood, has been laboring in the radio vineyard for me. For that I am most grateful. Now, it's his turn for a vacation. And I wonder if perhaps he will find some truth, as I did, in these words by Browning:"When a man's busy, why leisure strikes him as a wonderful pleasure. 'Faith, and at leisure once is he ? Straightaway he wants to be busy!"

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday, August 30, 1955

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles says the Russians are offering arms to Arab countries opposing Isreal. Diplomatic officials say they understand such an offer has been made to Egypt. Mr. Dulles says this sort of thing would violate the Kremlin's pledge at Geneva to help ease international tensions. Today, the Secretary appealed to both Egypt and Isreal to stop fighting in the Gaza frontier area. But the shooting went on for a sixth day even as Egypt agreed to a cease fire..at the request of the United Nations truce chief for Palestine. The Israelis sent their second letter in 24 hours to the United Nations Security Council accusing Egypt of new "outrages".

In London, British Foreign Secretary MacMillan is said to have told Greece and Turkey that Great Britain intends to hold on to Cyprus.. as long as she is responsible for defending the Middle East. MacMillan is reported to have said that it is in the common interest of his country, Greece and Turkey to work together if the Middle East is to be effectively defended.

British officials said tonight that they will meet in

New York in late September to prepare for the next Geneva conference with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov on the reunification of Germany.

At the United Nations today, Harold Stassen submitted America's detailed plans for exchanging inspection teams with the Russians... to provide safeguards against any surprise attack on the United States... or Russia. There was no immediate reaction from the Russians. I'd like to review this new conference in a few minutes.

Japan's Foreign Minister Shigemitsu told the National Press Club that the time has come for his country and the United States to "review our defense relationship and put it on a solid partnership basis." He said Japan has been co-operating with us "under an unequal arrangement."

Secretary Dulles said at his newsconference that we are concerned about the violent quarrel between France and Arab nationalists in North Africa..but we have not intervened, except to express our concern to French authorities. The Secretary said its possible that some changes may be desireable in the Walter-McCarran immigration law..which, among other things, requires the fingerprinting of all non official foreign visitors to the United States. He says this provision of the law

has created serious obstacles to East-West cultural exchanges.

Chairman Olin Johnston of a Senate committee investigating the government security program said today that subpenas will be issued-- unless two agriculture department officials appear to testify on the way they handled the Wolf Ladejinsky case. Ladesjinsky was fired from Agriculture as a security risk but cleared and rehired by the Foreign Operations Administration. Today, Joseph L. Rauh, Junior, of Americans for Democratic Action charged that the committee so-far has conducted "a kid-gloved and polite inveetigation." He said he expected the committee to investigate what he called "the cruel numbers game" Vice President Nixon and others used in the 1954 political campaign. Will Maslow of the American Jewish Congress said that if President Eisenhower were an ordinary government employe his "correspondence with Russian generals".. a reference to the Eisenhower-Zhukov exchange-- would be listed as derogatory information in his personnel file. Maslow said:"Many employes have been fired for far less."

Aldo Icardi today again denied that he had any part in the

murder of Major William Holohan in Italy during world war Two. He pleaded innocent to eight counts of perjury in connection with the case.

The President today called a meeting for tomorrow in Washington on the rehabilitation of the flooded northeastern states. And he allocated one million dollars to Connecticut and Massachusetts..and a half million to New York. Key officials will meet at Washington with Wilton Persons, representing the President.

Here in New York, four of the leading coffee roasters increased their prices by three cents a pound.. because of AN INCREASE in the cost of green coffee. Retail prices may not rise immediately because some roasters are permitting retailers to stock up at the old prices.

And the Navy's new super-carrer , the Forrestal, today cut short its initial sea trials when she burned out a bearing in one propeller shaft.

Edward R. Murrow: August 30, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The talks being held by the United Nations sub-Committee on Disarmament, promise from now to make major news. That is in striking contrast with the hush in which the committee has gladly worked in the past. The change, of course, is due to the Summit meeting at Geneva, in particular to President Eisenhower's surprise proposal to the Soviet Union to exchange defense blueprints, and permit mutual air inspection.

At yesterday's meeting the Big Four representatives laid the proposals of the four governments on the line. Today they began the discussion of them on which so much has come to depend. Actually little that was revealed yesterday was new. Ambassador Lodge repeated President Eisenhower's offer at Geneva word for word, and then filled in a few details. Jules Moch, for France, re-stated the French proposal for arms reduction through budgetary control. Anthony Nutting, for Britain, recalled Mr. Eden's suggestion for joint inspection on both sides of a dividing line in Europe, which if it worked, could be extended to other regions. And he showed his government's acceptance of the Eisenhower proposal. Mr. Sobolev, for the Soviet Union, reviewed the Soviet offer of May 10, and two subsequent decisions to make specific reductions in the Red Army. What was most interesting in Mr. Sobolov's statement was his omission of any reference to the Eisenhower

proposal.

It is well to remember that the Soviet offer of May 10th was an acceptance of some of the main features of the Western program at that time. Not until the Kremlin announced its agreement did people in this country, Britain or France know much about what their representatives had offered. So it came as a surprise to learn that they proposed a reduction of the over-all armed strength of the United States, Soviet Russia and China to 1,500,000 men each, and of Britain and France to 650,000. This was to be achieved in two one-year stages, and by the time the reductions were three-fourths achieved, the use and production of all nuclear weapons would cease altogether. The Soviet Union wanted the program to start next January, but the West did not accept the date. Nor did the West agree to limitations on inspection proposed by the Russians. But the course and the nature of drastic arms reduction, plus the outlawry of nuclear weapons had been agreed to.

This program represented a basic shift in the thinking about disarmament. Heretofore the accent in disarmament talks, particularly about nuclear weapons, had been on control and enforceability. Now enforceability has virtually vanished. It seems to be generally accepted that there <u>is</u> no way to control the making and use of nuclear materials. Now the accent has been

shifted to inspection and the avoidance of surprise attack.

Sanctions for enforcing inspection cannot be worth much if they have to be ordered by the U.N. Security Council. For here the big powers have individual vetos, and enforcement would be neither automatic nor foolproof. The only effective sanction left may be that in event of a violation, the program of reductions is called off and the world reverts to the arms race and the cold war.

So what the Soviet Union offered yesterday was a program on which considerable agreement already has been reached. It is to reduce the combined forces of the three western powers to 2,800,000 as against 3,000,000 of Russia and China. And this is to be coupled with complete renunciation of nuclear weapons. To some critics this looks like Western acceptance of a permanently inferior armed strength. Western agreement, to be sure, is not final. All kinds of differences remain, especially over inspection, so the West still can evade a one-sided settlement.

President Eisenhower's proposal to exchange blueprints and permit mutual air inspection already has started thinking in another direction, which is one of its merits. It is designed to build up confidence by making surprise attack impossible. If a great power has first-hand knowledge that the armed

forces of its chief rival are not being made ready for attack, diplomacy still can handle the situation.

Mr. Stassen has been assigned to expound this thesis to the Russians and negotiate details with them. Mr. Lodge suggested yesterday what some of the details will be. The word blueprint, for instance, covers everything. It is to include the identification, strength and command structure, and the disposition of personnel and equipment of all major land, sea and air forces, including reserves and para-military units. That is laying the cards face up on the table, particularly if coupled with air inspection which can verify the information given. The inspection is to be done by a nation's own planes over a foreign country, and every kind of observation is to be authorized - visual, photographic and electronic. Observers are to be enabled to communicate to their governments what they see. An American would be aboard every inspecting Soviet plane over this country, and a Soviet officer on American planes over Soviet territory.

It is too much to expect that the talks in the U.N. sub-Committee will do more than clarify all these proposals and develop the various debating lines. Substantial changes or new offers are not anticipated till the meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers on October 29th. Arthur Hanna

International diplomacy can frequently develop into a dangerous occupation - for nations as well as statesmen. And, as Sir Walter Raleigh once noted ~~so well~~: "It would be an unspeakable advantage, both to the public and private, if men would consider that great truth that no man is wise or safe but he that is honest." But until this is an accepted rule, these words from the New Testament will have to do: "Let us run with patience ~~the~~ the race that is set bedore us."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

AUGUST 30, 1955
7:45-8:00 pm EST

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles says the Russians are offering arms to Arab countries opposing Israel. Diplomatic officials say they understand such an offer has been made to Egypt. Mr. Dulles says this sort of thing would violate the Kremlin's pledge at Geneva to help ease international tensions. Today, the Secretary appealed to both Egypt and Israel to stop fighting in the Gaza frontier area. But the shooting went on for a sixth day even as Egypt agreed to a cease fire..at the request of the United Nations truce chief for Palestine. The Israelis sent their second letter in 24 hours to the United Nations Security Council accusing Egypt of new "outrages."

In London, British Foreign Secretary MacMillan is said to have told Greece and Turkey that Great Britain intends to hold on to Cyprus..as long as she is responsible for defending the Middle East. MacMillan is reported to have said that it is in the common interest of his country, Greece and Turkey to work together if the Middle East is to be effectively defended.

British officials said tonight that they will meet in New York in late September to prepare for the next Geneva conference with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov on the reunification of Germany.

At the United Nations today, Harold Stassen submitted America's detailed plans for exchanging inspection teams with the Russians..to provide safeguards against any surprise attack on the United States..or Russia. There was no immediate reaction from the Russians. I'd like to review this new conference in a few minutes.

Japan's Foreign Minister Shigemitsu told the National Press Club that the time has come for his country and the United States to "review our defense relationship and put it on a solid partnership basis." He said Japan has been cooperating with us "under an unequal arrangement."

Secretary Dulles said at his news conference that we are concerned about the violent quarrel between France and Arab nationalists in North Africa, but we

have not intervened, except to express our concern to French authorities. Secretary Dulles said its possible that some changes may be desirable in the Walter-McCarran immigration law..which, among other things, requires the fingerprinting of all non official foreign visitors to the United States. He says this provision of the law has created serious obstacles to East-West cultural exchanges.

Chairman Olin Johnston of a Senate Committee investigating the government security program said today that subpoenas will be issued -- unless two agriculture department officials appear to testify on the way they handled the Wolf Ladejinsky case. Ladejinsky was fired from Agriculture as a security risk but cleared and re-hired by the Foreign Operations Administration. Today, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr. of Americans for Democratic Action charged that the committee so far has conducted "a kid-gloved and polite investigation." He said he expected the committee to investigate what he called "the cruel numbers game" Vice President Nixon and others used in the 1954 political campaign. Will Maslow of the American Jewish Congress said that if President Eisenhower were an ordinary government employee his "correspondence with Russian generals"..a reference to the Eisenhower-Zhukov exchange -- would be listed as derogatory information in his personnel file. Maslow said: "Many employees have been fired for far less."

Aldo Icardi today again denied that he had any part in the murder of Major William Holohan in Italy during world war 2. He pleaded innocent to eight counts of perjury in connection with the case.

The President today called a meeting for tomorrow in Washington on the rehabilitation of the flooded northeastern states. And he allocated one million dollars to Connecticut and Massachusetts..and a half million to N ew York. Key officials will meet at Washington with Wilton Persons, representing the President.

Here in New York, four of the leading coffee roasters increased their prices by three cents a pound..because of an increase in the cost of green coffee. Retail prices may not rise immediately because some roasters are permitting retailers to stock up at the old prices. And the Navy's new super-carrier, the Forrestal, today cut short its initial sea trials when she burned out a bearing in one propeller shaft.

The talks being held by the United Nations sub-Committee on Disarmament, promise from now to make major news. That is in striking contrast with the hush in which the committee has gladly worked in the past. The change, of course, is due to the Summit meeting at Geneva, in particular to President Eisenhower's surprise proposal to the Soviet Union to exchange defense blueprints, and permit mutual air inspection.

At yesterday's meeting, the Big Four representatives laid the proposals of the four governments on the line. Today they began the discussion of them on which so much has come to depend. Actually little that was revealed yesterday was new. Ambassador Lodge repeated President Eisenhower's offer at Geneva word for word, and then filled in a few details. Jules Moch, for France, re-stated the French proposal for arms reduction through budgetary control. Anthony Nutting, for Britain, recalled Mr. Eden's suggestion for joint inspection on both sides of a dividing line in Europe, which if it worked, could be extended to other regions. And he showed his government's acceptance of the Eisenhower proposal. Mr. Sobolev, for the Soviet Union, reviewed the Soviet offer of May 10, and two subsequent decisions to make specific reductions in the Red Army. What was most interesting in Mr. Sobolov's statement was his omission of any reference to the Eisenhower proposal.

It is well to remember that the Soviet offer of May 10th was an acceptance of some of the main features of the Western program at that time. Not until the Kremlin announced its agreement did people in this country, Britain or France know much about what their representatives had offered. So it came as a surprise to learn that they proposed a reduction of the over-all armed strength of the United States, Soviet Russia and China to 1,500,000 men each, and of Britain and France to 650,000. This was to be achieved in two one-year stages, and by the time the reductions were three-fourths achieved, the use and production of all nuclear weapons would cease altogether. The Soviet Union wanted the program to start next January, but the West did not accept the date. Nor did the West agree to limitations on inspection proposed by the Russians. But the course and the nature of

drastic arms reduction, plus the outlawry of nuclear weapons had been agreed to.

This program represented a basic shift in the thinking about disarmament. Heretofore the accent in disarmament talks, particularly about nuclear weapons, had been on control and enforceability. Now enforceability has virtually vanished. It seems to be generally accepted that there is no way to control the making and use of nuclear materials. Now the accent has been shifted to inspection and the avoidance of surprise attack.

Sanctions for enforcing inspection cannot be worth much if they have to be ordered by the UN Security Council. For here the big powers have individual vetos, and enforcement would be neither automatic nor foolproof. The only effective sanction left may be that in event of a violation, the program of reductions is called off and the world reverts to the arms race and the cold war.

So what the Soviet Union offered yesterday was a program on which considerable agreement already has been reached. It is to reduce the combined forces of the three western powers to 2,800,000 as against 3,000,000 of Russia and China. And this is to be coupled with complete renunciation of nuclear weapons. To some critics this looks like Western acceptance of a permanently inferior armed strength. Western agreement, to be sure, is not final. All kinds of differences remain, especially over inspection, so the West still can evade a one-sided settlement.

President Eisenhower's proposal to exchange blueprints and permit mutual air inspection already has started thinking in another direction, which is one of its merits. It is designed to build up confidence by making surprise attack impossible. If a great power has first-hand knowledge that the armed forces of its chief rival are not being made ready for attack, diplomacy still can handle the situation.

Mr. Stassen has been assigned to expound this thesis to the Russians and negotiate details with them. Mr. Lodge suggested yesterday what some of the details will be. The word blueprint, for instance, covers everything. It is to include the identification, strength and command structure, and the disposition of personnel and equipment of all major land, sea and air forces, including reserves and

para-military units. That is laying the cards face up on the table, particularly if coupled with air inspection which can verify the information given. The inspection is to be done by a nation's own planes over a foreign country, and every kind of observation is to be authorized -- visual, photographic and electronic. Observers are to be enabled to communicate to their governments what they see. An American would be aboard every inspecting Soviet plane over this country, and a Soviet officer on American planes over Soviet territory.

It is too much to expect that the talks in the UN Sub-Committee will do more than clarify all these proposals and develop the various debating lines. Substantial changes or new offers are not anticipated till the meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers on October 29th.

This is Ed Murrow, I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today, but first, here's Art Hannes.

HANNES: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: International diplomacy can frequently develop into a dangerous occupation for nations as well as statesmen. And, as Sir Walter Raleigh once noted: "It would be an unspeakable advantage, both to the public and private, if men would consider that great truth that no man is wise or safe but he that is honest." But until this is an accepted rule, these words from the New Testament will have to do: "Let us run with patience the race that is set before us."

Good night and Good Luck

Wednesday, August 31, 1955

This is the news:

Argentina's President Peron, tonight withdrew his offer to resign... shortly after mass demonstrations urging him to remain in office. I'd like to discuss the Argentine situation in a few minutes.

In Washington, the United States has agreed to study the gradual withdrawal of our forces from Japan, as soon as the Japanese are able to "assume primary responsibility" for the defense of their homeland. And at the end of three days of talks BETWEEN American officials AND Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, the Japanese expressed their desire to make co-operation with the United States and the free world the cornerstone of their foreign policy. The State Department also announces that we have decided to parole 22 OF THE 210 Japanese war criminals we now hold. Shigemitsu has sought the release of all of them.

There was another meeting in Geneva today, on the fate of Americans held prisoner in Red China. But no agreement was reached... AND the talks were recessed until Tuesday.

The Israeli government says it will not agree to a cease-fire in the Gaza area, until Egypt acknowledges responsibility for starting

the fighting. Egypt has previously agreed to a cease-fire. And the Syrian ambassador in Washington said today that Arab nations are threatened by Isreal and have a right to receive arms from any source to build up their defenses. Secretary of State Dulles said yesterday that we have indications that Russia has offered arms to the Arab countries. French General Pierre Boyer de la Tour arrived in Morocco today to carry out the new French "peace plan" as resident general.

In London, Greece called on the British to permit the 500-thousand residents of Cyprus to chose their own political future..within a reasonable time.

Here in New York, the western powers tried unsuccessfully for two hours to get the Russians to state their position on the President's military inspection plan. [redacted].

The CIO Transport workers today called a strike by 35-thousand non-operating Pennsylvania Railroad workers. Its scheduled to start at midnight Friday, as the Labor Day week-end gets underway. The Union says it has "countless greivances" against the railroad.

The CIO auto workers and Chrysler are trying to head off a

a strike by 139-thousand Chrysler workers..scheduled to start at midnight.

The White House says the American Red Cross has raised its flood relief goal for eastern states from eight to ten million dollars. More than 5-million has been received so far. Today, the Red Cross increased its estimate of homes damaged.. 48-hundred with major damage and 14-thousand with minor damage. But Civil Defense Administrator Petersen says The total damage from the flood "is not going to be as great as the first estimate." The Army Engineers Corps in its preliminary estimate of damages put the figure at one billion 600-million.

Chairman Olin Johnston of a Senate committee investigating the government's security program, says the hearings have "clearly shown" that the program should be overhauled to protect the rights of government employes.. and to protect the government against infiltration by persons "who would do harm to the government." Johnston also accused the Administration of giving to Republican Senator Carlson information which it denied to Johnston's sub-committee. Carlson denied he had access to government files. He said he received his information from public sources. Today the committee heard

an honorably discharged Navy veteran testify that he was fired as a security risk from a civilian job "because of his parents." The veteran, Joseph H. Summers, Junior, testified he was never told what was wrong with his parents.

The New York state and city health depeartments said today that the incidence of parylytic polio among children innoculated with the Salk anti-polio vaccine is less than half that among children who were not vaccinated...(in the same age group.)

The Federal Reserve Board says the nation's installment credit load went to a record high of 25 and a half billion dollars at the end of July. More than half of this was connected with the purchase of cars.

General Twining, the air force chief of staff, says that "a flood of aircraft streaming from the aviation arsenals of the Soviet Union holds far more potential danger than the mightiest hurricane.

In Mississippi, the body of a 14-year-old Negro boy was found in a river today. Sheriff George Smith of Greenwood says two

white men will be charged with murder. A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says the case appears to be a lynching...if so, the first since 1952.

In Chicago, Nashua won by about SIX AND ONE-HALF lengths over Swaps in the 100-thousand dollar match race at Washington Park.

One of the essentials of a modern dictatorship is showmanship. Hitler and his underlings, like Goering and Goebbels, were first-rate showmen, and the Nazis would never have risen to the power without their talents. Now Juan Peron, fascist dictator of Argentina, is displaying his gifts as showman.

His resignation, at first rumored to be real and the end of his troubled rule, was revealed today to be a kind of magician's trick. The resignation was not submitted to congress. It simply was communicated to Peron's underlings of the Confederation of Labor AND LATER WITHDRAWN. And it was not a resignation, only an offer to resign, if his followers thought it would assure the pacification of the country. The workers had a whole night to prepare their part in the drama, and they came out onto the streets today to shout that Peron must stay. Forty-two thousand of them came, not an impressive turnout, but it was designed to represent a popular rejection of Peron's resignation. And since it did not produce a counter-demonstration, leading again to siege and bloodshed, as in June, the showmanship counts as having been perhaps temporarily successful. Peron's position for the moment seems a little stronger.

But that is far from saying he has regained the power he ~~wished~~ held before the June revolt. Since then his strength has been far below par, and that

of the opposition has perked up, though not yet to the point of ridding Argentina of Peron altogether.

When the June uprising passed, Peron was still nominally head of the state. But he acted as though he had been quietly put into a straight-jacket by the army. General Lucero, his army minister, who restored order, paid lip-service to Peron and left the stage. Behind the scenes he and the army under-secretary General Embrioni were believed to be preparing to dump Peron altogether. That explained why the defeated rebels were not visited with the dire punishments a dictatorship usually metes out. Measures against the Catholic Church were reversed. Peron seemed on the way out.

But Peron did not admit it. And since early this month he has been maneuvering his way toward unhampered power again. He uncovered - that is, he says he uncovered - a mammoth conspiracy for his assassination and the seizure of power. This may or may not have been another magician's trick. But it enabled Peron to lock up hundres of his leading opponents, and it re-opened the warfare with the Church. And it disposed of the theory that the army had Peron under control and was simply biding its time to get rid of him.

The army still has the whip hand. That is, it is stronger than the Confederation of Labor if it cares to use its strength; it has the machine guns. But the army is no disciplined unity. Many of its officers have been corrupted by favors from Peron, and its loyalties are divided. Peron has been shrewd to base his power on workers. However worthless the Labor leadership has become to the labor movement as such. Peron still can get forty-two thousand workers onto the streets, and that paralyzes the army. For it does not dare to resort to mass massacre to win even a decisive political battle.

Peron's zig-zags that led up to today's drama included a widely heralded broadcast on July 15 in which he announced that the Peron revolution was over, and an era of constitutionalism was opening. He called for a domestic truce, offered conciliation and pacification. His opponents, perhaps under-estimating him, demanded their liberties before accepting pacification. Both the so-called Radicals, who are as anti-clerical as Peron, and some of the active Catholic elements came out in the open to press the fight on Peron. Then the trade unions answered by pledging continuation of the revolution. That is, Peron buried the revolution for an immediate political effect, and then ordered it dug up and revived.

Today's drama of the so-called resignation has shown the revolution back in the place it has occupied for nine years. Nothing was said today about pacification and constitutionalism. Peron has put his workers into the streets, as he did when he first seized power. He was trying to make history repeat itself.

It obviously would be hazardous to try to outline the story from now on. But today's show was put on by a man on the defensive, not reaching out for new power, but desperately trying to regain power he has lost. Maybe the equivocation in the army will play into his hands. The fanatical enthusiasm of his carefully corrupted labor leaders, show they are still ready to respond to his nod. But this is a frenzied kind of counter-offensive. It cannot hide the fact that in the June uprising, Peron was grievously wounded politically, and that his luster has been ~~eclipsed~~ dimmed. The Argentine people - the unorganized and ordinary people of Argentina - certainly do not show that they want him.

For several years we in this country have been watching an unhappy twentieth century phenomenon, in our own hemisphere, the rise of a fascist dictatorship. Now we may be having a close-up of its decline.

We have been talking of the slow but significant decline in power of Peron's Argentine dictatorship. This brings to mind something the Hungarian patriot and statesman Louis Kos-ooth once said: "The cause of freedom is identified with the destinies of humanity, and in whatever part of the world it gains ground, by and by it will be a common gain to all who desire it."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS.
RADIO NETWORK

AUGUST 31, 1955
7:45 - 8:00 pm EST

This is the news:

Argentina's President Peron tonight withdrew his offer to resign...shortly after mass demonstrations urging him to remain in office. I'd like to discuss the Argentine situation in a few minutes.

In Washington, the United States has agreed to study the gradual withdrawal of our forces from Japan as soon as the Japanese are able to "assume primary responsibility" for the defense of their homeland. And at the end of three days of talks between American officials and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, the Japanese expressed their desire to make cooperation with the United States and the free world the cornerstone of their foreign policy. The State Department also announces that we have decided to parole 22 of the 210 Japanese war criminals, we now hold. Shigemitsu has sought the release of all of them.

There was another meeting in Geneva today on the fate of Americans held prisoner in Red China. But no agreement was reached and the talks were recessed until Tuesday.

The Israeli government says it will not agree to a cease-fire in the Gaza area until Egypt acknowledges responsibility for starting the fighting. Egypt has previously agreed to a cease-fire. And the Syrian ambassador in Washington said today that Arab nations are threatened by Israel and have a right to receive arms from any source to build up their defenses. Secretary of State Dulles said yesterday that we have indications that Russia has offered arms to the Arab countries.

French General Pierre Boyer de la Tour arrived in Morocco today to carry out the new French "peace plan" as resident general.

In London, Greece called on the British to permit the 500-thousand residents of Cyprus to chose their own political future...within a reasonable time.

Here in New York, the western powers tried unsuccessfully for two hours to get the Russians to state their position on the President's military inspection plan.

The CIO Transport workers today called a strike by 35-thousand non-operating Pennsylvania Railroad workers. Its scheduled to start at midnight Friday, as the Labor Day weekend gets under way. The Union says it has "countless grievances" against the railroad.

The CIO Auto Workers and Chrysler are trying to head off a strike by 139-thousand Chrysler workers...scheduled to start at midnight.

The White House says the American Red Cross has raised its flood relief goal for eastern states from eight to ten million dollars. More than 5-million has been received so far. Today, the Red Cross increased its estimate of homes damaged. 48-hundred with major damage and 14-thousand with minor damage. But Civil Defense Administrator Petersen says the total damage from the flood "is not going to be as great as the first estimate." The Army Engineers Corps in its preliminary estimate of damages put the figure at one billion 600-million.

Chairman Olin Johnston of a Senate Committee investigating the government's security program, says the hearings have "clearly shown" that the program should be overhauled to protect the rights of government employees...and to protect the government against infiltration by persons "who would do harm to the government." Johnston also accused the Administration of giving to Republican Senator Carlson information which it denied to Johnston's sub-committee. Carlson denied he had access to government files. He said he received his information from public sources. Today the committee heard an honorably discharged Navy veteran testify that he was fired as a security risk from a civilian job "because of his parents." The veteran, Joseph H. Sumners, Jr. testified he was never told what was wrong with his parents.

The New York State and City Health Departments said today that the incidence of parylytic polio among children innoculated with the Salk anti-polio vaccine is less than half that among children who were not waccinated (in the same age group.)

The Federal Reserve Board says the nation's installment credit load went to a record high of 25 and a half billion dollars at the end of July. More than

.lf of this was connected with the purchase of cars.

General Twining, the air force chief of staff, says that "a flood of aircraft streaming from the aviation arsenals of the Soviet Union holds far more potential danger than the mightiest hurricane.

In Mississippi, the body of a 14-year old Negro boy was found in a river today. Sheriff George Smith of Greenwood says two white men will be charged with murder. A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says the case appears to be a lynching...if so, the first since 1952.

In Chicago, N ashua won by about six and one-half lengths over Swaps in the 100-thousand dollar match race at Washington Park.

One of the essentials of a modern dictatorship is showmanship. Hitler and his underlings, like Goering and Boebbels, were first-rate showmen, and the Nazis would never have risen to power without their talents. Now Juan Peron, Fascist dictator of Argentina, is displaying his gifts as showman.

His resignation, at first rumored to be real and the end of his troubled rule, was revealed today to be a kind of magicians trick. The resignation was not submitted to Congress. It simply was communicated to Peron's underlings of the Confederation of Labor and later withdrawn. And it was not a resignation, only an offer to resign, <u>if</u> his followers thought it would assure the pacification of the country. The workers had a whole night to prepare their part in the drama, and they came out onto the streets today to shout that Peron must stay. Forty-two thousand of them came, not an impressive turnout, but it was designed to represent a popular rejection of Peron's resignation. And since it did not produce a counter-demonstration, leading again to siege and bloodshed, as in June, the showmanship counts as having been perhaps temporarily successful. Peron's position for the moment seems a little stronger.

But that is far from saying he has regained the power he held before the June revolt. Since then his strength has been far below par, and that of the opposition has perked up, though not yet to the point of ridding Argentina of Peron altogether.

When the June uprising passed, Peron was still nominally head of the state. But he acted as though he had been quietly put into a straight-jacket by the army. General Lucero, his army minister, who restored order, paid lip-service to Peron and left the stage. Behind the scenes he and the army under-secretary General Embrioni were believed to be preparing to dump Peron altogether. That explained why the defeated rebels were not visited with the ire punishments a dictatorship usually metes out. Measures against the Catholic Church were reversed. Peron seemed on the way out.

But Peron did not admit it. And since early this month he has been maneuvering his way toward unhampered power again. He uncovered - that is, he says he uncovered - a mammoth conspiracy for his assassination and the seizure of power. This may or may not have been another magician's trick. But it enabled Peron to lock up hundreds of his leading opponents, and it re-opened the warfare with the Church. And it disposed of the theory that the army had Peron under control and was simply biding its time to get rid of him.

The army still has the whip hand. That is, it is stronger than the Confederation of Labor if it cares to use its strength; it has the machine guns. But the army is no disciplined unity. Many of its officers have been corrupted by favors from Peron, and its loyalties are divided. Peron has been shrewd to base his power on workers; - however worthless the Labor leadership has become to the labor movement as such. Peron still can get forty-two thousand workers onto the streets, and that paralyzes the army. For it does not dare to resort to mass massacre to win even a decisive political battle.

Peron's zig-zags that led up to today's drama included a widely heralded broadcast on July 15 in which he announced that the Peron revolution was over, and an era of constitutionalism was opening. He called for a domestic truce, offered conciliation and pacification. His opponents, perhaps underestimating him, demanded their liberties before accepting pacification. Both the so-called Radicals, who are as anti-clerical as Peron, and some of the

active Catholic elements came out in the open to press the fight on Peron. Then the trade unions answered by pledging continuation of the revolution. That is, Peron buried the revolution for an immediate political effect, and then ordered it dug up and revived.

Today's drama of the so-called resignation has shown the revolution back in the place it has occupied for nine years. Nothing was said today about pacification and constitutionalism. Peron has put his workers into the streets, as he did when he first seized power. He was trying to make history repeat itself.

It obviously would be hazardous to try to outline the story from now on. But today's show was put on by a man on the defensive, not reaching out for new power, but desperately trying to regain power he has lost. Maybe the equivocation in the army will play into his hands. The fanatical enthusiasm of his carefully corrupted labor leaders show they are still ready to respond to his nod. But this is a frenzied kind of counter-offensive. It cannot hide the fact that in the June uprising Peron was grievously wounded politically, and that his luster has been dimmed. The Argentine people - the unorganized and ordinary people of Argentina - certainly do not show that they want him.

For several years we in this country have been watching an unhappy twentieth century phenomenon in our own hemisphere, the rise of a fascist dictatorship. Now we may be having a close-up of its decline.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We have been talking of the slow but significant decline in power of Peron's Argentine dictatorship. This brings to mind something the Hungarian patriot and statesman Louis Kosooth once said: "The cause of freedom is identified with the destinies of humanity, and in whatever part of the world it gains ground, by and by it will be a common gain to all who desire it."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday September 1, 1955

This is the news:

Isreal today accepted a United Nations appeal for a cease-fire. But Isreal insists that first Egyptian military attacks must stop. Egypt has accepted the cease-fire unconditionally. The Isreali action today came after a spokesman reported a second air battle in the Gaza border area. Isreal says two of her jets shot down two Egyptian jets over Isreali territory. Egypt says her planes were not shot down; they collided during a reconniassance mission. In the past nine days of fighting in the Gaza area 61 person were killed..91 wounded. This included CASUALTIES IN an Isreali raid last night on an Egyptian military camp.

In Argentina today, the Peronist-dominated Chamber of Deputies voted 109 to 12 to impose a state of seige on Beunos Aires. The Senate is expected to vote quick approval of the bill giving President Peron a STRONGER grip on the city .

The State Department today ordered Hungary to end all of its propaganda activities in this country. The action was taken in reprisal for Hungary's action in spying on American members of our legation in

Budapest..for unjustificably jailing Hungarian employes of the legation and for harrassing Hungarian visitors to the Legation. The State Department has informed Hungary that we consider these actions "particularly regrettable at this time in view of the emphasis placed at the Geneva conference on the development of contacts between East and West."

Moscow claims today that the Russians have taken the initiative in East-West cultural exchanges to improve international relations. And Soviet newspapers say the State Department is lagging.

At the United Nations today the Russians asked the western powers for comment on the Soviet disarmament plan. But there was still no Russian comment on the President's plan for a mutual exchange of aerial inspection. ~~So at the moment we want to know their views on our plan and they want to know what we have to say about their plan.~~

In Denver today, the President created an emergency board to investigate a dispute between the Pennsylvania Railroad and 35-thousand of its non-operating employes. Normally this would lead the C.I.O. Transport workers to postpone for sixty days the strike that's scheduled

to start at midnight tomorrow. The union will consider its decision tonight.

In Detroit, the Chrysler Corporation agreed to a layoff-pay-plan similar to that signed by General Motors and Ford... (the Big Three build 95 per cent of the nation's cars.)

The White House says that the nation's state Republican chairmen will go to Denver [redacted] a week from Saturday to get the party ready for the 1956 [redacted] political campaign. During a two-day meeting the chairmen will meet with the President and attend a number of campaign clinics. In Washington, the White House has sent top government officials a 45-page brochure crediting the Administration with sweeping achivements from stabilizing farm prices to a cease-fire in Formosa.

Attorney General Brownell says he's ordered an investigation to find out wether the constiutional rights of Mississippi Negroes were violated in the STATE'S DEMOCRATIC [redacted] primaries. Brownell says he has received a number of complaints that registered and qualified Negroes were denied [redacted] the right to vote..either by technical means or through intimidation.

And Mississippi's Governor Hugh White today called for a complete investigation of the kidnap-killing of a 15-year-old Negro boy who is SAID to have whistled at a white woman. White said of the murder: HIS state deplores such conduct on the part of any of its citizens and cannot condone it."

The Public Health Service says 22-hundred polio cases were reported to it last week..highest weekly total for the season. But a spokesman says this is a seasonal increase.. "just about what can be expected at this time of the year."

The American Red Cross today informed the President that it has collected seven and a half million dollars in its special flood disaster relief fund. The goal is ten millions.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shigemitsu said here in New York today that it would be fatal for Japan to be neutral or to fraternize "with the Communist power." Just ten years to the day since he signed Japan's surrender in World War two, Shigemitsu said: "through sunshine and storm there are no two nations in the world that enjoy such a friendship as the United States and Japan."

Los Angeles today had its hottest day in history..110 degrees.

Edward R. Murrow: September 1, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

One of the characteristics of modern times is that public interest is a poor measure of the actual state of the world. I am sure it never has been, and I have long since ceased to wonder at it. The world is in a more precarious condition than ever in the past, a fact which public interest might be expected to reflect. I am not saying this as a complaint about public interest. It isn't human nature for a whole nation or a world of nations to concentrate on dangers that haven't materialized, even though they are likely to materialize at any moment and might lead to the end of civilization. Unless people know there is something effective they can do right away, they have every reason to be grateful for distraction from such thoughts.

I don't believe that the dangers today actually are less than they were a year ago when, I contend, they were being noticed somewhat more. I believe they are about the same, no greater - so far as I know - and certainly no less. But I believe that the attention of the public - here and everywhere - is being more successfully distracted today. And that deserves comment.

Let's look for a moment at what Americans are most interested in. Yesterday a good many of ~~them~~ us were absorbed by a horse race. It was a notable horse race, between two champions, and it was exciting. It came

out unexpectedly, that is it was a good horse race. Now, no one is going to say that this race had the slightest bearing on either saving civilization or sending it to its doom. At best, Nashua and Swaps furnished a welcome escape from such problems.

So did the bright-eyed Baltimore schoolgirl who decided to pocket the sixteen thousand dollars she had won by spelling words correctly before a T.V. camera, and did not try to double her money. We are told that something like fifty million people watched this diverting episode, and it was one of the landmarks in the development of communications in meeting the public's fancy for entertainment. [You couldn't get more than a fraction of that audience for the wisest scientist on earth speaking on the chances of survival in the nuclear age.]

A great many Americans go to their radios and newspapers these days first of all to learn what happened to the top three teams in the American League. Nothing is more absorbing for many people than a tight pennant race. This year's is one of the tightest.

I am not suggesting that the public shouldn't allow itself to be distracted in this way. I don't regard this as a morbid symptom, comparable with all Rome watching its gladiators slay each other while the empire

tottered. Nor is the present day public frivolous and interested only in distractions. We have just come through one of the worst floods of our history, which compelled nationwide attention and awakened nationwide sympathy. We are informed about the conflict between Egypt and Israel and know quite well that war is much closer there than it has been for years. We follow the French crisis in North Africa, where hundreds upon hundreds of lives have been lost, and know this is an unhealthy condition that could lead to disaster if not met by swift and basic changes in policy. Much notice has been given the talks in Washington with the Japanese foreign minister. Korea stays in the news, not by making great strides toward prosperous peace but by continuing to be a breeding ground for crises. The stalled negotiations with Communist China in Geneva, the upcoming visit of Dr. Adenauer to Moscow, make headlines. Disarmament talks are fully reported, though I wonder if one person in a hundred has the ghost of an idea what they really mean.

But what I think I see is that serious international news is being found less serious today than it would have been a year or so ago. And I suspect that the distractions are proving to be more distracting. I ~~don't~~ think this ~~is inexplicable~~ can be explained; it is the effect of the summit meeting

in Geneva.

For I believe the public truly believes that the dangers of the world are less acute than before that meeting. It would be idiotic for me to argue that a lessening of fear is a bad thing. But it also may be idiotic to believe that the lessening of fear of itself reduces the dangers people have been afraid of. And that is what seems to be happening. People, being less afraid, think they are safer. The factors that produced the rivalry that produced the danger in this precarious world have not changed in any respect. They are the same as though the Geneva meeting had not been held. One must hope they can be changed, for the foreign ministers next month will tackle the almost superhuman job of changing them. But it hasn't happened yet.

If people really believe that a reduction of fear means a reduction of danger they may be less capable of coping with the danger. And that may even add to the danger. It cannot be denied that the Kremlin wants the West to feel safer without the Soviet Union having to make fundamental concessions on the issues now dividing the two worlds. I am not saying it won't make them. All I say is that the concessions haven't been made, and in all the words that have poured from Moscow they haven't been indicated.

That being so, public interest at this moment seems to be an even less reliable barometer about the state of the world than usual.

Now here is - Jack Clarke

We were talking tonight of fears, dangers and the pre-occupations of the American people. Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Carlyle had some worthwhile thoughts on these matters when they wrote: "No man has power to let another prescribe his faith. Faith is not faith without believing ...and no iron chain or outward force of any kind could ever compel the soul of any man to believe or disbelieve."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday, September 2, 1955

This is the news:

The Labor Day weekend gets under way with two strikes settled. The C.I.O. auto workers and the American Motors Corporation reached an agreement eight hours after the start of a strike. The agreement is in the general pattern of that reached with the Big Three auto makers except that American Motor has one year to put the lay-off pay plan into effect. And the C.I.O. Transport Workers decided today to accept the President's emergency fact-finding board and postpone for 60 days a threatened strike against the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Here in New York, the visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Shigemitsu called on General MacArthur. He heard the general explain that he, personally, saved the Emperor of Japan from trial and execution as a war criminal at the end of World War Two. General MacArthur said Hirohito had been willing to assume full responsibilitty for his country's conduct during the war. MacArthur also said: The Russians have no desire to invade Japan in a military way "unless and until it can first convert Japan to Communism." Ten years ago the General accepted Shigemitsu's surrender for Japan on the decks of

the battleship Missouri.

There has been more fighting between Egyptian and Isreali troops. Egypt says she has captured 18 Isrealis. They are being held as hostages.

In Algeria today French troops and Algerian rebels fought a four-hour battle. And the French Government announced in Paris that another nine to 12-thousand troops are being sent to the area.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer told his people by radio tonight: The struggle between the western and Communist ideologies "will continue for decades until we have finally achieved victory." Adenauer has called all of West Germany'spolitical leaders to a Bonn meeting prior to his departure for Moscow... He leaves a week from today.

The Russians today invited Ambassador Bohlen to visit their top-secret atomic power station.. a few miles from Moscow. Bohlen told reporters:"I only wish I knew something about atomic energy." he believes similar invitations have been extended to all heads of diplomatic missions in Moscow... an unprecedented offer.

The British announced today that within twenty years they will construct 16 atomic plants. They are expected to be able to produce all the electricity consumed by the British.

In this country, the President has summoned Vice President Nixon and Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, to meet with him in Denver. They will discuss current and future national security problems.

The summer white house says the President has received a handsome color picture of Soviet Marshal Zhukov and his family...and a thank you note for the President's recent wedding gift to Zhukov's daughter.

The President has named Herold (~~cl~~) C. Hunt, a Harvard professor and a Republican, to be undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Army today said a published report that its chief of intelligence was dismissed by the President was "incorrect." The story said Major General Trudeau was fired at the personal request of Allen Dulles, the head of the central intelligence agency.

The Army explained that its new chief of staff, General Maxwell Taylor, "is prvileged to make his own selection of his principal staff officers."

The Senate Republican Policy Committee charges that the Democrats are "wrecking" the President's legislative program. The Senators call on Republican speakers to cite their party's record in the 1956 campaign. They say the Democrats backed the President's foreign policies "because they simply did not dare do otherwise." And the Republican Policy Committee says a Democratic victory next year would mean "a resumption of the leftward, downward way which the New Deal still yearns to follow."

Democratic Senator McNamara of Michigan says the army has been guilty of what he calls "a shocking instance of the miscarriage of justice." he says Lieutenant Walter Novak of Michigan was discharged because members of his family had belonged to organizations listed as subversive by the Attorney General.

IN Argentina, President Peron said today that his opponents "are in danger of drowning themselves." He said they fail to understand that his recent offer for pacification was "their only plank for salvation."

Edward R. Murrow: September 2, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

There are two contrasting figures about the highway accidents to be expected during the Labor Day week-end now beginning. One is grim. Four hundred Americans who are alive today probably will be dead by Monday midnight as the result of highway accidents. The other figure has an altogether different ring. Those using their cars this week-end - and forty million will be on the road - have three times more chance of avoiding death and serious injury than they would have had twenty years ago.

This may sound like a contradiction of the forecast of four hundred deaths. If safety is so much greater, one might expect the fatalities to be fewer. But last year's figure of persons killed was less than four hundred, it was three hundred and sixty-eight. The explanation is that more cars are on the road this year, and it is the rate of accidents, not their number, that has gone down. In twenty years it has gone down nearly three hundred percent. It went down eleven percent in the first six months of this year from the rate last year. The figures of improvement are so steady and substantial that all those who have been haranguing the public for greater safety might feel gratified.

~~XXXXXX~~ Gratified, not satisfied. They won't feel satisfied. This year around forty thousand persons will be killed in highway accidents.

That compares with the twenty-five thousand killed in battle in the Korean war. This number not only is shockingly high, it is senselessly so. For the right kind of effort could do a sensational job of cutting it.

This is strikingly borne out by the story of the Jersey turnpike. In 1952 this turnpike had forty-seven deaths, a rate of six-point-one for every hundred million miles traveled. It was a higher rate than on other New Jersey roads, so the following year the state put seventy-seven patrolmen on the turnpike, added safety devices, and started using Radar. That same year deaths dropped one-fourth. By 1954 they had gone down by half. The rate was two-point-seven, or about half the national rate.

If the same enforcement and safety measures could be applied nationally with the same effect, it would save up to twenty thousand lives a year. So no one in authority can feel satisfied until effective law enforcement has become universal.

A great deal of effort and attention are devoted to lung cancer and polio. But the number of deaths from lung cancer is fifteen thousand <u>lower</u> than those killed on highways. The deaths from polio, even before the discovery of the Salk vaccine, was not one-tenth of those on the highways. It would be much easier to save lives on the highways than to prevent or cure

polio or lung cancer.

However, the fact that the highway accident rate has gone down three hundred persent is remarkable, and it should spur on, not slow down, the campaign to do what still needs doing. And effective law enforcement is not all that is needed. The reasons for the lower death rate are three - the three E's, the New York Times calls them - Enforcement, Education and Engineering. But law enforcement is by far the biggest factor and almost immediate results can be seen as enforcement is increased or relaxed. South Carolina in 1954 set up a point system, under which drivers could ultimately lose their licenses. In a year deaths dropped from seven hundred and sixty-three to five hundred and forty-six. The system then was challenged in the courts, and has had to be dropped temporarily. This year accidents have sharply mounted.

Illinois in 1953 started arresting drivers after accidents if they had broken the law. Within a year deaths fell by one thousand, although the amount of traffic rose. Georgia took its highway patrols off roads where accidents were few, and concentrated them where they were numerous. The result was that accidents decreased, where the patrols were working, but rose where they no longer functioned. In New Hampshire the legislature curbed

the power of local authorities to suspend licenses and fatalities at once rose sharply.

The effect of education also can be documented. Last year's campaign around the slogan "Slow Down and Live" was concentrated in twenty-four states. Today these are the states where fatality rates are lowest.

As for engineering, it is seen in building better highways, as well as in the improvement of equipment, like brakes and tires. General Lucius Clay, of the President's highway committee, says that the death rate on high-type heavily-traveled arteries of modern design, including control of access, is one one-fourth to half as high as on less adequate highways.

My guess is that to the reasons for a lower death rate should be added a fourth E, an E for experience. Or maybe that comes under the E for Education. Certainly not all the improvement is due to road patrols and engineering. A lot is due to better driving. I suggest that it may be wise to give better drivers an occasional nod of recognition. I grant that fear and exhortation have helped make them better. But they are not better because they are more frightened, but because they are more careful, which is a higher state of intelligence. The vast majority are more careful. If that ever gets to be true of the reckless minority, the periodic warnings

of the National Safety Council could become superfluous.

There will [redacted] be considerable traffic on the highways this holiday weekend. And this always means some backseat driving. Those confronted with this situation will appreciate these words from Kipling: "He travels the fastest who travels alone." And should you get lost, these words by Robert Louis Stevenson might help:" For my part, I travel not to go anywhere but to go. I travel for travel's sake. The great affair is to move." Pleasant motoring!

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1955
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Labor Day weekend gets under way with two strikes settled. The C.I.O. auto workers and the American Motors Corporation reached an agreement eight hours after the start of a strike. The agreement is in the general pattern of that reached with the Big Three auto makers except that American Motor has one year to put the lay-off pay plan into effect. And the C.I.O. Transport Workers decided today to accept the President's emergency fact-finding board and postpone for 60 days a threatened strike against the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Here in New York, the visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Shigemitsu called on General MacArthur. He heard the general explain that he, personally, saved the Emperor of Japan from trial and execution as a war criminal at the end of World War Two. General MacArthur said Hirohito had been willing to assume full responsibility for his country's conduct during the war. MacArthur also said: The Russians have no desire to invade Japan in a military way "unless and until it can first convert Japan to Communism." Ten years ago the General accepted Shigemitsu's surrender for Japan on the decks of the battleship Missouri.

There has been more fighting between Egyptian and Israeli troops. Egypt says she has captured 18 Israelis. They are being held as hostages.

In Algeria today French troops and Algerian rebels fought a four hour battle. And the French Government announced in Paris that another nine to 12-thousand troops are being sent to the area.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer told his people by radio tonight: The struggle between the western and Communist ideologies "will continue for decades until we have finally achieved victory." Adenauer has called all of West Germany's political leaders to a Bonn meeting prior to his departure for Moscow... He leaves a week from today.

The Russians today invited Ambassador Bohlen to visit their top-secret atomic power station...a few miles from Moscow. Bohlen told reporters: "I only wish I knew something about atomic energy." He believes similar invitations have been extended to all heads of diplomatic missions in Moscow...an unprecedented offer.

The British announced today that within twenty years they will construct 16 atomic plants. They are expected to be able to produce all the electricity consumed by the British.

In this country, the President has summoned Vice President Nixon and Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, to meet with him in Denver. They will discuss current and future national security problems.

The summer White House says the President has received a handsome color picture of Soviet Marshal Zhukov and his family...and a thank you note for the President's recent wedding gift to Zhukov's daughter.

The President has named Herold C. Hunt, a Harvard professor and a Republican, to be undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Army today said a published report that its chief of intelligence was dismissed by the President was "incorrect." The story said Major General Trudeau was fired at the personal request of Allen Dulles, the head of the central intelligence Agency. The Army explained that its new chief of staff, General Maxwell Taylor, "is privileged to make his own selection of his principal staff officers."

The Senate Republican Policy Committee charges that the Democrats are "wrecking" the President's legislative program. The Senators call on Republican speakers to cite their party's record in the 1956 campaign. They say the Democrats backed the President's foreign policies "because they simply did not dare do otherwise." And the Republican Policy Committee says a Democratic victory next year would mean "a resumption of the leftward, downward way, which the New Deal still yearns to follow."

Democratic Senator McNamara of Michigan says the army has been guilty of what he calls "a shocking instance of the miscarriage of justice. He says Lieutenant Walter Novak of Michigan was discharged because members of his family had belonged to organizations listed as subversive by the Attorney General.

In Argentina, President Peron said today that his opponents "are in danger of drowning themselves." He said they fail to understand that his recent offer for pacification was "their only plank for salvation."

There are two contrasting figures about the highway accidents to be expected during the Labor Day weekend now beginning. One is grim. Four hundred Americans who are alive today probably will be dead by Monday midnight as the result of highway accidents. The other figure has an altogether different ring. Those using their cars this weekend - and forty million will be on the road - have three times more chance of avoiding death and serious injury than they would have had twenty years ago.

This may sound like a contradiction of the forecast of four hundred deaths. If safety is so much greater, one might expect the fatalities to be fewer. But last year's figure of persons killed was less than four hundred, it was three hundred and sixty-eight. The explanation is that more cars are on the road this year, and it is the rate of accidents, not their number, that has gone down. In twenty years it has gone down nearly three hundred percent. It went down eleven percent in the first six months of this year from the rate last year. The figures of improvement are so steady and substantial that all those who have been haranguing the public for greater safety might feel gratified. Gratified, not satisfied. They won't feel satisfied. This year around forty thousand persons will be killed in highway accidents. That compares with twenty-five thousand killed in battle in the Korean war. This number not only is shockingly high, it is senselessly so. For the right kind of effort could do a sensational job of cutting it.

This is strikingly borne out by the story of the Jersey turnpike. In 1952 this turnpike had forty-seven deaths, a rate of six-point-one for every hundred million miles traveled. It was a higher rate than on other New Jersey roads, so the following year the state put seventy-seven patrolmen on the turnpike, added safety devices and started using Radar. That same year deaths dropped one-fourth. By 1954 they had gone down by half. The rate was two-point-seven, or about half the national rate.

If the same enforcement and safety measures could be applied nationally with the same effect, it would save up to twenty thousand lives a year. So no one in authority can feel satisfied until effective law enforcement has become universal.

A great deal of effort and attention are devoted to lung cancer and polio. The the number of deaths from lung cancer is fifteen thousand lower than those killed on highways. The deaths from polio, even before the discovery of the Salk vaccine, was not one-tenth of those on the highways. It would be much easier to save lives on the highways than to prevent or cure polio or lung cancer.

However, the fact that the highway accident rate has gone down three hundred percent is remarkable, and it should spur on, not slow down, the campaign to do what still needs doing. And effective law enforcement is not all that is needed. The reasons for the lower death rate are three - the three E's, the New York Times calls them - Enforcement, Education and Engineering. But law enforcement is by far the biggest factor and almost immediate results can be seen as enforcement is increased or relaxed. South Carolina in 1954 set up a point system, under which drivers could ultimately lose their licenses. In a year deaths dropped from seven hundred and sixty-three to five hundred and forty-six. The system then was challenged in the courts, and has had to be dropped temporarily. This year accidents have sharply mounted.

Illinois in 1953 started arresting drivers after accidents if they had broken the law. Within a year deaths fell by one thousand, although the amount of traffic rose. Georgia took its highway patrols off roads where accidents were few, and concentrated them where they were numerous. The result was that accidents decreased, where the patrols were working, but rose where they no longer functioned. In New Hampshire the legislature curbed the power of local authorities to suspend licenses and fatalities at once rose sharply.

The effect of education also can be documented. Last year's campaign around the slogan "Slow Down and Live" was concentrated in twenty-four states. Today these are the states where fatality rates are lowest.

As for engineering, it is seen in building better highways, as well as in the improvement of equipment, like brakes and tires. General Lucius Clay, of the President's highway committee, says that the death rate on high-type heavily-traveled arteries of modern design, including control of access, is one one-fourth to half as high as on less adequate highways.

My guess is that to the reasons for a lower death rate should be added a fourth E, an E for experience. Or maybe that comes under the E for education. Certainly not all the improvement is due to road patrols and engineering. A lot is due to better driving. I suggest that it may be wise to give better drivers an occasional nod of recognition. I grant that fear and exhortation have helped make them better. But they are not better because they are more frightened, but because they are more careful, which is a higher state of intelligence. The vast majority are more careful. If that ever gets to be true of the reckless minority, the periodic warnings of the National Safety Council could become superfluous.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There will be considerable traffic on the highways this holiday weekend. And this always means some backseat driving. Those confronted with this situation will appreciate these words from Kipling: "He travels the fastest who travels alone." And should you get lost, these words by Robert Louis Stevenson might help: "For my part, I travel not to go anywhere but to go. I travel for travel's sake. The great affair is to move." Pleasant motoring!

Good night and good luck!

Monday
September 5

western union

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon says the people closest to the President are "more optimistic than ever" that he'll run for re-election. After meeting with the President in Denver, Mr. Nixon told reporters: He never saw the President looking better.. ~~He believes the McCarthy issue "is no longer a serious divisive force in the Republican party"...~~

He considers Adlai Stevenson, Governor Harriman of New York and Senator Kefauver the most likely Democratic presidential candidate... He feels Kefauver should not be underestimated...He thinks the question of farm prices in the toughest issue facing the Republican party.

The Vice President also said: the most important issue in 1956 will be the basic difference between the two party's in their economic philosophy. And he believes the McCarthy issue is "no longer a serious divisive force in the Republican party. " (McCarthy says he'll continue to expose "wrong-doing and incompetence in government.")

The President today issued a statement paying tribute to all working men and women of the country. He did not specifically mention the trade union movement. And in Detroit, Former President Truman accused the Administration of "opposition or indifference"

(more)

to the welfare of o ganized labor. He described the President as "the kind of man who gives you a big smile and some nice promises in the political campaign, and then turns you over to your enemies for the next four years."

In other Labor Day comments: Labor Secretary Mitchell said 65 and a half million Americans held jobs in August.. an all-time record... And George Meany of the A.F. of L. and Walter Reuther of the C.I.O. said the scheduled merger of their unions will mean an increase in politial activity.

Republican Senator Langer of North Dakota says the President is lining up "with the private interests against the farmers and smal public-owned municipal power plants."

And Adlai Stevenson has written a friend: "The current farm distress is dangerous to our whole economy." He charges that the Administration is taking " a free if hazardous ride" on prosperity "fostered" by previous Democratic administrations.

The Air Force announced today that Colonel Horace A. Hanes recently flew an F 100 C (repeat F 100 c) Sabrejet a fraction over 822 miles an hour..that's about one and a half times the speed of sound.

(more)

The ~~Mm~~ Weather Bureau says Hurricane Flora is growing in size but "it doesn't offer much of a threat to the mainland." It was last reported 710 miles east-southeast of Bermuda.

The Red Cross has ended its appeal for 10 million dollars for flood relief. Enough money is now available to meet "adequate ~~mmgmh~~ Red Cross requirements in the Eastern states flood relief operation."

In East Berlin today, the Russians released three persons who have spent years in prison. The army identified two of the men as Wilfred Cumish or Kumis of Amesbury, Massachusetts, and Corporal Murray Fields or Feingerson of Brooklyn. Both men are listed as deserters. The third man turned over to us was Frederick Charles Hopkins. But after questioning him, the Army says Hopkins acknowledges he is not an American although he had identified himself to the Russians as "a civilian from New York." There are no other details yet on who Hopkins really is.

(more)

There was more gunfire between Egyptian and Isreali troops in the Gaza border area last night. But today, an Egyptian spokesman says Isreal has acknowledged that one of its border patrols has crossed the border by mistake. Isreal has apologized to Egypt for the Incident.

Government circles in Cairo acknowledge that Egypt is considering accepting a Russian offer of arms.. because the West has refused to supply enough.

In the Far East, Communist China accuses us of deploying our military forces in Formosa..particularly airplanes... despite the American-Red Chinese talks now going on in Geneva. And South Korea says it has statements from captured North Koreans indicating that hundreds of Russian-built Mig fighter planes have been brought into North Korea illegally..since the armistice.

In Tokyo, Japan's left and right Socialist parties have threatened to introduce a non-confidence motion against Foreign Minister Shigemitsu..who is now on his way home after a visit to the United States. The Socialists charge that the foreign minister has

committed Japan to send troops overseas.

6

I've asked my colleague Bill Costello in Washington to sum up one of the major developments of Shigemitsu's visit to Washington.

(runs 5;35 return cue:

"to assume any burden that can be handed over to the United States.")

~~add Murrow in Pawling~~

(INSERT COSTELLO CUES)

This is the time of day when.. according to the National Safety Council..we should be experiencing "the greatest national traffic jam in history." ~~[illegible]~~ At last report 359 traffic deaths had beenreported since 6 p.m. Friday. A spokesman for the Safety Council saysthere's an outside chance the death toll will fall below the predicted 400. He says:"We can do it if more people use their heads and take it easy on the road home. We can lower the toll, but more important we can save lives, which is a better way of expressing it."

This is Ed Murrow..I'll be back in a moment.. But first a word from Bob Dixon..

(more

CUES COSTELLO FROM WASH

MURROW SHOW

SPOT COMES AT 7:51:05 RUNS 5:35

MURROW:

"I've asked my colleague Bill Costello in Washington to sum up one of the major developments of Shigemitsu's visit to Washington."

RETURN CUE:

"...to assume any burden that can be handed over to the United States."

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, September 5, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... In Tokyo, Japan's Left and Right Socialist Parties have threatened to introduce a nonconfidence motion against Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, who is now on his way home after a visit to the United States. The Socialists charged that the Foreign Minister has committed Japan to send troops overseas. I've asked my colleague, Bill Costello, in Washington to sum up one of the major developments of Shigemitsu's visit to Washington.

COSTELLO: The inside story of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's visit in Washington last week is that he over-reached himself in an effort to pull off a clever political coup and, as a result of this blunder, he may lose his place in the Hatoyama Cabinet. Here's what happened.

On the second day of his State Department conferences, Mr. Shigemitsu proposed a revision of the Japanese-American security treaty, giving as a reason that it was an unequal treaty and therefore not in keeping with Japan's position as a sovereign nation. That same day, before the National Press Club, Shigemitsu made his proposal public, arguing that the time had come toput the relationship on what he called "a solid partnership basis." Private Japanese informants say the Foreign Minister's maneuver was a carefully calculated appeal to nationalistic feeling at home. It was patterned, they say, after an incident that took place nearly a century ago. At that time, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, one of the popular heroes of the Japanese people was a Foreign Minister named Mutzu (?), who negotiated the final abrogation of the unequal treaties foisted on Japan by Britain and the United States at the end of the long hermitage. In Mr. Shigemitsu's mind they say there was a parallel in today's treaty relationship between Japan and the United States and he believed that if he could capitalize on a demand for equality the prestige of Hatoyama Government would be measurably strengthened.

Secretary Dulles, however, made no effort to conceal his astonishment at the proposal, but, instead of rejecting it, the Secretary asked Shigemitsu to explain the implications of his new policy line: what were the aspirations of the Japanese people, Mr. Dulles asked. What new defense costs were they ready to assume? Did Mr. Shigemitsu mean to suggest that the Japanese Government and people would accept membership in collective security alliances in Asia? And would Japan then be willing, as an equal, to send troops overseas in the fulfillment of such obligations? At that point Mr. Shigemitsu could only beat an unceremonious retreat. He recognized at once that he had not been authorized to make any such grandiose commitments. The Japanese public, or at least a large segment of it, is still profoundly pacifistic. It has yet to be convinced that Japan should rearm at all, and it may be a long while before the enemies of militarism will even consider any proposal to send soldiers into foreign service.

As a matter of fact, the first day's conversations at the State Department had revealed that the Japanese were still reluctant to undertake a full-scale defense effort. Shigemitsu had been authorized to outline a six-year plan for gradual rearmament. In the first three years it was proposed to bring the Japanese ground forces up from a hundred and thirty thousand to a strength of only a hundred eighty thousand then. American officials for the sake of harmony agreed to study this suggestion, but they had already made it clear to the Japanese that Tokyo's goal should be three hundred fifty thousand men under arms by 1958.

What made Shigemitsu's proposal for revision of the security treaty so astonishing was that he would have got rid of American troops without himself showing any readiness to assume greater military obligations. He plunged himself further into contradiction on the third day of the conference by suggesting that Japan's contribution to the support of American Army units be reduced one-third in each of the next three years. This would mean that Japan would be exempted of all financial obligation for

American forces' upkeep after 1958, but would still be largely reliant on the United States for naval and for air defenses.

As a climax, then, to Shigemitsu's own blunders the State Department briefing officials told correspondents at the end of the conference that Japan recognized the long-range possibility of having to send troops overseas at some future time. In dispatches to Tokyo this cautious effort to head off nationalistic criticism of the United States was played up sensationally as a real, rather than a hypothetical, possibility. The result was an uproar in Tokyo, both in the press and in the Diet. Even Cabinet members were quick to pounce on the Foreign Minister, whose position at best is none too strong. He is being denounced from both Right and Left, by all the forces opposing a costly new program of rearmament, thus his attempt to capitalize on popular resentment against unequal treaties has boomeranged. Measures have already been taken to call an extraordinary session of the Parliament and there are threats that Mr. Shigemitsu will be confronted by a motion of nonconfidence. To quiet the hullabaloo the verbatim transcript of the Washington conversations has been sent now, hurriedly, to Tokyo by air mail. My information is that it will prove Mr. Shigemitsu did not raise the question of sending troops overseas and, in fact, will show that other members of his delegation moved to strike all references to this subject from the official record. Still, the fact remains that Shigemitsu did propose the assumption of new powers and certain implied obligations and there is not yet a disposition in Japan to assume any burden that can be handed over to the United States.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

ANNOUNCER: That's my word for today and here's Mr. Murrow with his "word for today."

MURROW: It may be, if you're traveling on a crowded highway tonight, somewhat worn down after the long holiday week-end you feel as William Shakespeare once did when he said: "When I was at home I was in a better place," but thePersian poet Sadi argued otherwise. "Of journeying,"he said, "the benefits are many,the freshness it brings to the heart,the seeing and hearing of marvelous things,the delight of beholding new cities,the meeting of unknown friends."

Goodnight and good luck!

(30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon says the people closest to the Presdident are "more optimistic than ever" that he'll run for re-election. After meeting with the President in Denver, Mr. Nison reporters: He never saw the President looking better. He considers Adlai Stevenson, Governor Harriman of New York and Senator Kefauver the most likely Democratic presidential candidates. He feels Kefauver should not be underestimated. He thinks the question of farm prices in the toughest issue facing the Republican party. The Vice President also said: the most important issue in 1956 will be the basic differences between the two parties in their economic philosophy. And he believes the McCarthy issue is "no longer a serious divisive force in the Republican party." McCarthy says he'll continue to expose "wrong- doing and incompetence in government."

The President today issued a statement paying tribute to all working men and women of the country. He did not specifically mention the trade union movement. And in Detroit, Former President Truman accused the Administration of "opposition or indifference" to the welfare of organized labor. He described the President as "the kind of man who gives you a big smile and some nice promises in the political campaign, and then turns you over to your enemies for the next four years."

In other Labor Day comments: Labor Secretary Mitchell said 65 and a half million Americans held jobs in August.. an all-time record. And George Meany of the A. F. of L. and Walter Reuther of the C.I.O. said the scheduled merger of their unions will mean an increase in political activity.

Republican Senator Langer of North Dakota says the President is lining up "with private interests against the farmers and small public-owned municiple

power plants."

And Adlai Stevenson has written a friend : "The current farm distress is dangerous to our whole economy." He charges that the Administration is taking "a free if hazardous ride" on prosperity "fostered" by previous Democratic administrations.

The Air Force announced today that Colonel Horace A. Hanes recently flew an F 100 C Sabrejet a fraction over 822 miles an hour..that's about one and a half times the speed of sound.

TheWeather Bureau says Hurricane Flora is growing in size but "it doesn't offer much of a threat to the mainland." It was last reported 710 miles east-southeast of Bermuda.

The Red Cross has ended its appeal for 10 million dollars for flood relief. Enough money is now availabl to meet "adequate Red Cross requirements in the Eastern states flood relief operation."

In East Berlin today, the Russians released three persons who have spent years in prison. The army identified two of the men as Winfred Cumish or Kumis of Amesbury, Massachusetts, and Corporal Murray Fields or Kingerson of Brooklyn. Both men are listed as deserters. The third man turned over to us was Frederick Charles Hopkins. But after questioning him, the Army says Hopkins acknowledges he is not an American although he had identified himself to the Russians as " a civilian from New York". There are no other details yet on who Hopkins really is.

There was more gunfire between Egyptian and Israeli troops in the Gaza border area last night. But today, an Egyptian spokesman says Israel has acknowledged that one of its border patrols has crossed the border by mistake. Israel has apologized to Egypt for the incident.

Government circles in Cairo acknowledged that Egypt is considering accepting a Russian offer of arms..because the West has refused to supply enough.

In the Far East, Communist China accuses us of deploying our military forces in Formosa, particularly airplanes, despite the American-Red Chinese talks now going on in Geneva. And South Korea says it has statements from captured North Koreans indicating that hundreds of Russian-built Mig fighter planes have been brought into North Korea illegally since the armistice.

In Tokyo, Japan's left and right Socialist parties have threatened to introduce a non-confidence motion against Foreign Minister Shigemitsu who is now on his way home after a visit to the United States. The Socialists charge that the Foreign minister has committed Japan to send troops overseas.

I've asked my colleague Bill Costello in Washington to sum up one of the major developements of Shigemitsu's visit to Washington.

COSTELLO: The inside story of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's visit to Washington last week is that he over-reached himself in an effort to pull off a clever political coup and, as a result of this blunder, he may lose his place in the Hatoyama Cabinet. Here's what happened.

On the second day of his State Department conferences, Mr. Shogemitsu proposed a revision of the Japanese- American security treaty, giving as a reason that it was an unequal treaty and therefore not in keeping with Japan's position as a sovereign nation. That same day, before the National Press Club, Shigemitsu made his porposal public, arguing that the time had come to put the relationship on what he called "a solid partnership basis." Private Japenese informants say the Foreign Minister's maneuver was a carefully calculated appeal to nationalistic feeling at home. It was patterened, they say, after an incident that took place nearly a century ago. At that time, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, one of the popular heroes of the Japanese people was a Foreign Minister named Mutzu, who negotiated the final aborgation of the unequal treaties foisted on Japan by Britain and the United States at the end of the long hermitage. In Mr. Shigemitsu's mind they say there was

a parallel in today's treaty relationship between Japan and the United States and he believed that if he could captialize on a demand for equality of the prestige of Ha oyama Government would be measurably strengthened.

Secretary Dulles, however, made no effort to conceal his astonishment at the proposal, but, instead of rejecting it, the Secretary asked Shigemitsu to explain the implications of his new policy line: what were the aspirations of the Japanese people, Mr. Dulles asked. What new defense costs were they ready to assume? Did Mr. Shememitsu mean to suggest that the Japanese Government and people would accept membership in collective security alliances in Asia? And would Japan then be willing, as an equal, to send troops overseas in the fulfillment of such obligations? At that point Mr. Shigemitsu could only beat an unceremonious retreat. He recognized at once that he had not been authorized to make any such grandiose commitments. The Japanese public, or at least a large segment of it is still profoundly pacifistic. It has yet to be convinced that Japan should rearm at all, and it may be a long while before the enemies of militarism will even consider any proposal to send soldiers into foreign service.

As a matter of fact, the first day's conversations at the State Department had revealed that the Japanese were still reluctant to undertake a full scale defense effort. Shigemetsu had been authorized to outline a six year plan for gradual rearmament. In the first three years it was proposed to bring the Japanese ground forces up from a hundred and thirty thousand to a strength of only a hundred eighty thousand. American officials for the sake of harmony agreed to study this suggestion, tht they had already made it clear to the Japanese that Tokyo's goal should be three hundred fiftythousand men under arms by 1958.

What made Shigemits 's proposal for revision of the security treaty so astonishing was that he would have got rid of American troops without himself

showing any readiness to assume greater military obligations. He plunged himself further into contradiction on the third day of the conference by suggesting that Japan's contribution to the support of American Army units be reduced one-third in each of the next three years. This would mean that Japan would be exempted of all fanancial obligation for American forces' upkeep after 1958, but would still be largely reliant on the United States for naval and air defenses.

As a climax, then, to Shigemitsu's own blunders the State Department briefing officials told correspondents at the end of the conference that Japan recognized the long-range possibility of having to send troops overseas at some future time. In dispatches to Tokyo this cautious effort to head off nationalistic criticism of the United States was played up sensationally as a real, rather than hypothetical, possibility. The result was an uproar in Tokyo, both in the press and in the Diet. Even Cabinet members were quick to pounce on the Foreign Minister, whose position at best none too strong. He is being denounced brom both Right and Left, by all the forces opposing a costly new program of rearmament, thus his attempt to capitalize on popular resentment against unequal treaties has boomeranged. Measures have already been taken to call an extraordinary session of the Parliament and there are threats that Mr. Shegemitsu will be confronted by a motion of non confidence. To quiet the hullabaloo the verbatim transcript of the Washington conversations has been sent now, hurriedly, to Tokyo by air mail. My information is that it will prove Mr. Shigemitsu did not raise the question of sending troops overseas and, in fact, will show that other members of his delegation moved to strike all references to this subject from the official record. Still, the fact remains that Shigemitsu did propose the assumption of new powers and certain implied obligations and there is not yet a disposition in Japan to assume any burden that can be handed over to the United States.

This is the time of day when, according to the National Safety Council, we should be experiencing "the greatest national traffic jam in history." At last report 359 traffic deaths had been reported since 6 p.m. Friday. A spokes man for the Safety Council says there is an outside chance the death toll will fall below the predicted 400. He says: "We can do it if more people . their heads and take it easy on the road home. We can lower the toll, but more important we can save lives, which is a better way of expressing it." This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment, but first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It may be, if you're traveling on a crowded highway tonight, somewhat worn down bater the long holiday week-end you feel as William Shakespeare once did when he said: "When I was at home I was in a better place", but the Persian poet Sadi argued otherwise. "Of journeying," he said, "the benefits are many, the freshness it brings to the heart, the seeing and hearing of marvelous things, the delight of beholding new cities, the meeting of unknown friends."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday Sept. 6, 1955

This is the news:

"A talent search on a large scale".. a multi-million dollar scholarship program for high school seniors was announced today. The Ford foundation will largely finance the twenty and a half million dollar program..with the Carnegie Corporation of New York. If contributions from private industry come through as expected, the corporation hopes to award [redacted] ONE to five thousand scholarships a year..within five years. A spokesman for the group.. the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, told reporters:"About one-half of the superior students in our high schools do not go to college. This seems to be a national waste." The program will work through nationwide competition in which SENIORS IN all of the approximately 25-thousand secondary schools will participate on an equal basis. Winners will receive "whatever they need to put them through four years of college." The President today arranged a conference for later this month on how to get more young Americans actively engaged in athletics..to build up their physical fitness. And one of the President's visitors in Denver today, Theodore C. Streibert of the United States Information Agency, says Mr. Eisenhower is inclined to spend more money to tell the story of our [redacted] peace objectives to the Soviets and their satellites.

Republican National Chairman Hall predicts the President will run for re-election. And he warns state Republican chairmen: they must work hard to insure a Republican victory.

Official sources in Washington said today that the Treasury is putting pressure on the armed forces to absorb a one and three-quarter billion dollar spending cut promised in last January's defense budget. The Air Force would have to absorb about 750-million. It is reported to be balking on the grounds that this would slow down deliveries of new jet planes. The Army would have to speed up a reduction in its manpower..to save money.

The Chinese Communists announced today that they have granted exit permits to nine Americans "who may now depart" for their homeland. Three others will be freed when they ask to leave. The announcement was made by the Communists to Ambassador Johnson at Geneva.

And for a third straight day the Communists shelled the Nationalist's Quemoy area across the strait from Formosa.

The Russian newspaper Pravda today condemned American policy

in Japan, claiming that during Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's visit, Washington gave little attention to Japan's interests. And the State Department announced, that contrary to some interpretations of the United States-Japanese communique: Japan has made no committment to send troops outside of Japan, to help in defense of the western Pacific.

In Russia today, American ambassador Bohlen, and other western diplomats, visited a formerly secret Soviet atomic power station. The westerners, who have arrived back in Moscow say only: its 70 miles from Moscow.. "in a sylvan state of great pine forests"..and the Russians were very co-operative and friendly.

The Mixed armistice commission in Jerusalem, today CENSURED Egypt twice and Isreal once for attacks in the Gaza border area on August 22.

Great Britain has offered Cyprus a new constiution. It would give the 350-thousand residents of the Mediterranean island, more self rule and the PROSPECT of determining their own POLITICAL fate in the future.

Tens of thousands of young Turks today wrecked Greek stores in Istanbul. The riots started after news was received of a stick of DYNAMITE exploding near the Turkish consulate in the Greek city of Salonika.

In Mississippi today, a grand jury indicted two white men on charges of kidnaping and murdering Emmet Till, a 14-year-old Negro boy from Chicago.

In California, a great "fire storm"..described as the worst in the history of the Klamath National Forest.. has burned within 15 miles of Eureka, in the north central part of the state. A backfire has been started to protect the city of five thousand. Throughout the northern and central areas of the state forest and brush fires are burning out of control over 85-thousand acres. And in Los Angeles today marked the seventh day of at least one hundred degree temperature.

And the final week-end traffic death report shows 445 persons killed... more than the 400 deaths predicted by the National Safety council... but a few deaths short of the 1951 all-time record.

Edward R. Murrow: September 6, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Tonight I'd like to talk about baseball - the American League race in particular - and that's as unoriginal ~~an idea~~ as anything you have heard in a long time. My credentials aren't very good, but everybody is talking baseball, and for the moment it's safe, because nothing can happen during the ~~fifteen~~ time period ~~minutes~~ allotted me. The race that is going on in the American League is undoubtedly "the greatest ever." Sunday morning when you awakened, the Chicago White Sox led the league, during the afternoon the Yankees took over, and when the sun finally set, the Cleveland Indians were out in front. It has been going on like that for weeks.

When analysed, baseball is a very funny operation. It masquerades under the name of a sport, and still it is big business. [The Supreme Court has ruled it a sport.] But let a club lose money and it moves - that's why they have major league ball clubs in cities like Milwaukee, Kansas City and Baltimore today. But despite the obvious, fans refuse to admit this is anything but a "national pastime."

You see baseball all around you. Your fellow commuter reads his daily paper like a creature of habit. One opens to the Wall Street page, another reads editorials, the majority hit the hard news, and a few open to comics - but this time the majority start with sports, baseball in general and the

American League Standings in particular.

Baseball invades the home. Many a young man who would never think of answering Dad back will roar disapproval if Pop prefers the Cleveland Indians over Sonny's Yankees. It often takes the combined love and understanding of a Mother to prevent violence. And when father and son get alone they readily admit that Mom really doesn't understand these problems. A young American may join a political party or a social club because of Dad's influence, but he'll root for the ball club of his choice - or soon know the reason why.

At the moment there are four clubs engaged in a real knock-down drag out fight for the American League pennant - and the order is passed on as they currently stand, not with any personal preference - Cleveland, New York and Chicago, and then the Boston Red Sox. Let's look at this race, realizing fully that logic has no place in a baseball discussion. Baseball is argued with sentiment, and it almost verges on being unconstitutional to allow facts to muddle up the discussion.

There are many ways to view this race. This reporter's eyes see two. And if you care to choose one I'll gladly defend whichever you leave. This is the greatest race in modern baseball. The figures prove that. The

first three clubs have been moving up and down with the consistency of a yo-yo. The Red Sox have been moving along like "Old Man River."

On the last Western trip the Yankees walked into Cleveland's Municipal Stadium and clouted the Indians all over the landscape in the first of a three game series. Cleveland writers, long prone to either endearing praise or vitriolic criticism, practically gave up on Lopez, his ball club, the front office, ushers and groundkeepers. But the Cleveland players refused to play dead. They came back to win the next two and become the first club to be guaranteed a season victory since Casey Stengel took over the management seven years ago. Over the twenty-two games they play, the best the Yanks can now do is ten victories. Maybe Cleveland wasn't dead. The Yanks moved on to Chicago for another tough series with the White Sox - Cleveland turned around and dropped two in a row to the seventh place Washington Senators. Maybe Cleveland <u>was</u> dead.

This leads to the second theory. It may well be that the average ball player isn't as capable as his predecessors of the late thirties. World War II left its imprint on baseball, as well as every other profession in the world. For five years baseball went without its regular crop of rookies, and when they did arrive on major league baseball diamonds they had passed

their maximum efficiency. The result led to an acceptance of mediocrity. The strong clubs grew weaker - and the weaker clubs remained the same. Now there are no more "Patsies" in the American League. The Yankees used to look forward to playing the Washington Senators like a bunch of kids going to a picnic. No more - they look forward to nobody - and the other clubs don't fear their arrival as they did in the past. The league has been leveled off - and this beautiful race is the result.

The World Series isn't played for marbles. Depending upon the seating capacity of the two competing teams, each winning player may win between six and eight thousand dollars. The losers get a little more than half. When a player starts to think that his error here, or his failing to hit there, can cost himself and his team-mates thousands of dollars - the pressure becomes almost unbearable. It's a thought that rarely crosses the mind of a fan, but rent is paid, cars and homes are bought, and families are fed, dependent upon the bounce of a ball.

How will it all come out? I don't know, ~~but~~ and I'm smart enough not to go into that at this time. One thing I like about baseball is that you can't get beaten by a stop watch, and - excluding tennis - I know of no other sport where that holds true. As long as you have a bat in your hand and there's a pitcher on the mound - you're still in business.

There will be no predictions from this corner, but the winner will be the club that most closely follows the great description of baseball once voiced by the Yankees' capable and astute former right fielder, Tommy Henrich. Henrich told a group of high school students, "catching a baseball is a lot of fun - knowing what to do with it <u>after</u> you catch it is a big business."

Alt Hannes

Longfellow once advised:" Write on your doors the saying wise and old - be bold, be bold and everywhere be bold. Be not too bold. Yet, better the excess than the defect, better the more than less." This is particularly true in baseball's win and loss columns. And as the pennant race draws to a close, we would all do well to recall four words by Ovid: "Have patience and endure." And he might have added: "wait tillm next year

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6. 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

"A talent search, on a large scale"..a multi-million dollar scholarship program for high school seniors was announced today. The Ford Foundation will largely finance the twenty and a half million dollar program with the Carnegie Corporation of New York. If contributions from private industry come through as expected, the corporation hopes to award one to five thousand scholarships a year..within five years. A spokesman for the group..the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, told reporters: "About one-half of the superior students in our high schools do not go to college. This seems to be a national waste." The program will work through nationwide competition in which seniors in all of the approximately 25 thousand secondary schools will participate on an equal basis. Winners will receive "whatever they need to put them through four years of college." The President today arranged a conference for later this month on how to get more young Americans actively engaged in athletics..to build up their physical fitness. And one of the President's visitors in Denver today, Theodore C. Streibert of the United States Information Agency, says Mr. Eisenhower is inclined to spend more money to tell the story of our peace objectives to the Soviets and their satellites.

Republican National Chairman Hall predicts the President will run for reelection. And he warns state Republican chairmen: they must work hard to insure Republican victory.

Official sources in Washington said today that the Treasury is putting pressure on the armed forces to absorb a one and three quarter billion dollar spending cut promised in last January's defense budget. The Air Force would have to absorb about 750 million. It is reported to be balking on the grounds

that this would slow down deliveries of new jet planes. The Army would have to speed up a reduction in its manpower to save money.

The Chinese Communists announced today that they have granted exit permits to nine Americans "who may now depart" for their homeland. Three others will be freed when they ask to leave. The announcement was made by the Communists to Ambassador Johnson at Geneva.

And for a third straight day, the Communists shelled the Nationalists' Quemoy area across the strait from Formosa.

The Russian newspaper Pravda today condemmed American policy in Japan, claiming that during Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's visit, Washington gave little attention to Japan's interests. And the State Department announced that contrary to some interpretations of the United States-Japanese communique: Japan has made no commitment to sent troops outside of Japan to help in defense of the western Pacific.

In Russia today, American ambassador Bohlen and other western diplomats visited a formerly secret Soviet atomic power station. The westerners, who have arrived back in Moscow say only: it is 70 miles from Moscow, "in a sylvan state of great pine forests" and the Russians were very co-operative and friendly.

The Mixed Armistice Commission in Jersulalem today censured Egypt twice and Israel once for attacks in the Gaza border area on August 22.

Great Britain has offered Cyprus a new constitution. It would give the 350 thousand residents of the Mediterranean island more self rule and the prospect of determining their own political fate in the future.

Tens of thousands of young Turks today wrecked Greek stores in Istanbul. The riots started after news was received of a stick of dynamite exploding near the Turkish consulate in the Greek city of Salonika.

In Mississippi today, a grand jury indicted two white men on charges of kidnapping and murdering Emmet Till, a 14-year-old Negro boy from Chicago.

In California, a great "fire storm", described as the worst in the history of the Klamath National Forest, has burned within 15 miles of Yreka, in the north central part of the state. A backfire has been started to project the city of five thousand. Throughout the northern and central areas of the state, forest and brush fires are burning out of control, over 85 thousand acres. And in Los Angeles, today marked the seventh day of at least one hundred degree temperature.

And the final week-end traffic death report shows 445 persons killed.. more than the 400 deaths predicted by the National Safety Council..but a few deaths short of the 1951 all-time record.

Tonight I'd like to talk about baseball the American League race in particular - and that's as unoriginal as anything you have heard in a long time. My credentials aren't very good, but everybody is talking baseball, and for the moment it's safe, because nothing can happen during the time period allotted me. Th race that is going on in the American League is undoubtedly "the greatest ever." Sunday morning when you awakened, the Chicago White Sox led the league, during the afternoon the Yankees took over, and when the sun finally set, the Cleveland Indians were out in front. It has been going on like that for weeks.

When analysed, baseball is a very funny operation. It masquerades under the name of a sport, ans still it is big business. The Supreme Court has ruled it a sport. But let a club lose money and it moves - that's why they have major league ball clubs in cities like Milwaukee, Kansas City and Baltimore today. But despite the obvious, fans refuse to admit this is anything but a "national pasttime."

You see baseball all around you. Your fellow commuter reads his daily paper like a creature of habit. One opens to the Wall Street page, another reads editorials, the majority hit the hard news, and a few open to comics - but this time the majority start with sports, baseball in general and the American League standings in particular.

Baseball invades the home. Many a young man who would never think of answering Dad back will roar disapproval if Pop prefers the Cleveland Indians over Sonny's Yankees. It often takes the combines love and understanding of a mother to prevent violence. And when father and son get alone, they readily admit that Mom really doesn't understand these problems. A young American may join a political party or a social club because of Dad's influence, but he'll root for the ball club of his choice - or soon know the reason why.

At the moment there are four clubs engaged in a real knock-down drag out fight for the American League pennant - and the order is passed on as they currently stand, not with any personal preference - Cleveland, New York and Chicago, and then the Boston Red Sox, Let's look at this race, realizing fully that logic has no place in a baseball discussion. Baseball is argued with sentiment, and it almost verges on being unconstitutional to allow facts to muddle up the discussion.

There are many ways to view this race. This reporter's eyes see two. And if you care to choose one, I'll gladly defend whichever you leave. This is the greatest race in modern baseball. The figures prove that. The first three clubs have been moving up and down with the consistency of a yo-yo. The Red Sox have been moving along like "Old Man River".

On the last Western trip the Yankees walked into Cleveland's Municiple Stadium and clouted the Indians all over the landscape in the first of a three game series. Cleveland writers, long prone to either endearing praise or vitriolic criticism, practically gave up on Lopez, his ball club, the front

office, ushers and ground keepers. But the Cleveland players refused to play dead. They came back to win the next two, and become the first club to be guarantedd a season victory since Casey Stengel took over the management seven years ago. Over the twenty-two games they play, the best the Yanks can now do is ten victories. Maybe Cleveland wasn't dead. The Yanks moved on to Chicago. for another tough series with the White Sox. Cleveland turned around and dropped two in a row to the seventh place Washington Senators. Maybe Cleveland was dead.

This leads to the second theory. It may well be that the average ball player isn'st as capable as his predecessors of the late thirties. World War II left its imprint on baseball, as well as every other profession in the world. For five years baseball went without its regular crop of rookies, and when they did arrive on major league baseball diamonds they had passed their maximum efficiency. The result led to an acceptance of mediocrity. The strong clubs grew weaker - and the weaker clubs remained the same. Now there are no more "Patsies" in the American League. The Yankees used to look forward to playing the Washington Senators like a bunch of kids going to a picnic. No more - they look forward to nobody - and the other clubs don't fear their arrival as they did in the past. The league has been leveled off - and this beautiful race is the result.

The World Series isn't played for marbles. Depending upon the seating capacity of the two competing teams, each winning player may win between six and eight thousand dollars. The losers get a little more than half. When a player starts to think that his error here, or his failing to hit there, can cost himself and his team-mates thousands of dollars - the pressure becomes almost unbearable. It's a thought that rarely crosses the mind of a fan, but rent is paid, cars and homes are bought, and families are fed dependent upon the bounce of a ball.

How wlll it all come out? I don't know, and I'm smart enough not to go into that at this time. One thing I like about baseball is that you can't get beaten by a stop watch, and - excluding tennis - I know of no other sport where that holds true. As long as you have a bat in your hand and there's a pitcher on the mound - you're in business.

There will be no predictions from this corner, but the winner will be the club that most closely follows the great discription of baseball once voiced by the Yankees' capable and astute former right fielder, Tommy Henrich. Henrich told a group of high school students, "catching a baseball is a lot of fun -- knowing what to do with it after you catch it is a big business.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is Art Hannes.

HANNES: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Longfellow once advised: "Write on your doors the saying wise and old-- be bold, be bold and everywhere be bold. Be not too bold. Yet, better the excess that the defect, better the more than less." This is particularly true in baseball's win and loss columns. And as the pennant race draws to a close, we would all do well to recall four words by Ovid: "Have patience and endure." And he might have added:"Wait til next year."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1955

This is the news:

The government says more people were employed in the United States in August than ever before. The figures show that 65 and a half million Americans had jobs. Unemployment dropped off to a little under two and a third million. The government credits the rise in employment to the normal August pick-up in factory jobs and a smaller than usual decline in farm work. Today the number of the nation's long-term jobless persons is only about half of what it was a year ago.

And the Commerce Department says the public had a record income in July.. running at an annual rate of 304 and a half billion dollars. Much of this was due to a pay raise for federal civilian employes... plus RETROACTIVE pay to a number of government workers. Private income was also higher in July. Farm income was lower.

American Red Cross President Bunker today thanked the American people for their generosity to the flood victims of the northeastern states. He said the collection of more than ten million dollars in ten days was "the speediest disaster fund campaign we've ever had."

With schools opening today in some parts of the country, the government estimated that almost 40-million students will enroll in the schools and colleges this year. This would be an increase of almost one and a third million students over last year's enrollment. The Office of Education says this is the eleventh consecutive year in which enrollment has increased. The agency predicts this will continue for another nine years... with an enrollment of 51 and a half million by 1964. Education Commissioner Brownell estimates there is now a shortage of 141-thousand qualified teachers for the term ~~just~~ NOW starting

In Honolulu, the Protestant Episcopal Church convention was told today that ~~the~~ it must face the facts about what was called "the decay of the church's work in the heart of the city." Bishop Burrill of Chicago said:"Either let us leave the city and frankly admit that we are a church for ~~the~~ suburbia, or let us take up this challenge."

IN Denver today, a White House spokesman said, emphatically, that the President will not reveal his plans for 1956 at a week-end meeting with state Republican leaders. And those leaders, meeting in Washington TODAY,

heard National Chairman Hall say that the Administration will move to meet the problem of declining farm prices. The chairmen of the Senate and House campaign committees warned the state leaders that it will not be easy for their party to regain control of Congress.

Edward E. Hoppe, a former assistant commissioner of internal revenue, today sued the government for 27-thousand dollars. He says this is due him in back pay since he was fired in 1953 for refusing to "whitewash" an unfavorable character report on a key figure in the Internal Revenue agency. At the TIME of his dismissal, Hoppe was head of a unit set up to guard against corruption within the service. He says his dismissal was based on "political considerations." But Treasury Secretary Humphrey says the dismissal was due to what he called Hoppe's "incompetence for the performance" of his important duties." Humphrey says the job was "beyond the capacity and ability" of Hoppe.

Here in New York today, independent longshoremen walked off their jobs tying up the entire port of New York. Union leaders say the walkout might spread to the whole east coast by Monday. The union contends that the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission has been

"Harsh and discriminatory" against the union. The Commission denies this. The shipping industry estimates that stoppages such as today's cost a million dollars a day.

~~The United Nations Security Council will meet tomorrow--~~ at the request of the western powers--to consider the recent clashes in the Gaza area between Egyptian and Israeli forces. The United States, Great Britain and France want to keep both sides "effectively separated."

Republican Representative Holt of California reported today that last week..in a suburb of Moscow.. he was detained for more than an hour by a Red army leiutenant. Holt says the officer held a cocked pistol to his head. The State Department has protested to the Kremlin. Holt says the incident shows that Russia is still "a military dictatorship."

In London today the 9-day-old British, Greece and Turkish conference on the future of Cyprus..ended, without agreement. There was only "formal agreement to disagree." A Communique quotes British Foreign Minister McMillan as telling the Greeks and Turks "there is no prospect of any change in the foreseeable future " in the status of the half million people on Cyprus. The Greeks had demanded that residents of Cyprus be given

the right, soon, to choose between union with Greece and a future within the British empire.

As a result of this DECISION, and because of a dynamite blast yesterday in the yard of the Turkish consulate in Salonika, in Greece, there were more riots in Turkey today. The Turkish government has imposed martial law in Ankara, Istanbul and the port city of Izmir. Damages have been estimated in the millions.

Edward R. Murrow: September 7, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Yesterday's meeting of the U.N. disarmament sub-committee produced a major pronouncement of policy by the United States. Harold Stassen, President Eisenhower's advisor on disarmament, put on ice all of America's pre-Geneva disarmament proposals. He didn't actually dump them in the waste-basket. He used a technical term, he "reserved" them. That was a diplomatic way of saying we have changed our mind. Now we have only one program, the one which President Eisenhower offered at Geneva for an exchange of military blueprints and mutual air inspection. For the present, we pin our hopes for peace on preventing surprise attack and the power of retaliation. We do not pin it on achieving arms reduction to the point where no nation can wage aggressive war. No matter what the American public thinks about this, it is at least a policy it can understand, something that could not be said of all arms proposals in the past.

So in the disarmament negotiations we have put our eggs in one basket, which is what the Soviet Union has been doing. For the Russians, the single objective has been to get atomic weapons outlawed. The Soviet thesis has been that the only way to stave off world disaster is to abolish these weapons. Now we maintain that the only way to stave it off is to pile up

these weapons.

The main explanation given for reversing past American policy is that effective controls of nuclear weapons no longer is possible. As Mr. Stassen said yesterday, science has gone much further in making nuclear weapons destructive than it has in making them detectable. This contention is bolstered by the fact that the Russians also consider it impossible to detect the existence of all nuclear weapons. Mr. Sobolov, the Soviet member, said as much at yesterday's meeting.

But the Russians continue to work for a government pledge not to make and use nuclear weapons. The Soviet plan of May 10 called for the abolition of nuclear weapons along with the reduction in armed forces. Newspapers call this the Soviet Plan. Actually it was the West that proposed the reduction in armed forces. The Soviet Union accepted it if linked with the abolition of atomic weapons. This we accepted if adequate inspection and controls could be worked out. We are not formally repudiating our agreement, since we now say that adequate controls are impossible.

But suppose the Soviet Union accepted the Eisenhower proposal; would we then accept the Soviet plan? Presumably not, judging from interpretations

from officials of yesterday's pronouncement. We are through with that approach. We now shall rely on large stockpiles of nuclear weapons and on the means of delivering them.

The Soviet Plan, as it is called, would leave the Western powers in a relatively inferior position to the Communist countries. So it was to the Soviet advantage to press it. Now we are pressing something to our advantage. For we would learn more from the proposed exchange of blueprints and air inspection than would the Russians. Our military establishments are not successfully guarded secrets. The Kremlin already knows a lot about them, much more than we know about Soviet establishments. So the Kremlin should not be expected to give up an advantage without gaining an advantage in return. Presumably it would want the West to accept arms reduction plus the abolition of nuclear weapons. Yesterday we turned our backs on this possibility.

Last Friday the new Secretary for Air, Donald Quarles, addressed the foreign air attaches at the Air Show in Philadelphia. For unexplained reasons this important speech, which clearly stated the new policy, was given inexcusably poor national coverage. Mr. Quarles told the air attaches - including several from satellite countries - that the United States would

rest its security, not on the abolition of power but on the retention of overwhelming atomic power; not on disarmament in the old-fashioned sense but on the capacity to retaliate; not on banning or destroying atomic bombs but on retaining them in such quantities that no nation could hope to start a major war without being destroyed by nuclear retaliation; not on se-called fool-proof inspection systems, but on mutual surveillance designed to prevent surprise attack.

Nothing could be clearer. And it should be plain that Mr. Quarles on such an occasion spoke for the government, not for himself. Today it is confirmed that the new policy has the approval of the State and Defense departments, and of congressional leaders, including the proposal to station Soviet officials at our air headquarters and to conduct their own air inspection over our military establishments.

I said that nothing could be clearer than what Mr. Quarles said. But one thing remains unclear. That is how this fits in with what Mr. Eisenhower said at Geneva. There he called his proposals "only a beginning". He said: "We are prepared to enter a sound and reliable agreement making possible the reduction in armament." He also said: "We know that a mutually dependable system for less armament would be a better way to

safeguard peace and maintain our security."

In Philadelphia, Mr. Quarles sounded final. In Geneva, Mr. Eisenhower seemed to be trying to open a new door. It would be useful if the two speeches were authoritatively reconciled; and if they can't be, to be told which one is approved by the Defense and State Departments, and the congressional leaders.

There would seem to be some question as to just how far our ~~foreign~~ policy is intended to go with respect to armaments and the use of armed force. And until defined otherwise, these words by James Russell Lowell and Cicero pretty well sum up the picture at the moment: "If you want peace, the thing you've got to do is just show you're up to fighting too... because...the safety of the people is the highest law."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The government says more people were employed in the United States in August than ever before. The figures show that 65 and a half million Americans had jobs. Unemployment dropped off to a little under two and a third million. The government credits the rise in employment to the normal August pick-up in factory jobs and a smaller than usual decline in farm work. Today the number of the nation's long-term jobless is only about half of what it was a year ago.

And the Commerce Department says the public had a record income in July..running at an annual rate of 304 and a half billion dollars. Much of this was due to a pay raise for federal civilian employees plus retroactive pay to a number of government workers. Private income was also higher in July. Farm income was lower.

American Red Cross President Benker today thanked the American people for their generosity to the flood victims of the northeastern states. He said the collection of more than ten million dollars in ten days was "the speediest disaster fund we've ever had."

With schools opening today in some parts of the country, the government estimated that almost 40 million students will enroll in the schools and colleges this year. This would be an increase of almost one and a third million students over last year's enrollment. The Office of education says this is the eleventh consecutive year in which enrollment has increased. The agency predicts this will continue for another nine years with an enrollment of 51 and a half million by 1964. Education Commissioner Brownell estimates there is now a shortage of 141 thousand qualified teachers for the term now starting.

In Honolulu, the Protestant Episcopal Church convention was told today that it must face the facts about what was called "the decay of the church's work in the heart of the city." Bishop Burrill of Chicago said :"Either let us leave the city and frankly admit that we are a church for suburbia, or let us take up this challenge."

In Denver today, a White House spokesman said, emphatically, that the President will not reveal his plans for 1956 at a week-end meeting with state Republican leaders. And those leaders, meeting in Washington today, heard National Chairman Hall say that the Administration will move to meet the problem of declining farm prices. The chairmen of the Senate and House campaign committess warned the state leaders that it will not be easy for their party to regain control of Congress.

Edward E. Hoppe, a former commissioner of internal revenue, today sued the government for 27-thousand dollars. He says this is due him in back pay since he was fired in 1953 for refusing to "whitewash" an unfavorable character report on a key figure in the Internal Revenue agency. At the time of his dismissal, Hoppe was head of a unit set up to guard against corruption within the service. He says his dismissal was based on "political considerations". But Treasury Secretary Humphrey says the dismissal was due to what he called Hoppe's "incompetence for the performance of his important duties". Humphrey says the job was "beyond the capacity and ability" of Hoppe.

Here in New York today, independent longshoremen walked off their jobs tying up the entire port of New York. Union leaders say the walkout might spread to the whole east coast by Monday. The union contends that the New-York-New-Jersey Waterfront Commission has been "harsh and discriminatory against the union. The Commission denies this. The shipping industry estimates that stoppages such as today's cost a million dollars a day.

Republican Representative Holt of California reported today that last week..in a suburb of Moscow..he was detained for more than an hour by a Red Army lieutenant. Holt says the officer held a cocked pistol at his head. The State Department has protested to the Kremlin. Holt says the incident shows that Russia is still "a military dictatorship."

In London today the 9-day old British, Greece and Turkish conference on the future of Cyprus ended, without agreement. There was only "formal agreement to disagree". A Communique quoted British Foreign Minister McMillan as telling the Greeks and Turks "there is no prospect of any change in the foreseeable future" in the status of the half million people on Cyprus. The Greeks and demanded that the residents of Cyprus be given the right, soon, to choose between union with Greece and a future within the British empire.

As a result of this decision and because of a dynamite blast yesterday in the yard of the Turkish consulate in Salonika, in Greece, there were more riots in Turkey today. The Turkish government has imposed martial law in Ankara, Istanbul and the port city of Izmir. Damages have been estimated in the millions.

Yesterday's meeting of the U.N. disarmanent sub-committee produced a major pronouncement of policy by the United States. Harol Stassen, President Eisenhower's advisor on disarmament, put on ice all of America's pre-Geneva disarmament proposals. He didn't actually dump then in the waste-basket. He used a technical term, he "reserved" them. That was a diplomatic way of saying we have changed our mind. Now we have only one program, the one which President Eisenhower offered at Geneva for the exchange of military blueprints and mutural air inspection. For the present, we pin our hopes for peace on preventing surprise attack and the pwer of retaliation. We do not pin it on achieving armes reduction to the point where no nation can wage aggressive war. No matter what the American public thinks about this, it is

it is at least a policy it can understand, something that could not be said of all arms proposals in the past.

So in the disarmement negotiations we have put our eggs in one basket, which is what the Soviet thesis has been that the only way to stave off world disaster is to abolish these weapons. Now we maintain that the only way to stave it off is to pile up these weapons.

The main explanation given for reversing past American policy is that effective controls of nuclear weapons no longer is possible. As Mr. Stassen said yesterday, science has gone much further in making nuclear weapons destructive than it has in making them detectable. This contention is bolstered by the fact that the Russians also consider it impossible to detect the existence of all nuclear weapons. Mr. Sobolov, the Soviet member, said as much at yesterday's meeting.

But the Russians continue to work for a government pledge not to make and use nuclear weapons. The Soviet plan of May 10 called for the abolition of nuclear weapons along with the reduction in armed forces. Newspapers call this the Soviet Plan. Actually it was the West that proposed the reduction in armed forces. The Soviet Union accepted it if linked wihth the abolition of atomic weapons. This we accepted if adequate inspection and controls could be worked out. We are not formally repudiating our agreement, since we now say that adequate controls are impossible.

But suppose the Soviet Union accepted the Eisenhower proposal: would we then accept the Soviet plan? Presumably not, judging from interpretations from officials of yesterday's pronouncement. We are thorugh with that approach. We now shall rely on large spockpiles of nuclear weapons and on the means of delivering them.

The Soviet Plan, as it is called, would leave the Western powers in a relatively inferior position to the Communist countries. So it was to the

Soviet advantage to press it. Now we are pressing something to our advantage. For we would learn more from the proposed exchange of bluebrints and air inspection that would the Russians. Our military establishments are not successfully guarded secrets. The Kremlin already knows a lot about them, much more then we know about Soviet establishments. So the Kremlin should not be expected to give up an advantage without gaining an advantage in return. Presumably it would want the west to accept arms reduction plus the abolition of nuclear weapons. Yesterday we turned our back on this possibility.

Last Friday the new Secretary for Air, Donald Quarles, addressed the foreign air attaches at the Air Show in Philadelphia. For unexplained reasons this important speech, which clearly stated the new policy, was given inexcusably poor national coverage. Mr. Quarles told the air attaches - including several from satellite countries - that the United States would rest its security, not on the abolition of power but on the retention of overwhelming atomic power; not an disarmament in the old-fashioned sense but on the capacity to retaliate; not on banning or destroying atomic bombs but on retaining them in such quantities that no nation could hope to start a major war without being destroyed by nuclear retaliation; not on so-called fool-proof inspection systems, but on mutual surveillance designed to prevent surprise attack.

Nothing could be clearer. And it should be plain that Mr. Quarles on such an occasion spoke forthe government, not for himself. Today it is confirmed that the new policy has the approval of the State and Defense departments, and of congressional leaders, including the proposal to station Soviet officials at our air headquarters and to conduct their own air inspection over our military establishments.

I said that nothing could be clearer than what Mr. Quarles said. But one thing remains unclear. That is how this fits in with what Mr. Eisenhower said at Geneva. There he called his proposals "only a beginning".

He said: "We are prepared to enter a sound and reliable agreement making possible the reduction in armament." He also said: "We know that a mutually dependable system for less armament would be a better way to safeguard peace and maintain our security."

In Philadelphia, Mr. Quarles sounded final. In Geneva, Mr. Eisenhower seemed to be trying to open a new door. Ie would be useful if the two speeches were authoritatively reconciled; and if they can't be, to be told which one is approved by the Defense and State Departments, and the congressional leaders.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. But first...here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There would seem to be some question as to just how far our policy is intended to go with respect to armaments and the use of armed forces. And until defined otherwise, these words by James Russell Lowell and Cicero pretty well sum up the picutre at the moment:"If you want peace, the thing you've got to do is just show you're up to fighting too...because..the safety of the people is the highest law."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday Sept. 8, 1955

This is the news:

The United Nations Security Council today agreed unanimously to work out the effective seperation of Isreali and Egyptian forces in the Gaza area. It has been suggested that this might be accomplished with barbed wire or some other barrier. The Council also agreed to establish a demilitarized zone more than a half-mile wide across the frontier.

In various parts of the world the western powers were attempting to settle western disagreements. In Washington, Ecuador appealed to the Organization of American States to intervene in its frontier dispute with Peru. Ecuador says a "very grave situation" exists between the two countries..as the result of an old boundary dispute.

In Paris, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreed that vigorous action by the Turkish government has restored law and order to a number of Turkish cities where anti-Greek riots have occurred. The Council accepted Turkey's assurance that its government is taking all necessary steps to avoid a recurrence of the violence. In three Turkish cities..Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir... an 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew

has been established. There is a ban on all gatherings, even in private homes. All signs that might incite the residents of the three cities have been ordered down. No flags may be displayed.

In Argentina today a newspaper says that five high-ranking army officers , including one general, have been accused of conspiring to rebel. The men must present themselves for a trial in three days or be declared rebels.

And the state department has ordered our officials in Ceylon to try to cancel the Panamanian registry of a ship that is reported to be carrying arms to Red China and Communist-controlled north Viet Nam. Panama has asked Ceylon for permission to have American officials search the ship which is said to be headed toward Ceylon.

Here in New York today, the strike by some 25-thousand longeshoremen went into a second day. And the walkout spread to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Tomorrow Boston dock workers are expected to stay away from work in sympathy with the New York longshoremen who have greivances against the New York-New Jersey waterfront commission. Union leaders threaten to shut down ports from Nova Scotia to Texas unless Governor

Harriman of New York and Governor Meyner of New Jersey listen to their grievances. Meyner says:"The chief executive of New Jersey does not [redacted] Harriman has called on the longshoremen to knuckle to any group." [redacted] return to their jobs at once. Ship owners have obtained an injunction against the union. They say they have no dispute with the longshoremen..the walkout violates a contract. The union must explain tomorrow why a [redacted] temporary injunction should not be made permanent.

The Labor Department has ruled that employer contributions toward layoff pay plans, that are privately negotiated, are not [redacted] "wages"...within the meaning of the Far Labor Standards Act. This clears away a major hurdle toward putting into effect the layoff plans recently negotiated in the auto and can manufacturing industries.

Army Secretary Brucker today apologized to Dr. Alfred Y. Kelly of Wayne University. The Army had listed Kelly as a contributor to and supporter of American Youth for Democracy. Actually, Kelly aided in driving this group from the Wayne University campus. Kelly's name arose in the case of Sanford Wexer who had been denied an honorable army discharge. One of the reasons for the denial was said to be the fact that he gave Dr. Kelly as

[redacted]

a character reference. Today Secretary Brucker said it was all a mistake... the charge against Dr. Kelly will be erased from army records. Democratic Senator Johnston of South Carolina praises Brucker's "great courage." He says the case is an example of what can and will happen to other citizens if the government's security propgram is not revised and administered properly.

Vice President Nixon told Republican state chairmen meeting in Washington: people who feel the President might not want to run for re-election have "mistakenly emphaisized what they claim is his desire to get out of a tough job and relax on a farm." Nixon said he believes the President will make his decision on the basis of the foreign and domestic situation "and how he feels at the time."

And in Buffalo, House Republican Leader Martin accused the Democrats of scuttling a big road building program in the last session of Congress. He said this was "one of the fine objectives" of the Eisenhower program. And he predicted it will be passed next year.

5.

The forest and BRUSH fires that have been sweeping California have now been brought under control..in most areas. The fires caused two deaths..injuries to 11 persons. They burned over 200 square miles and the loss is estimated at 12 million dollars.

In Milwaukee today, the Brooklyn Dodgers clinched the National League pennant beating the Milwaukee Braves ten to two. It was the earliest clinching of the pennant in National League history. And in the American League the close pennant race continues. The Cleveland Indians beat Baltimore, 5 to 3, to maintain their half-game lead over the Yankees. New York beat Kansas City, 13 to nothing. The Chicago White Sox lost today..leaving them two and a half games behind Cleveland. And a Boston Red Sox loss today puts them four games behind Cleveland.

Edward R. Murrow: September 8, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

West Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer arrived in Moscow today - received a big reception from Russian officials and diplomats. The word "momentous" is generally applied to this conference between the seventy-nine-year-old German leader and the men in the Kremlin. But it's a little difficult to see how anything of great significance can come of it. This conference was called by the Russians to "normalize relations" between the two countries. Adenauer insisted that he wanted to talk about the re-unification of Germany, and the release of German prisoners of war now held in Russia - (about a hundred thousand of them.) The Russians agreed they'd talk about these matters. It seems probable that there may be an exchange of ambassadors between Bonn and Moscow; and the Russians might agree to release a few prisoners, (although no one knows how many are still alive.)

On the question of unification, the Russians continue to insist that there are two Germanies. Dr. Adenauer insists there's only one. The Russians say they will never agree to the re-unification of Germany so long as Europe is divided into two hostile military camps. Dr. Adenauer contends that the unification of Germany should be the beginning of the process of easing tensions, and not the end. Adenauer insists that he will

remain faithful to his pledges given to the Western Powers. Those who know him well insist that he is completely sincere in this. But he is seventy-nine; no one knows who his successor will be; and men of that age become increasingly concerned with their place in history. His position in Moscow is perhaps the most difficult to be faced by any post-war European leader. If he takes too tough a line with the Russians, his political opponents will accuse him of being merely a puppet of the West.

The Russians, if they talk seriously about the re-unification of Germany, will naturally do so in an effort to create the impression that it is old Adenauer and his stubbornness that is preventing it. And this again will disadvantage Adenauer at home. For the unification of Germany is a theme that all West German politicians must echo. It is as near to a consuming political passion as can be found in Germany today. All the leaders of Germany's Western allies say they too want the country re-united. But the hard fact of geography is that Germany cannot be re-united unless the Russians agree to it. For they are there, on the ground, with their own troops and their own Communist puppet government. They are in possession. They can always dangle the bait of unification at some later time before the West Germans. And they have another bait, almost equally attractive for

German industrialists - the prospect of vast markets stretching all the way from Berlin to the China Sea.

To appreciate the position of West German politicians now and in the future, we ought to imagine, if we can, that this country had lost a frightful war to a communist Canada and her allies ten years ago. That this country west of the Mississippi River had been occupied by the Communists for the last ten years. That the rest of us were disarmed. Those of us in the east had recently entered into an alliance with certain foreign countries, and that they had decided that we in the east could re-arm to a limited extent. We must imagine also that the Canadians who occupied the country west of the Mississippi had overwhelming military and economic power. No one of us who lived east of the big river would rest content until this country was re-united. No politician could be elected to office if he failed to advocate the return of the Western states to the union. Every newspaper and radio station would demand it. And if we can then further imagine that for a decade the Canadian Government had belabored our President and our allies as warmongers intent upon the reckless destruction of civilization, had blocked trade across the Mississippi, and had held about a hundred thousand of our soldiers for ten years - and then suddenly

after a decade of threat, bluster and belligerence, the Canadians began to speak softly and say: "Let's sit down and talk this thing over". Imagine that they invited the President of the United States to come to Ottawa for five or six days of conversation. All Americans - east and west - would await the outcome with a mixture of fear and hope. Our allies abroad would be wondering whether he would give away too much or too little, and whether we in the east would actually go ahead with our plans to create an army of twelve divisions linked to the rest of our allies.

If your imagination stretches that far - and I apologize for using Canada in this fashion - then you will appreciate a few of the problems confronting Chancellor Adenauer when he starts his sessions with the Russians tomorrow.

Jack Clarke

The Germans and the Russians are meeting in what, on the surface at least, would appear to be a cordial ~~diplomatic~~ conference...called with the highest of motives. One might well wonder whether Thomas Middleton had a situation like this in mind when he wrote of:"My nearest and dearest enemy." But perhaps, Donn Piatt put it more bluntly:"Man's greatestness, he said, can be measured by his enemy."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United Nations Security Council today agreed unanimously to work out the effective seperation of Isreali and Egyptian forces in the Gaza area. It has been suggested that this might be accomplished with barbed wire or some other barrier. The Council also agreed to establish a demilitarized zone more than a half-mile wide across the frontier.

In various parts of the world the western powers were attempting to settle western disagreements. In Washington, Ecuador appealed to the Organization of American States to intervene in its frontier dispute with Peru. Ecuador says a "very grave situation" exists between the two countries as the result of an old boundry dispute.

In Paris, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreed that vigorous action by the Turkish government has restored law and order to a number of Turkish cities where anti-Greek riots have occured. The Council accepted Turkey's assurance that its government is talking all necessary steps to avoid a recurrence of the violence. In three Turkish cities..Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir..an 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew has been established. There is a ban on all gatherings, even in private homes. All signs that might incite the residents of the three cities have been ordered down. No flags may be displayed.

In Argentina today a newspaper says that five high-ranking army officers, including one general, have been accused of conspiring to rebel. The men must present themselves for a trial in three days or be declared rebels.

And the state department has ordered our officials in Ceylon to try to cancel the Panamanian registry of a ship that is reported to by carrying arms

to Red China and Communist - controlled north Viet Nam. Panama has asked Ceylon for permission to have American officials search the ship which is said to be headed toward Red China.

Here in New York today, the strike by some 25 thousand longshoremen went into a second day. And the walkout spread to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Tomorrow Boston dock workers are expected to stay away from work in sympathy with the New York longshoremen who have grievances against the New York-New Jersey waterfront commission. Union leaders threaten to shut down ports from Nova Scotia to Texas unless Governor Harriman of New York and Governor Meyner of Jew Jersey listen to their grievances. Meyner says: "The chief executive of New Jersey does not knuckle to any group". Harriman has called on the longshoremen to return to their jobs at once. Ship owners have obtained an injunction against the union. They say they have no dispute with the longshoremen.. the walkout violates a contract. The union must explain by tomorrow why a temporary injunction should not be made permanent.

The Labor Department has ruled that employer contributions toward layoff pay plans, that are privately negotiated, are not "wages" within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standard Act. This clears away a major hurdle toward putting into effect the layoff plans recently negotiated in the auto and can manufacturing industries.

Army Secretary Brucker today apologized to Dr. Alfred Y. Kelly of Wayne University. The Army had listed Kelly as a contributor to and supporter of American Youth for Democracy. Actually, Kelly aided in driving this group from the Wayne University campus. Kelly's name arose in the face of Sanford Wexer who had been denied an honorable army discharge. One of the reasons for the denial was said to be the fact that he gave Dr. Kelly as a character reference. Today Secretary Brucker said it was all a mistake..the charge against Dr. Kelly will be erased from army records. Democratic Senator Johnston of

South Carolina praises Brucker's "great courage". He says the case is an example of what can and will happen to other citizens if the government's security program is not revised and administered properly.

Vice President Nixon told Republican state chairmen meeting in Washington people who feel the President might not want to run for re-election have "mistakenly emphasized what they claim is his desire to get out of a tough job and relax on a farm." Nixon said he believes the President will make his decision on the basis of the foreign and domestic situation "and how he feels at the time."

And in Buffalo, House Republican Leader Martin accused the Democrats of scuttling a big road building program in the last session of Congress. He said this was "one of the fine objectives" of the Eisenhower program. And he predicted it will be passed next year.

The forest and brush fires that have been sweeping California have now been brought under control in most areas. The fires caused two deaths.. injuries to 11 persons. They burned over 200 square miles and the loss is estimated at 12 million dollars.

In Milwaukee today, the Brooklyn Dodgers clinched the National League pennant beating the Milwuukee Braves ten to two. It was the earliest clinching of the pennant in National League history. And in the American League the close pennant race continues. The Cleveland Indians beat Baltimore 5 to 3 to maintain their half-game lead over the Yankees. New York beat Kansas City, 13 to nothing. The Chicago White Sox lost today leaving them two and a half games behind Cleveland. And a Boston Red Sox loss today puts them four games behind Cleveland.

West Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer arrived in Moscow today --received a big reception from Russian officials and diplomats.

The word "momentous" is generally applied to this conference between the seventy-nine-year-old German leader and the men in the Kremlin. But it's a little difficult to see how anything of great significance can come of it. This conference was called by the Russians to "normalize relation" between the two countries. Adenauer insisted that he wanted to talk about the re-unification of Germany, and the release of German prisoners of war now held in Russia, about a hundred thousand of them. The Russians agreed they'd talk about these matters. It seems probable that there may be an exchange of ambassadors between Bonn and Moscow; and the Russians might agree to release a few prisoners, although no one knows how many are still alive.

On the question of unification, the Russians continue to insist that there are two Germanies. Dr. Adenauer insists there is only one.

The Russians say they will never agree to the re-unification of Germany so long as Europe is divided into two hostile military camps. Dr. Adenauer contends that the unification of Germany should be the beginning of the process of easing tensions, and not the end. Adenauer insists that he will remain faithful to his pledges given to the Western Powers. Those who know him well insist that he is completely sincere in this. But he is seventy-nine; no one knows who his successor will be; and men of that age become increasingly concerned with their place in history. His position in Moscow is perhaps the most difficult to be faced by any post-war European leader. If he takes too tough a line with the Russians, his political opponents will accuse him of being merely a puppet of the West.

The Russians, if they talk seriously about the re-unification of Germany, will naturally do so in an effort to create the impression that it is old Adenauer and his stubbornness that is preventing it. And this again will disadvantage Adenauer at home. For the unification of Germany is a theme that

that all West German politicians must echo. It is as near to a consuming political passion as can be found in Germany today. All the leaders of Germany's Western allies say they too want the country re-united. But the hard fact of geography is that Germany cannot be re-united unless the Russians agree to it. For they are there, on the ground, with their own troops and their own Communist puppet government. They are in possession. They can always dangle the bait of unification at some later time before the west Germans. And they have another bait, almost equally attractive for German industrialists - the prospect of vast markets stretching all the way from Berlin to the China Sea.

To appreciate the position of West German politicians now and in the future, we ought to imagine, if we can, that this country had lost a frightful war to a Communist Canada and her allies ten years ago. That this country west of the Mississippi River had been occupied by the Communists for the last ten years. That the rest of us were disarmed. Those of us in the east had recently entered into an alliance with certain foreign countries, and that they had decided that we in the east could re-arm to a limited extent. We must imagine also that the Canadians who occupied the country West of the Mississippi had overwhelmingmilitary and economic power. No one of us who lived east of the big river would rest content until this country was re-united. No politician could be elected to office if he failed to advocate the return of the Western states to the union. Every newspaper and radio station would demand it.

And if we can then further imagine that for a decade the Canadian Government had belabored our President and our allies as warmongers intent upon the reckless destruction of civilization, had blocked trade across the Mississippi, and had held about a hundred thousand of our soldiers for ten years - and then suddenly after a decade of threat, bluster and belligerence, the Canadians

began to speak softly and say: "Let's sit down and talk this thing over." Imagine that they invited the President of the United States to come to Ottawa for five or six days of conversation. All Americans - east and west - would await the outcome with a mixture of fear and hope. Our allies abroad would be wondering whether we would give away too much or too little, and whether we in the east would acutally go ahead with our plans to create an army of twelve divisions linked to the rest or our allies.

If your imagination stretches that far - and I apologize for using Canada in this fashion - then you will appreciate a few of the problmes confronting Chancellor Adenauer when he starts his sessions with the Russians tomorrow.

This is Ed Murrow, I'l be back in a moment with The Word for Today, bur first, here is Jack Clarke.

CLARKE: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Germans and the Russiand are meeting in what, on the surface at least, would appear to be a cordial conference..called with the highest of motives. One might well wonder whether Thomas Middleton had a situation like this in mind when he wrote of :"My nearest and dearest enemy." But perhaps Don Piatt put it more bluntly:"Man's greatness," he said, "can be measured by his enemy."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday Sept. 9, 1955

This is the news:

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer today told the Russians: normal relations between their two countries are "unthinkable" until the Russians free all German war prisoners. At the start of Adenauer's visit to Moscow he made it clear that he believes two [redacted] causes of abnormal relations must be removed: one..the return of some 100-thousand German war prisoners and two: the division of Germany between the non-Communist and Communist governments. Adenauer said: These ARE [redacted] not "conditions" for the success of his meeting with the Russians. The German chancellor spoke after Soviet Premier Bulganin, ignoring the issue of war prisoners, repeated the Soviet view that West Germany's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the West European Union was the great obstacle to the reunification of Germany.

In Berlin, the East German communist newspaper says East Germans and Russians have agreed to release "most" of the German war prisoners. This could mean that the Communists are arranging for Communist Germany to get credit for the release of the men who have been prisoners for ten years.

Official sources in London say Washington has some sort of dramatic plan to get Germany reunited. Its said to call for the 14 nations of East and West Europe to sign a security treaty. The effect would be to show that we and the west Europeans are willing to defend the Russian bloc if it is ever threatened by attack from a united Germany.

In Chicago today, former President Truman said that in recent months the Russians..at least on the surface..have seemed to want a lessening of world tensions. Mr. Truman said he is "very much disturbed" by reports that the Eisenhower Administration is trimming the armed forces in what he called "a politically inspired plan to balance the budget and cut taxes before the1956 election." He feels the strength of our armed forces already has been trimmed too far. And he said he believes that the buildup of the military establishment, started in his administration, "has had much to do with bringing about the attitude of apparent reasonableness on the part of the Communists."

Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, disagrees with the former President. After meeting with Mr. Eisenhower

in Denver, Admiral Radford told reporters who asked him about Mr. Truman's comments : he doeen'T know of any unjustified or dangerous cuts in our military power. He added:"I think we have basically a very sound military program. From the standpoint of security the country was never better off." He said no basic change in defense spending is planned this fiscal year

Mr. Truman's personal physician, Dr. Wallace Graham, said today that he ordered the former president to cut short his speaking campaign. Graham believes that Mr. Truman's physical reserves were "considerably undermined" by his recent illness.

In Denver, President Eisenhower sent a report to Congress saying we are winning friends throught the world with a five million dollar program..showing American goods and colutural artists ABROAD.

A White house adviser says the President "will go to the people" next year in pressing for his foreign trade program. John Stambaugh, an adviser on foreign economic policy, says the President "will sell again the truth about freeenterprise" to the people and the Congress.

Those Republican state chairman who end a Washington meeting tonight..and fly to Denver to meet with the President..sent him a message today. It said:"We like Ike better than ever." The chairmen also pledged to work for a program to bring an estimated 200-thousand additional young people into the Republican party organization.

Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois says the voters are ready to pass "severe judgement" next year on what he calls "the bill of goods" the President sold farmers in 1952. ~~Douglas says by legislation and administrative decisions, the Administration has violated the President's campaign pledges to farmers.~~

The East Coast dock strike went through a third day today. More than 70 ships are caught in the New York tie-up. Longshoremen struck in Boston..Providence and Portland, Maine. But these men were ordered back to work tomorrow. In the New York state supreme court action against the independent Longshoremen's Union was held off until Monday in the hope the dispute will be settled by then.

5

The Federal Communications Commission today heard final arguments on pay-as-you-see television. Supporters of the plan called on the Commission to settle the dispute without "passing the buck." Opponents of pay-t.v. urged the Commission to let Congress decide the case. The Commission indicates there will be no decision this year.

In the American League pennant race, the Yankees moved into a temporary tie for first place with Cleveland. The Yankees beat the Chicago white sox, 5 to 4. Cleveland plays at Boston tonight.

Edward R. Murrow: September 9, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The Greek government has let it be known that it may not send any warships to take part in the NATO naval maneuvers in the Eastern Mediterranean week after next. And the Greek general staff has decided not to attend military talks to firm up its mutual aid treaty with Turkey and Jugoslavia. Thus two rifts are visible in the Western defense system. That should be a matter of considerable interest to this country, for our security is directly involved.

How successful the attempts will be to restore Greek and Turkish friendship, after the violent outbreaks in both countries remains to be seen. Friendships can be wrecked much more quickly than they can be healed, between nations as between persons. Yesterday the NATO council met in Paris to consider the crisis. NATO has no power to settle disputes between members. It must assume that all its fourteen allies are putting their joint security first. Yesterday, the Council could do no more than hear the Greek and Turkish spokesmen, and though they tried to be restrained, the emotional tension could not be hidden.

As so often happens, the talk now is about the consequences and not the cause of the trouble. The immediate cause, of course, is the political

future of Cyprus as discussed at the unsuccessful conference about it between Britain, Greece and Turkey. It would be understandable if the failure of this conference caused hard feelings by Greeks against Britain, which refused to offer full self-determination for Cyprus. The flare-up between Greece and Turkey is less easy to understand, though a look at the map helps make it clear. Cyprus is right up against the most vulnerable portion of the Turkish west coast, and could dominate the country militarily. If Cyprus should join Greece, Turkish security would depend, for one thing, on Greece never becoming communist. There are four hundred thousand Greeks on Cyprus and one hundred thousand Turks. Britain offered a measure of self-government to the islanders, with Greeks and Turks being represented according to their numbers. The Turks insisted on equal representation, for then they could veto Cyprus ever joining Greece. The Greeks were angry at the British for not offering self-determination at least at a specified date in the future. But they were furious at the Turkish proposal.

The conference broke down. Now in hindsight one can say it would have been better never to have held it. The Greeks now are sure the British invited the Turks so as to hide the real issue, which was between Greece and Britain. The British made it appear that they were there mediating between

Greece and Turkey. If this was the British intention, it didn't work. An unpleasant situation wasn't by-passed; instead a dangerous hostility was produced between two Allies. This, of course, is what the Kremlin is working day and night to bring about. Now this much has been accomplished without Soviet help. The men in the Kremlin must be not a little gratified.

But let us look for a moment at factors beyond Cyprus. The reason the British don't allow Cyprus to join Greece isn't because of the effect on Turkey. It is because they have established on the island their chief defense base in the Middle East. This is the base that had been at Suez. The peace of the Middle East - and the world - trembled repeatedly in the struggle of the Egyptians to get the British out of Suez. Sir Winston Churchill refused to go and finally Sir Anthony Eden took the momentous responsibility for the move.

Now the same kind of trouble is arising over Cyprus as over Suez. The issue is different in degree, for Cyprus is a British possession, while Egypt, though under British influence, was nominally independent. But both are issues of empire. And while the crack in Western solidarity has developed between Greece and Turkey, the underlying weakness is not in these two lands. It is in the needs of an imperial system. It is in the clash

between Western defense interests, which rely on two imperial powers, Britain and France, and the aspirations of dependent peoples for freedom.

The case of the French empire is just as compromising. For some reason, little attention has been paid to the fact that France has withdrawn forces committed to European defense under NATO command and sent them ~~in~~ to North Africa, where the fires of nationalism have been working havoc. In other words, European defense has been temporarily weakened to help the French cope with an imperial crisis.

So it is undeniable that American defense is being weakened because of the requirements of imperial interests which ~~actually~~ we don't much like. We can be patient with our Allies, realizing that their imperial systems are in a state of transition, and effective reforms take time. Also we can afford to be patient when we rely on the strength of our Allies as of today. For instance, the British base on Cyprus is important to us, being part of our strength.

But fundamentally we are on the side of all peoples reaching out for freedom anywhere. And if this lands us in a contradiction, it is our contradiction and we must expect to pay for it. It may not contribute any

immediate solutions to point this out. But it should be worth seeing that our reduced security isn't due primarily to the passions of Arabs, Turks or Greeks.

These words, by Thomas Jefferson, would seem appropriate in attempting to explain the political climate of the times: "Laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As new discoveries are made, new truths disclosed, and manners and opinions change with the change of circumstances - institutions must advance also and keep pace with the times."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

¶ The Greek government has let it be known that it may not send any ships to take part in the NATO naval maneuvers in the Eastern Mediterranean week after next. And the Greek general staff has decided not to attend military talks to implement its mutual aid treaty with Turkey and Jugoslavia. Thus two rifts are visible in the Western defense system. That should be a matter of considerable interest to this country, whose security is directly involved.

¶ How successful the attempts will be to restore Greek and Turkish friendship after the violent outbreaks in both countries remains to be seen. Friendships can be wrecked much more quickly than they can be healed, between nations as between persons. Yesterday the NATO council met in Paris to consider the crisis. NATO has no power to settle disputes between members. It must to assume that all its fourteen allies are putting their joint security first. Yesterday, the Council could do no more than hear the Greek and Turkish spokesmen, and though they tried to be restrained, the emotional tension could not be hidden.

As so often happens, the talk now is about the consequences and not the cause of the trouble. The

immediate cause, of course, is the political future of Cyprus as discussed at the unsuccessful conference about it between Britain, Greece and Turkey. It would be understandable if the failure of this conference caused hard feelings by Greeks against Britain, which refused to offer full self-determination for Cyprus. The flare-up between Greece and Turkey is less easy to understand, though a look at the map helps make it clear. Cyprus is right up against the most vulnerable portion of the Turkish west coast, and could dominate the country militarily. If Cyprus should join Greece, Turkish security would depend, for one thing, on Greece never becoming communist.

There are 400,000 Greeks on Cyprus and 100,000 Turks. Britain offered a measure of self-government to the islanders, with Greeks and Turks being represented according to their numbers. The Turks insisted on equal representation, for then they could veto Cyprus ever joining Greece. The Greeks were angry at the British for not offering self-determination at least at a specified date in the future. But they were furious at the Turkish proposal.

¶ The conference broke down. Now in hindsight one can say it would have better never to have held it. The Greeks now are sure the British invited the Turks so as hide the

real issue, which was between Greece and Britain. The British made it appear that they were there mediating between Greece and Turkey. If this was the British intention, it didn't work. An unpleasant situation wasn't by-passed, instead a dangerous hostility was produced between two Allies. This, of course, is what the Kremlin is working day and night to bring about. Now this much has been accomplished without Soviet help. The men in the Kremlin must be not a little thrilled.

But let us look for a moment at factors beyond Cyprus. The reason the British don't allow Cyprus to join Greece is much more than the effect on Turkey. It is because they have established on the island their chief defense base in the Middle East. This is the base that had been at Suez. The peace of the Middle East--and the world-- trembled repeatedly in the struggle of the Egyptians to get the British out of Suez. Sir Winston Churchill refused to go and finally Sir Anthony Eden took the momentous responsibility for the move.

Now the same kind of trouble is arising over Cyprus as over Suez. The issue is different in degree, for Cyprus is a British possession, while Egypt, though under British influence, was nominally independent. But [illegible]re issues of empire. And while the crack in Western solidarity

has developed between Greece and Turkey the underlying weakness

~~Western strength~~ is not in these two lands. It is in the needs of an imperial system. It is in the clash between Western defense interests, which relies on two imperial powers, and the aspirations of dependent peoples for freedom.

¶ The case of the French empire is just as compromising. For some reason, little attention has been paid to the fact that France has withdrawn forces committed to European defense under NATO command and placed them in North Africa, where the fires of nationalism have been working havoc. In other words, European defense has been temporarily weakened to help the French cope with an imperial crisis.

¶ So it is undeniable that American defense is being weakened because of the requirements of imperial interests which actually we don't much like. We can be patient with our Allies, realizing that their imperial systems are in a state of transition, and effective reforms take time. We can afford to be patient when we rely on the strength of our Allies as of today. For instance, the British base on Cyprus is important to us, being part of our strength.

But fundamentally we are

on the side of all peoples reaching out for freedom anywhere. And if this lands us in a contradiction, it is our contradiction and we must expect to pay for it. It may not contribute any immediate solutions to point this out. But it should be worth seeing that our reduced security isn't due primarily to the passions of ~~the~~ Turks ~~and~~ or Arabs Greeks.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer today told the Russians: normal relations between their two countries are "unthinkable" until the Russians free all German war prisoners. At the start of Adenauer's visit to Moscow he made it clear that he believes two causes of abnormal relations must be removed : one..the return of some 100-thousand German war prisoners and two: the division of Germany between the non-Communist and Communist governments. Adenauer said: There are not "conditions" for the success of his meeting with the Russians. The German chancellor spoke after Soviet premier Bulganin, ignoring the issue of war prisoners, repeated the Soviet view that West Germany membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Oraanization and the West European Union was the great obstacle to the reunification of Germany.

In Berlin, the East Germany communist newspaper says East Germans and Russiass have agreed to release "most" of the German war prisoners. This could mean that Communists are arranging for Communist Germany to get credit credit for the release of men who have been prisoners for ten years.

In Chiicago today, former President Turman said that in recent months, the Russians..at least on the surface..have seemed to want a lessening of world tensions. Mr. Truman said he is "very much disturbed" by reports that the Eisenhower Amdinistration is trimming the armed forces in what he called "a politically inspired plan to balance the budget and cut taxes before the 1956 election." He feels the strength of our armed forces already has been trimmed too far. And he said he believes that the buildup of the military establishment, started in his administration, "has had much to do with bringing

about the attitude of apparent reasonableness on the part of the Communists."

Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, disagrees with the former President. After meeting with Mr. Eisiehower, in Denver, Admiral Radford told reporters who asked him about Mr. Truman's comments: he doesn't know of any unjustified or dangerous cuts in our military power. He added: "I think we have basically a very sound military program. From the standpoint of security the country was never better off " He said no basic change in defense spending is planned this fiscal year.

Mr. Truman's personal physician, Dr. Wallace Graham, said today that he ordered the former president to cut short his speaking campaign. Graham believes that Mr. Truman's physical reserves were "considerably undermined" by his recent illness.

In Denver, President Eisenhower sent a report to Congress saying we are winning friends throughout the world with a five million dollar program .. showing American goods and cultural artists abroad.

A White House adviser says the President "will go to the people" next year in pressing for his foreign trade program. John Stambaugh, an advisor on foreign policy, says the President "will sell again the truth about free enterprise" to the people and the Congress.

Those Republican state chairmen who end a Washington meeting tonight and fly to Denver to meet with the President..sent him a message today. It said:"We like Ike better than ever." The chairmen also pledged to work for a program to bring an estimated 200 thousand young people into the Republican party organization.

Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois says the voters are ready to pass "severe judgement" next year on what he calls "the bill of goods " the President sold farmers in 1952.

The East Coast dock strike went through a third day today. More than 70 ships are caught in the New York tie-up. Longshoremen struck in Boston, Providence and Portland, Maine. But these men were ordered back to work tomorrow. In the New York state supreme court action again t the Indepependent Lohgshoremen's Union was held off until Monday in the hope the dispute will be settled by then.

The Federal Communications Commission today heard final arguments on the pay-as-you-see television. Supporters of the plan called on the Commission to settle the dispute without "passing the buck." Opponents of pay-t.v. urged the Commission to let Congress decide the case. The Commission indicates there will be no decision this year.

In the American League pennant race, the Yankees removed into a temporary tie for first place with Cleveland. The Yankees beat the Chicago White Sox 5 to 4. Cleveland plays at Boston tonight.

The Greek government has let it be known that it may not send any war ships to take part in the NATO naval maneuvers in the Eastern Mediterranean week after next. And the Greek general staff has decided not to attend military talks to firm up its mutual aid treaty with Turkey and Jugoslavia. Thus two rifts are visible in the Western defense system. That whould be a matter of considerable interest to this country, for our security is directly involved.

How successful the attempts will be to restore Greek and Turkish friendship, after the violent outbreaks in both countries remains to be seen. Friendships can be wrecked much more quickly than they can be healed, between nations as between persons. Yesterday the NATO council met in Paris to consider the crisis. NATO has no power to settle disputes between members. It must assume that all its fourteen allies are putting their joint security

first. Yesterday, the Council could do no more than hear the Greek and Turkish spokesmen, and though they tried to be restrained, the emotional tension could not be hidden.

As so often happens, the talk now is about the consequences and not the cause of the trouble. The immediate cause, of course, is the political of Cyprus as discussed at the unsuccessful conference about it between Britain Greece and Turkey. It would be understandable if the failure of this conference caused hard feelings by Greeks against Britain, which refused to offer full self-determination for Cyprus. The flare-up between Greece and Turkey is less easy to understand, though a look at the map helps make it clear. Cyprus is right up against the most vulnerable portion of the Turkish west coast, and could dominate the country militarily. If Cyprus should join Greece, Turkish security would depend, for one thing, on Greece never becoming Communist. There are four hundred thousand Greeks on Cyprus and one hundred thousand Turks. Britain offered a measure of self-government to the islanders, with Greeks and Turks being represented according to their numbers. The Turks insisted on equal representation, for then they could veto Cyprus ever joining Greece. The Greeks were angry at the British for notoffering self-determination at least at a specified date in the future. But they were furious at the Turkish proposal.

The conference booke down. Now in hindsight one can say it would have been better never to have held it. The Greeks now are sure the British invited the Turks so as to hide the real issue, which was between Greece and Britain. The British made it appear that they were there mediating between Greece and Turkey. If this was the British intention, it didn't work. An unpleasant situation wasn't by-passed; instead a dangerous hostility was produced between two Allies. This, of course, is what the Kremlin is working day and night to bring about. Now this much has been accomplished without

Soviet help. The men in the Kremlin must be not a little gratified.

But let us look for a moment at factors beyond Cyprus. The reason the British don't allow Cyprus to join Greece isn't because of the effect on Turkey. It is because they have established on the island their chief defense base in the Middle East. This is the base that had been at Suez. The peace of the Middle East - and the world - trembled repeatedly in the struggle of the Egyptians to get the British out of Suez. Sir Winston Churchill refused to go and finally Sir Anthony Eden took the momentous responsibility for the move.

Now the same kind of trouble is arising over Cyprus as over Suez. The issue is different in degree, for Cyprus is a British possession, while Egypt, though under British influence, was nominally independent. But both are issues of empire. And while the crack in Western solidarity has developed between Greece and Turkey, the underlying weakness is not in these two lands. It is in the needs of an imperial system. It is in the clash between Western defense interests, which rely on two imperial powers, Britain and France, and the aspirations of dependent peoples for freedom.

The case of the French empire is just as compromising. For some reason, little attention has been paid to the fact that France has withdrawn forces committed to European defense under NATO command and sent them to North Africa, where the fires of nationalism have been working havoc. In other words, European defense had been temporarily weakened to help the French cope with an imperial crisis.

So it is undeniable that American defense is being weakened because of the requirements of imperial interests which we don't much like. We can be patient with our Allies, realizing that their imperial systems are in a state of transition, and effective reforms take time. Also we can afford to be patient when we rely on the strength of our Allies as of today. For instance,

the British base on Cyprus is important to us, being part of our strength.

But fundamentally we are on the side of all peoples reaching out for freedom anywhere. And if this lands us in a contradiction, it is our contradiction and we must expect to pay for it. It may not contribute any immediate solutions to point this out. But it should be worth seeing that our reduced security isn't due primarily to the passions of Arabs, Turks, or Greeks.

This is Ed. Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today.

COMMERCIAL

MURROW: These words, by Thomas Jefferson, would seem appropirate in attempting to explain the political climate of the times:"Laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As new discoveries are made, new truths disclosed, and manners and opinions change with the change of circumstances - institutions must advance also and keep pace with the times."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday, Sept. 12, 1955

This is the news:

A West German official in Moscow says the results of the conferences with the Soviets are "absolutely zero." And the German foreign minister reports "no progress was made today." Tonight, at a banquet in the Kremlin, Chancellor Adenauer drank to "the welfare of the Soviet people and the German people." And Premier Bulganin said "all will go well." Adenauer has asked Bulganin to meet with him tomorrow..alone. But so far there's no answer from the Kremlin.

Communist Party Boss Krushev today met IN THE KREMLIN with five visiting American senators [redacted]. He told them: there is no farm crisis in the Soviet Union..BUT Russia is willing to buy surplus American farm products...American-Russian trade relations are "possible and desireable". But--said Kruschev..the Russians do not want to trade their manganese for our toys. The Soviet party boss also promised to try to relax censorship. He said:"Everything cannot be done overnight."

The French cabinet tonight unanimously approved Premier Faure's plan to settle the trouble in Morocco. It calls for a measure of home rule..and allows the exiled former Sultan to return to France.

Treasury Secretary Humphrey said in Turkey today that prosperity runs high outside the Iron Curtain and our policy is aimed at keeping it that way. Humphrey heard the Governors of the World Bank report record-breaking economic activity in most parts of the non-Communist world. This optomism was tempered by inflationary threats in some areas.

In Hong Kong, preparations are being made to receive the first ten of the 41 Americans the Chinese Communists have promised to free by the week-end. And United Nations Secretary General Hammershuld says he will continue "unremitting efforts" to win freedom for all remanining American and allied soldiers held in Red China. I should like to review the case of prisoners held in China in a few minutes.

In Washington today the government reports that businessmen EXPECT to spend almost 27-billion dollars for new buildings and equipment this year. That's about one billion more than last year.

Here in New York, the Independent Longshoremen's Association has ordered dockworkers to strike in every Atlantic port from Canada to Texas. The general strike call will affect 35 ports on the Atlantic and

Gulf coasts. The union wants the federal government to step in and try to settle things. The government indicates it plans no action at present. The strike, starting here in New York, is directed against the New York-New Jersey waterfront Commission. The union wants it abolished. Today the Commission obtained a court order forbidding the union from picketing and ordering its members back to work. In another court action was started on civil and criminal contempt against the union president, Captain Bradley, for failing to obey a previous court order to end the strike.

Some 43-thousand C.I.O. electrical workers today struck at Westinghouse plants in nine states. The walkout is in sympathy with a 36-day strike by 2-thousand union members at an East Pittsburgh plant. These men objected to a company plan to make a time study of their jobs.

A Senate sub-committee reported today that the net profit of 21 air frame manufacturers last year was 231-million dollars... compared to 82-million in 1942. Chairman Lyndon Johnson of Texas says his committee is not passing on the reasonableness of the profits at this time. But his committee is making an intensive investigation of

the nation's military preparedness with heavy emphasis on "the size and composition" of the air force.

The Coast Guard today decided to grant an ensign's commission to N. Pierre Gaston . His commission had been withheld pending an investigation of charges that his mother had once been affiliated with organizations on the attorney general's Subversive List. The Coast Guard said today it has found nothing against Gaston's personal character and integrity. [redacted] (A special navy board is considering whether to grant a naval reserve commission to Eugene Landy because his mother was once a Communist.)

A Senate committee today asked the Civil Service Commission for a report on all government workers fired on security grounds involving "guilt by kinship" charges.

The Democratic National Committee charges that "deals and dealers" are rampant in Washington. The party publication, The Democratic Digest, says the President has packed the government with big business officials. It's charged that business influence in government has reached its peak in supposedly independent federal

commissions which, very often, provide the public's only protection against cut-throat business practises. The publication also notes that at no time did the President give any indication that he considered "improper" the actions OF Former Air Secretary Talbott. He resigned after it was charged he used his job to promote business for a private firm in which he was a partner.

Edward R. Murrow: September 12, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

No explanation has been given as to why it took the Chinese Communists so long to agree to release the American prisoners in Red China. The negotiations started right after the summit meeting at Geneva, and the question of the prisoners was not the big issue, it was simply a preliminary. Once that got cleared away, both sides were to be free to bring up any subject they wished. The Chinese were due to press for lifting of trade restrictions and for admission to the United Nations. Our principal interest was a trustworthy cease-fire in the Formosa area. If the prisoner issue had been promptly and generously settled, much would have been done to convince people that the new spirit of the summit meeting really meant something.

But instead of being prompt, the Chinese froze up on the prisoner question. They haggled and dallied, and were so unreasonable that American Ambassador Alexis Johnson almost broke off the talks. Chinese stalling was not new in our experience. We learned plenty about it at Panmunjom. But coming at Geneva, in the context of the summit meeting, it has made a sour beginning for the negotiations now due on the bigger issues. It now looks as though the Peiping government is not expecting much to develop from them.

Our own next step at Geneva will be to seek information about the fate of the nearly five hundred G.I.'s missing in the

Korean war, some of whom we hope are still alive in Chinese prisons.

The Chinese are expected to talk about lifting the trade embargo. They would like to encourage U.N. action to modify it or cancel it altogether. That is in line with the broad Communist campaign to increase East-West trade. At Bandung, the Chinese bandied about shining promises to accept lots of imports, and preached to their Asian neighbors, that their prosperity depended on breaking away from Western domination, and building up economic relations with the six hundred million Chinese.

However plausible this may sound, it is not supported by the economic facts of the moment. China as a great market for non-Communist countries is at this time an illusion. Even if the embargo were lifted, China's ability to absorb imports is strictly limited. China has to work almost exclusively for the Soviet bloc for years to come. It is in debt to the Soviet Union for the many and vast projects that are to industrialize the nation. It cannot pay this debt if it buys many consumer goods from other countries. Except for rubber and cotton it also must take most of its raw materials from the Soviet bloc.

Chinese communists were told this quite frankly at the recent National People's Congress at Peiping. Significant statements made there, and not

released to the outside world have now come to hand. They bring out some vital information. It is confirmed that the much publicized Russian aid is not a gift, it has to be paid for, chiefly with food. Therefore the government does not expect the present food shortage to ease for a long time. Even if the U.N. trade restrictions are removed altogether, the government is dubious about the chances of expanding foreign trade.

The Foreign Trade minister told the Chinese Communists that consumer goods are now being held to eleven percent of total imports, and will be kept at that figure. Another minister said that the government intends to make the country self-sufficient as to consumer goods, and plans were announced for China to export certain consumer products. So the hopes of Japan and other neighbors to get a big slice of China trade are vain.

The National People's Congress learned that the Soviet bloc supplies 94 percent of all of China's imports of machinery, construction and production material. It learned that Soviet technicians are designing sixty percent of all the construction to be done under Peiping's five-year plan. All that comes free is this technical assistance, and though it costs nothing, it ties China to the Soviet bloc for virtually all its capital goods.

But food is the major question. The deputy prime minister pleaded for

a cut in grain consumption. If every person, he said, ate two-thirds of a pound less a month, it would save a million-and-a-half tons a year. The regime is trying to collar all the food surplus. That will give it a whip hand over the peasants, assure supplies in event of famine or war, and provide the country something to trade with, first of all to keep paying the debt to the Soviet Union.

That being the picture the stories heard in Hong Kong about former peasants in Chinese cities being forced at gun point back to the farms, are credible. From the Shanghai area alone a million persons are being evacuated, and two hundred thousand were moved last month.

And that being the picture, it can be seen that the Chinese at Geneva are negotiating from a very sensitive economic weakness. And that may help explain why they were in no hurry to release the American prisoners.

Those, wise in the ways of international diplomacy and whose business it is to juggle hemispheres, are all too well aware of the fact that history records a close relationship between bread and guns. Albert Einstein and James Howell once put it well when they said:"An empty stomach is not a good political adviser...for a hungry man is always an angry man."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Swing Sept.11

No explanation has been given as to why it took the Chinese Communists so long to agree to release the Americans ~~imprisoned~~ prisoners in Red China. The negotiations started right after the summit meeting at Geneva, and the question of the prisoners was not the big issue, it was simply a preliminary. Once it got cleared away, both sides were to be free to bring up any subject they wished. The Chinese were due to press for lifting of trade restrictions and for admission to the United Nations. Our principal interest was a trustworthy ceasefire in the Formosa area. If the prisoner issue had been promptly and generously settled, much would have been done to convince people that the new spirit of the summit meeting really meant something.

But instead of being prompt, the Chinese froze up on the prisoner question. They haggled and dallied, and were so unreasonable that American Ambassador Alexis Johnson almost broke off the talks. Chinese stalling was not new in our experience. We learned plenty about it an Panmunjom. But coming at Geneva in the context of the summit meeting, it has made a sour beginning for the ~~talks resuming up~~ negotiations now due on the real issues. It now looks as though the Peiping government is not expecting much

much to develop.from them.

¶ Our own next step at Geneva will not be a big one, we are to seek information about the fate of the nearly 500 GI's mssing in the Korean war, some of whom ~~may~~ still no hope are alive in Chinese prisons.

¶ The Chinese are expected to talk about lifting the trade embargo. They ~~hope~~ mean to encourage UN action to modify it or cancel it altogether. That is in line with the broad Communist campaign for increased East-West trade. At Bandung, the Chinese bandied about ~~mmm~~ shining promises to accept lots of imports, and preached to their Asian neighbors that their prosperity depended on breaking away from Western domination and building up economic relations with the sixhundred million Chinese.

¶ However plausible this may sound,it is not supported by the economic facts ~~about China~~ of the moment. China as a great market for ~~con-~~ non-Communist coun ries is an illusion. Even if the embargo were lifted, China's ability to absorb imports is strictly limited. China has to work almost eclusively for the Soviet bloc for years to come.It is in debt to the Soviet Union for the many and vast projects that are to industrialise the nation. It cannot pay this debt if it buys

many consumer goods from other countries. Except for rubber and cottton it must also take most of its raw materials from the Soviet bloc.

¶ Chinese communists were told this quite frankly at the recent National People's Congress at Peiping. Significant statements made there and not released to the outside world have now come to hand. They brings out some vital information. It confirms ~~information is~~ that the much publicized Russian aid is not a gift, it has to be paid for, chiefly with food. Therefore the government does not expect the present food shortage to ease for a long time. Even if the UN trade restrictions are removed altogether, the government is dubious about the chances of expanding foreign trade.

¶ The Foreign Trade minister told the Congress that consumer goods are now being held to 11 percent of total imports, and will be kept at that figure. Another minister said that the government intends to make the country self-sufficient as to consumer goods, and plans were announced for China to export certain consumer products itself. So the hopes of Japan and other neighbors to get a big slice of China trade are vain.

The National People's Congress learned that the Soviet bloc supplies

94 percent of all of China's imports of machinery, construction and production material. It learned that Soviet technicians are designing sixty percent of all the construction to be done under ~~the~~ Peipings five-year plan. All that ~~is~~ comes free is this technical assistance, and though it costs nothing, it ties China to the Soviet bloc for virtually all its capital goods.

¶ Any sizeable increase in China's foreign trade depends on larger remittances from overseas Chinese, and on a huge improvement in the f od output. As to overseas remittances the Congress was frankly told ~~of the~~ that much damage ~~has been~~ done by officials embezzling money sent into the country. In spite of special inducements, the Chinese abroad are not increasing their remittances.

¶ But food is the major question. The deputy prime minister pleaded for a cut in grain consumption. If every person, he said, ate two-thirds of a pound less a month, it would save a million and a half tons a year. The regime is trying to collar all the food surplus. That will give it a whip hand over the peasants, assure supplies in event of famine or war, and provide the country something to trade with, first of all to ~~pay~~ keep paying the debt

to the Soviet Union.

That being the picture the stories heard in Hong Kong ~~are credible~~ about former pesants in Chinese cities being forced at gun point back to the farms are credible. From the Shanghai area alone a million persons are being evacuated, and 200,000 were moved ~~in~~ last ~~August~~ month.

And that being the picture, it can be seen that the Chinese at Geneva are negotiating from ~~at least~~ a very sensitive economic weakness. And that may help explain ~~their reluctance to release the American prisoners.~~ why they were in no hurry to release the American prisoners.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

A West German official in Moscow says the results of the conferences with the Soviets are "absolutely zero". And the German foreign minister reports "no progress was made today." Tonight, at a banquet in the Kremlin, Chancellor Adneauer drank to "the welfare of the Soviet people and the German people." And Premier Bulganin said "all will go well." Adenauer has asked the Bulganin to meet with him tomorrow...alone. But so far there's no answer from the Kremlin.

Communist Party Boss Kruschev today met in the Kremlin with five visiting American senators. He told them: there is no farm crisis in the Soviet Union, but Russia is willing to buy surplus American farm products. American - Russian trade relations are "possible and desireable". But--said Kruschev, the Russians do not want to trade their manganese for our toys. The Soviet party boss also promised to try to relax censorship. He said:"Everything cannot be done overnight."

The French cabinet tonight unanimously approved Premier Faure's plan to settle the trouble in Morocco. It calls for a measure of home rule and allows the exiled former Sultan to reuturn to France.

Treasury secretary Humphrey said in Turkey today that prosperity runs high outside the Iron Curtain and our policy is aimed at keeping it that way. Humphrey heard the Governors of the World Bank report record-breaking economic activity in most parts of the non-Communist world. This optimism ws tempered by inflationary threats in some areas.

In Hong Kong, preparations are being made to receive the first ten of the 41 Americans the Chinese Communists have promised to free by the weekend.

And United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold says he will continue "unremitting efforts" to win freedom for all remaining American and allied soldiers held in Red China. I should like to review the case of prisoners held in China in a few minutes.

In Washington today the government reports that businessmen expect to spend almost 27 billion dollars for new buildings and equipemnt this year. That's about one billion more than last year.

Here in New York, the Independent Longshoremen's Association has ordered dockworkers to strike in every Atlantic port from Canada to Texas. The general strike call will affect 35 ports on the Atlaniic and Gulf coasts. The union wants the federal government to step in and try to settle things. The government indicates it plans to action at present. The strike, starting here in New York is directed against the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission. The union wants it abolished. Today the Commission obtained a court order forbidding the union from picketing and ordering its members back to work. In another court action was sta ted on civil and criminal contempt against the union president, Captain Bradley, for failing to obey a previous court order to end the strike.

Some 43-thousand C.I.O. electrical workers today struck at Westinghouse plants in nine states. The walkout is in sympathy with a 36 day strike by 2 thousand unioh members at an East Pittsburgh plant. These men object to a company plan to make a time study of their jobs.

A Senate sub-committee reported today that the net profit of 21 air frame manufacturers last year was 231 million dollars compared to 82 million in 1942. Chairman Lyndon Johnson of Texas says his committee is not passing on the reasonableness of the profits at this time. But his committee is making an intensive investigation of the nation's military preparedness with heavy emphasis on the "size and composition" of the air force.

The Coast Guard today decided to grant an ensign's commission to N. Pierre Gaston. His commission had been withheld pending an investigation on charges that his mother had once been affiliated with organizations on the attorney general's subversive list. The Coast Guard said today it has found nothing against Gaston's personal character and integrity. (A special navy board is considering whether to grant a naval reserve commission to Eugene Landy because his mother was once a Communist.)

A Senate committee today asked the Civil Service Commission for a report on all government workers fired on security grounds involving "guilt by kinship charges."

The Democratic National Committee charges that "deals and dealers" are rampant in Washington. The party publication, the Democratic Digest, says the President has packed the government with big business officials. It is charged that business influence in government has reached its peak in supposedly independent federal commissions which, very ofte , provide the public's only prodection against cut-taroat business practices. The publication also notes that at no time did the President give any indication that he considered "improper" the actions of Former Air Secretary Talbott. He resigned after it was charged he used his job to promote business for a private firm in which he was a partner.

No explanation has been given as to why it took the Chinese Communists so long to agree to release the American prisoners in Red China. The negotiations started right after the summit meeting at Geneva, and the question of the prisoners was not the big issue, it was simply a preliminary. Once that got cleared away, both sides were to be free to bring up any subject they wished. The Chinese were due to press for lifting of trade restrictions and for admission to the United Nations. Our principal interest was a trustworthy cease-fire in the Formosa area. If the prisoner issue had been promptly and

generously settled, much would have been done to convince people that the new spirit of the summit meeting really meant something.

But instead of being prompt, the Chinese froze up on the prisoner question. They haggled and dallied, and were so unreasonable that American Ambassador Alesix Johnson almost broke off the talks. Chinese stalling was not new in our experience. He learned plenty about it at Panmunjom. But coming at Geneva, in the context of the summit meeting, it has made a sour beginning for the negotiations now due on the bigger issues. It now looks as though the Peiping government is not expecting much to develope from them.

Our own next step at Geneva will be to seek information about the fate of nearly five hundred G.I.'s missng in the Korean war, some of whom we hope are still alive in Chinese prisons.

The Chinese are expectedto talk about lifting the trade embargo. They would like to encourage U.N. action to modify it or cancel it altogether. That is in line with the broad Communist campaign to increase East-West trade. At Bandung, the Chinese bandied about shining promises to accept lots of imports, and preached to their Asian neighbors, that their prosperity depends on breaking away from Western domination, and building up economic relations with the six hundred million Chinese.

However plausible this may sound, it is not supported by the economic facts of the moment. China as a great market for non-Communist countries is at this time an illusion. Even if the embargo were lifted, China's ability to absorb imports is strictly limited. China has to work almost exclusively for the Soviet bloc for years to come. It is in debt to the Soviet Union for the many and vast projects that are to industrialize the nation. It cannot pay this debt if it buys many consumer goods from other countries. Except for rubber and cotton it also must take most of its raw materials from the Soviet bloc.

Chinese Communists were told this quite frankly at the recent National People's Congress at Peiping. Significant statements made there, and not released to the outside world have now come to hand. They bring out some vital information. It is confirmed that the much publicized Russian aid is not a gift, it has to be paid for, chiefly with food. Therefore the government does not expect the present food shortage to ease for a long time. Even if the U.N. trade restrictions are removed altogether, the government is dubious about the chances of expanding foreign trade.

The Foreign Trade minister told the Chinese Communists that consumer goods are now being held to eleven per cent of total imports, and will be kept at that figure. Another minister said that the government intends to make the country self-sufficient as to consumer goods, and plans were announced for China to export certain consumer products. So the hopes of Japan and other neighbors to get a big slice of China trade are vain.

The National People's Congress learned that the Soviet bloc supplies 94 percent of all of China's imports of machinery, construction and production material. It learned that Soviet technicians are designing sixty percent of all the construction to be done under Peiping's five- year plan. All that comes free is this technical assistance, and though it costs nothing, it ties China to the Soviet bloc for virtually all its capital goods.

But food is the major question. The deputy prime minister pleaded for a cut in grain consumption. If every person, he said, ate two-thirds of a pound less a month, it would save a million-and-a-half tons a year. The regime is trying to collar all the food surplus. That will give it a whip hand over the peasants, assure supplies in event of famine or war, and provide the country something to trade with, first of all to keep paying the debt to the Soviet Union.

That being the picture, the stories heard in Hong Kong about former peasants in Chinese cities being forced at gun point back to the farms are credible. From the Shanghai area alone a million persons are being evacuated, and two hundred thousand were moved last month.

And that being the picture, it can be seen that the Chinese at Geneva are negotiation from a very sensitive economic weakness. And that may help explain why they were in no hurry to release the American prisoners.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for today.

COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Those, wise in the ways of international diplomacy and whose business it is to juggle hemispheres, are all too well aware of the fact that history records a close relationship between bread and guns. Albert Einstein and James Howell once put it well when they said:"An empty stomach is not a good political adviser...for a hungry man is always an angry man."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday Sept. 13, 1955

This is the news:

West Germany tonight agreed to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. In return, says a West German spokesman, Chancellor Adenauer received "assurances" that German prisoners of war held by the Russians will soon be released. The two countries also agreed for trade negotiations to start soon. The agreements are subject to approval by the Soviet parliament. (a certainty) and the Bonn parliament. In the final conference, Chancellor Adenauer gave Soviet Premier Bulganin a letter that contained what a German spokesman called "judicial reservations" on two major issues. Adenauer wrote that the final fixing of Germany's frontiers must, in his opinion, be done only in a final peace treaty. And he also noted that his German Federal Republic claims to speak for all Germany. The communique makes no mention of how many German prisoners will be released by the Russians. But German [redacted] Ambassador Von Eckardt says it will affect "hundreds of thousands of families in Germany." We're also told that at today's final session, Premier Bulganin charged that more than a hundred thousand Soviet citizens are being detained in Western

Germany. He said many are listed as persons without citizenship.. most of them were forcibly torn from their homeland and families. Bulganin said this was done by Hitler's armies.

And the Moscow radio reports that at the final meeting, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov complained about American organizations that have launched baloons carrying leaflets FROM western Germany. Molotov said these baloons have been moving westward and are endangering Soviet air traffic. He demanded of Adenauer "necessary measures" to stop this baloon-lift..apparently the one financed by the Crusade for Freedom, the parent organization of Radio Free Europe.

The French government today outlawed the Communist party in Algeria..raided its various headquarters.. and took the first steps toward granting home-rule to Morocco. I should like to discuss this problem in a few minutes.

In Washington, the Department of Agriculture reports: net farm income dropped a little more than four per cent in the first half of this year. Another drop is exoected before the year ends.

The Department says the income drop is due, mainly, to an average five per cent drop in farm prices..particularly hog prices. Receipts from This major farm product in the politically important midwestern farm belt were down more than 20 per cent in the first eight months of the year.

Defense Mobilizer Fleming today warned 18 oil importing companies to voluntarily curb their imports,,,or face government import restrictions. Oil imports are now running at a rate of 15 per cent of annual domestic production. This has caused independent American producers to protest that their markets are being taken over.

The summer White House said today that "there is no occassion yet" for federal intervention in the East Coast strike by the independent Longshoremen's Association. About half the union's estimated 100-thousand dock workers walked out today in East coast and Gulf ports. More than 125 ships were caught in the tie-up. But in a number of ports the union members refused to heed the orders from New York and stayed on the job. Union President Bradley said again today that the strike is directed against the

New York-New Jersey waterfront commission. He accuses it of being a conspiracy to destroy the union. The Commission has repeatedly denied this charge.

Chairman McClellan of the Senate investigating committee says his group is going to explore reports that the government has paid the tuition of hundreds of Korean war veterans enrolled in schools run by Communists.

And the Communist Party today asked the Supreme Court to rule out the Subversive Activities Control Law. The Communists argued that the law has been outmoded by the Geneva summit meeting... that "the perspective of peaceful co-existence is incompatible with the premise" of the Subversive control law.

The Miami Weather Bureau reports that Hurricane Hilda is now striking at the eastern tip of Cuba.. bearing down on our big Marine base on Guantanamo Bay. The forecaster says it should pass over or very near the very well sheltered base. In Key West, Florida all naval personnel have been ordered to report to ships..ready to put to sea on two hours notice.

The University of North Carolina decided today to appeal a federal court ruling that it must process the applications of three Negroes, without regard to race or color. The decision to appeal was made by the trustee's executive committee. The University has admitted Negroes to its graduate schools since 1951 but they have never been admitted as undergraduates.

Edward R. Murrow: September 13, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

What is being called a "settlement of the Moroccan problem," is far from becoming a happy ending, to the long and violent struggle over French rule in the protectorate. / The one thing that has been really settled, is within the Faure cabinet. / It has accepted what the premier calls his "gesture of appeasement". But the conservative opposition is sure to sound off against the Moroccan bargain, when the Assembly meets, and it can threaten the Faure government. It was Mendes-France's proposals for reform in Africa, that brought his downfall. It could happen to Faure, for completing what Mendes-France began.

The deal with the two Moroccan sultans also is not complete. The one on the throne, Ben Moulay Arafa, is slated to step down, but he talks of remaining Sultan "so long as God has not decided otherwise." A financial indemnity to him, plus a guarantee of his personal safety, plus a pledge not to restore his rival to the throne, all are being offered by the French. They are confident that these concessions will lead him to believe he has divine permission to abdicate.

The ex-Sultan Ben Yussef is being allowed to come to France from his Madagascar exile, on condition that he stays in ~~the country~~ FRANCE. The vacant

throne is being assigned to a three-man regency. It will name the new Moroccan government that is to negotiate with France, the new status of freedom and sovereignty within the French Union.

The Nationalists who negotiated with France did not ask for separation. But they are upset that Ben Yussef is not being made Sultan, which they say the French promised to do. They also say that the French are putting only anti-Yussef men on the regency, after promising that one should be pro-Yussef. They also are not agreed on the representation the three parties are to have in the new cabinet, nor to the French plan for dividing the seats. So the settlement has to overcome opposition even among moderate nationalists.

With so much talk of the remaining differences, perhaps it is premature to talk of the historic significance of what is happening. But a large piece of the French empire - as big as the state of California, with a population between eight and nine millions - is being promoted from a distinctly colonial level, to a large measure of self-government in partnership with France. That is the French offer.

This is coming to pass through negotiation and restraint, after a season of violence that stirred angry demands by French conservatives for drastic repression. Their program was to crush the Moroccans first, then negotiate.

What they would offer in negotiations, would not much resemble the Faure program.

The highest officer in France, Marshal Juin, broke the rule against the military interfering in politics, to issue a strong public warning against the moderate policy the Faure cabinet has adopted. He denounced it as "a yielding", and declared that never in Islamic countries, had such a yielding brought anything but shame and disgrace. French residents in Morocco, and French business circles with investments there, joined to demand suppression before negotiations. In view of the massacre of scores of French residents, their extremism was not without explanation.

But the Moroccan nationalists also have their extremists. They want no truck with the French, they want separation. So for both sides the agreement is a victory of moderation over extremism.

Since so much dissension has been stirred up in France, it is an interesting question whether the French people as a whole think that strong-arm measures are desirable or necessary to save the empire. Paris had an experience last week that gives a clue to an important segment of French opinion. Four hundred French Air Force reservists, who had just returned to civilian life after their regular service, were recalled, for emergency

duty in Morocco. At the Paris railroad station, on their way to Africa, they staged a protest demonstration. They refused to board their train, and marched around shouting: "No recall to Morocco! Morocco for the Moroccans!" Air Force police herded them onto the train, which started away. Someone pulled the emergency cord, the train stopped, and the men poured out into the station and resumed their demonstration. This happened twice, and the military authorities decided to take the men back to barracks. Since then, all of them have been flown to Africa, and the government denies that there was a mutiny. Conservative newspapers, deploring the want of discipline, seem not to have realized that Marshal Juin himself, set a bad example on observing rules.

What makes the episode important is that if the Right Wing program should be carried out, that is, crushing the rebels before negotiating with them, it would mean calling out six whole classes of reserves. That is the estimate given by the Gaullist deputy, General Pierre Bilotte.

There were many who didn't want to die for Danzig: now apparently there are some who don't want to die for Morocco.

Art Hannes -

The world seems to be filled with endless tensions - such as those being experienced in Morocco right now. And yet, in its simplest form, perhaps Don Marquis came close to the truth when he remarked:"I have noticed that when chickens quit quarreling over their food they often find that there is enough for them. I wonder if it might not be the same way with the human race."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

5 min. 35 sec

Swing Sept.13

What is being called a settlement of the Moroccan problem is far from becoming a happy ending to the long and sanguinary struggle over French rule in the protectorate. The one thing that has been really settled is within the Faure cabinet. It has accepted what the premier calls his "gesture of appeasement". But the conservative opposition is sure to sound off against the Moroccan bargain when the Assembly meets, and it can threaten the Faure government. It was Mendes-France's proposals for reform in Africa that brought his downfall. It could happen to Faure for completing what Mendes began.

¶ The deal with the two Moroccan sultans also is not complete. The one on the throne, Ben Moulay Arafa, is slated to step down, but talks of remaining Sultan "so long as God has not decided otherwise." A financial indemnity to him, plus a guarantee of his personal safety, plus a pledge not to restore his rival to the throne, all are being offered by the French. They are confident that these concessions will lead him to believe he has divine permission to abdicate.

¶ The ex-Sultan Ben Yussef is being come to France from his Madigascar exile, on condition

that he stays in the country. The vacant throne is being assigned to a three-man regency. It will name the new Moroccan government that is to negotiate with France the new status of freedom and soveregnty within the French Union.

¶ The nationalists who negotiated with France did not ask for separation. But they are upset that Ben Yussef is not being made Sultan, which they say the French promised to do. They also say that the French are putting ~~all~~ only anti-Yussef men on the regency after promising that one should be pro-Yussef. They also are not agreed on the representation the three parties are to have in the new French cabinet, nor to the French plan for dividing the seats. So the sttlement has to overcome opposition even among moderate nationalists.

¶ With so much talk of the remaining differences, perhaps it is premature to talk of the historic significance of what is happening. But a large piece of the French empire--as big as the state of California with a population between eight and nine millions--is being promoted from a distinctly colonial level to a large measure of self-government in partnership with France. That is the French offer.

¶ This is coming

to pass through negotiation and restraint after a season of violence that stirred angry demands by French conservatives for drastic repression. Their program was to crush the Moroccans first, then negotiate. What they would offer in negotiations would not much resemble the Faure program.

¶ The highest ~~military~~ officer in France, Marshal Juin, broke the rule ~~against~~ the military against interfering in politics to issue a strong public warning against the policy the Faure cabinet has adopted. He denounced it as "a yielding", and declared that never in Islamic countries had such a yielding brought anything but shame and disgrace. French residents in Morocco, and French business circles with investments there, joined to demand suppression before negotiations. In view of the massacre of scores of French residents, their extremism was not without explanation.

¶ But the Moroccan nationalists also have their extremists. They want no truck with the French, they want separation. So for both sides the agreement is a victory of moderation over extremism.

¶ Since so much dissension has been stirred up in France, it

is an interesting question whether the French people as a whole think that strong-arm measures are desirable ~~im~~ ~~and~~ or necessary to save the empire. Paris had an experience last week that gives a clue to an important segment of French opinion. Fourhundred French airforce reservists, who had just returned to civilian life after their regular service, were recalled for emergency duty in Morocco. At the Paris railroad station, on their way to Africa, they staged a protest demonstration. They refused to board their train, and marched around shouting: "No recall to Morocco! Morocco for the Moroccans!" Airforce police herded them onto the train, which started away. Someone pulled the emergency cord, the train stopped and the men poured out ~~mm~~ into the station and resumed their demonstration. This happened twice and the military authorities decided to take the men back to barracks. Since then all of them have been flown to Africa, and the government denies that there was a mutiny. Conservatives newspapers, deploring the want of discipline, seem not to have realised that Marshal Juin himself set a bad example on observing rules.

4 What makes the episode important is that if the rightwing program should be carried out, that is, crushing the rebels before negotiating with them, it would

mean calling out six whole classes of reserves. That is the estimate given by the Gaullist deputy, General Pierre Bilotte. Now one has some idea of how the reservists would ~~[illegible]~~ might react if ~~that~~ this should happen.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

West Germany tonight agreed to establish diplomatic realtions with the Soviet Union. In return, says a Western German spokesman, Chancellor Adenauer received "assurances" that German prisoners of war held by the Russians will soon be released. The two countries also agreed for trade negotiations to start soon. The agreements are subject to approval by the Soviet parliament....a certainty..and the Bonn parliamnnt. In the final confer nce, Chancellor Adenauer gave Soviet Premier Bulganin a letter that contained what a German spokesman called "judicial reservations" on two major issues. Adenauer wrote that the final fixing of Germany's frontiers must in his opinion, be done only in a final peace treaty. And he also noted that his German Federal Republic claims to speak for all Germany. The communique makes no mention of how many German prisoners will be released by the Russians. But German Ambassador Von Eckardt says it will affect "hundreds of thousands of families in Germany". We're also told that at today's final session, Premier Bulganin charged that more than a hundred thousand Soviet citizens are being detained in Western Germany. He said many are listed as persons without citizenship..most of them were forcibly torn from their homeland and families. Bulganin said this was done by Hitler's armies.

And the Moscow radio reports that at the final meeting, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov complained about American organizations that have launched baloons carrying leaflets from Western Germany. Molotov said these baloons have been moving westward and are endangering Soviet air traffic. He demanded of Adenauer, "necessary measures" to stop this baloon lift..apparently

the one financed by the Crusade for Freedom, the parent organization of Radio Free Europe.

The French government today outlawed the Communist party in Algeria.. raided its various headquarters..and took the first steps toward granting home-rule to Morocco. I should like to discuss this problem in a few minutes.

In Washington, the Department of Agriculture reports: net farm income dropped a little more than four per cent in the first half of this year. Another drop is expected before this year ends. The Department says the income drop is due, mainly, to an average five per cent drop in farm prices..particularly hog prices. Recepits from this major farm product in the politically important midwestern farm belt were down more than 20 per cent in the first eight months of the year.

Defense Mobilizer Fleming today warned 18 oil importing companies to voluntarily curb their imports or face government import restrictions. Oil imports are now running at a rate of 15 per cent of annual domestic production. This has caused independent American producers to protest that their markets are being taken over.

The summer White House said today that "there is no occasion yet" for federal intervention in the East Coast strike by the independent Longhhoremen's Association. About half the union's estimated 100-thousand dock workers walked out today in East coast and Gulf ports. More than 125 ships were caught in the tie-up. But in a number of ports the union members refused to heed the orders from New York and stayed on the job. Union President Bradley said again today that the strike is directed against the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission. He accuses it of being a conspiracy to destroy the union. The Commission ahs repeatedly denied this charge.

Chairman McClellan of the Senate investigating committee says his group is going to explore reports that the government has paid the tuition of hundreds of Korean war veterans enrolled in schools run by Communists.

And the Communist Party today asked the Supreme Court to rule out the Subversive Activities Control Law. The Communists argued that the law has been outmoded by the Geneva summit meeting that "the perspective of peaceful co-existence is incompatible with the premise" of subversive control law.

The Miami Weather Bureau reports that Hurricane Hilda is now striking at the eastern tip of Cuba..bearing down on our big Marine base on Guantanamo Bay. The forecaster says it should pass over or very near the very well sheltered base. In Key West, Florida, all naval personnel have been ordered to report to ships ready to put to sea on two hours notice.

The University of North Carolina decided today to appeal a federal court ruling that it must process the applications of three Negroes, without regard to race or color. The decision to appeal was made by the trustee's executive committee. The University has admitted Negroes io its graduate school since 1951 but they have never been admitted as undergraduates.

What is being called a "settlement of the Moroccan problem", is far from becoming a happy ending, to the long and violent struggle over French rule in the protectorate. The one thing that has really settled, is within the Faure cabinet. It has accepted what the premier calls his "gesture of appeasement". But the conservative opposition is sure to sound off against the Moroccan bargain, when the Assembly meets, and it can threaten the Faure government. It was the Mendes-France's proposals for reform in Africa, that brought his downfall. It could happen to Faure, for completeing what Mendes-France began.

The deal with the two Moroccan sultans also is not complete. The one on the throne, Ben Moulay Arafa, is slated to step down, but he talks of remaining

Sultan "so long as God has not decided otherwise." A financial indemnity to him, plus a guarantee of his personal safety, plus a pledge not to restore his rival to the throne, all are being offered by the French. They are confident that these concessions will lead him to believe he has divine permission to abdicate.

The ex-Sultan, Ben Yussef, is being allowed to come to France from his Madagascar exile, on condition that he stays in France. The vacant throne is being assigned to a three-man regency. It will name the new Moroccan government that is to negotiate with France, the new status of freedom and sovereignty within the French Union.

The Nationalists who negotiated with France did not ask for separation. But they are upset that Ben Yussef is not being made Sultan, which they say the French promised to do. They also say that the French are putting only anti-Yussef men on the regency, after promising that one should be pro-Yussef. They also are not agreed on the representation the three parties are to have in the new cabinet, nor to the French plan for dividing the seats. So the settlement has to overcome opposition even among moderate nationalists.

With so much talk of the remaining differences, perhaps it is premature to talk of thehistoric significance of what is happening. But a large piece of the French empire - as big as the state of California, with a population between eight and nine millions - is being promoted from a distinctly colonial level, to a large measure of self-government in partnership with France. That is the French offer.

This is coming to pass through negotiations and restraint, after a season of violence that stirred angry demands by French conservatives for drastic repression. Their program was to crush the Moroccans first, then negotiate. What they would offer in negotiations, would not much resemble the Faure program.

The highest officer in France, Marshal Juin, broke the rule against the military interfering in politics, to issue a strong public warning against the moderate policy the Faure cabinet has adopted. He denounced it as " a yield - ing", and declared that never in Islamic countries, had such a yielding brought anything but shame and disgrace. French residents in Morocco, and French business circles with investments there, joined to demand suppression before negotiations. In view of the massacre of scores of French residents, their extremism as not without explanation.

But the Moroccan nationalists also have their extremists. They want no truck with the French, they want separation. So for both sides the agreement is a victory of moderation over extremism.

Since so much dissension has been stirred up in France, it is an interesting question whether the French people as a whole think that strong arm measures are desirable or necessary to save the empire. Paris had an experience last week that gives a clue to an important segment of French opinion. Four hundred French Air Force reservists, who had just returned to civilian life after their regular service, were recalled, for emergency duty to Morocco. At the Paris railroad station, on their way to Africa, they staged a protest demonstration. They refused to board their train, and marched around shouting "No recall to Morocco! Morocco for the Moroccans! " Air Force police herded them onto the train, which started away. Someone pulled the emergency cord, the train stopped, and the men poured out into the station and resumed their demonstration. This happened twice, and the military authorities decided to take the men back to barracks. Since then, all of them have been flown to Africa, and the government denies that there was a mutiny. Conservative newspapers , deploring the want of discipline, seem not to have noticed that

Marshal Juin himself, set a bad example on observing rules.

What makes the episode important is that if the Right Wing program should be carried out, that it, crushing the rebels before negotiating with them, it would mean calling out six whole classes of reserves. That is the estimate given by the Gaullist deputy, General Pierre Bilotte.

There were many who didn't want to die for Danzig: now apparently there are some who don't want to die for Morocco.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment wit the Word for Today. First, here is Art Hannes.

HANNES: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The world seems to be filled with endless tensions - such as those being experienced in Morocco right now. And yet, in its simplest form, perhaps Don Marquis came close to the truth when he remarked: "I have noticed that when chickens quit quarreling over their food, they often find that there is enough for them. I wonder if it might not be the same way with the human race."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday Sept. 14, 1955

This is the news:

The Russians say that the East German Communists will arrive in Moscow Friday for a series of conferences. Just 12 hours after West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer left Russia for home, the Moscow Radio said the East Germans will come to discuss "questions of interest to all sides."

In Bonn today Chancellor Adenauer told a large crowd he has no doubt that Soviet Premier Bulganin will live up to his promise to release German war prisoners still held in Russia. And a spokesman for our State Department calls the new German-Soviet agreement "a major diplomatic victory for the west." I'd like to examine the results of Chancellor Adenauer's visit in a few minutes.

In Geneva today, Communist China's representative proposed "higher level talks" between his country and ours..presumably Secretary of State Dulles to meet with Communist Premier Chou en Lai. But American Ambassador Johnson told the Chinese: this is premature until the Communists make good on their promise to free American civilians now held in Red China. The Communists also demanded that the west now lift a four-year-old trade blockade on the shipping of strategic goods to

Red China. Johnson refused to discuss this or any other Communist proposal until the 22 Americans now in China have been set free.

In Paris today, reliable sources reported that Moroccan nationalists have threatened to break off negotiations with the French unless the government puts its peace plan for Morocco into effect immediately.

Pope Pius said in a speech made public today that atomic energy "is one of humanity's greatest hopes"... in the field of technical progress. He said its peaceful uses could give rise to "a serene perspective of peace."

Republican Representative Halleck of Indiana...just back from a three-week trip to Europe..said today he's convinced the foreign aid program must be continued because "it probably has been the strongest deterrent to war." Halleck says that in France, Germany, Austria and Great Britain he found the economy on the upgrade...military defenses well operated..and American troops NOT being mistreated in foreign civil courts.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson returned to Washington today from a two-week trip to Europe. He told reporters: the Administration

will have something "very specific" to offer to Congress to bolster declining farm prices and farm incomes. He didn't say just what will be proposed. But he described it as "something of an addition" to the present farm program, rather than "a change in direction." Benson said: "something needs to be done to ease the farm price squeeze. Anyone who is sincerely interested in agriculture cannot be satisfied with present conditions."

Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois charges that the Republicans are "trying to re-write history" by denying that the President promised farmers 100 per cent of parity in the 1952 campaign. Douglas wrote Republican National Chairman Hall that the Republicans should "face up to the real facts of declining farm incomes and to the promises on which they secured votes in 1952... rather than to attempt to cadge votes in 1956 by denying these facts and promises."

Here in New York, and along much of the East Coast, the independent Longshoremen's association called off an eight-day walkout and posted back-to-work notices. Union members voted to go along with a plan for a Citizens Committee to hear their greivances against the New York-New Jersey

waterfront Commission. The plan was suggested by a New Jersey state legislator after the federal government and the states concerned had refused to intervene. The union had tried repeatedly in the past week to find some forum to listen to its complaints. New York's Governor Harriman sent the union a telegram praising the longshoremen for "doing the right thing" in returning to work. He promised the union a fair hearing before the bi-state waterfront commission.

5

In Pittsburgh, CIO Electrical Workers, on strike against the Westinghouse Corporation, have turned down a proposed settlement to their five week long dispute. And other union workers in 27 Westinghouse plants around the country are now also off their jobs in sympathy walkouts.

The Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities - Representative Walter of Pennsylvania - said today evidence is being developed which will show that a communist cell existed in the federal government as recently as last year. Walter said "some were in rather responsible positions."

At the summer White House in Denver it was made known that Harold Stassen, the President's chief advisor on disarmament problems, will fly to ~~Colorado~~ COLORADO on Friday with a personal report on the progress of the U.N. Disarmament Conference now going on.

Edward R. Murrow: September 14, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

7228

There are two ways to score the results of the Bonn-Moscow negotiations. One is in the formal terms, those put in the communique and exchange of letters, and the other is in the informal terms, the verbal promises, the one-sided reservations and the diplomatic maneuvers. In the formal terms the Kremlin won a sweeping victory. It had proclaimed that diplomatic relations must come first, before negotiations about anything else. They now have come first. Formally nothing else was done.

Informally, Bulganin and Khruschchev promised to release German prisoners. They meant the nine thousand or more Germans being held for war crimes. When Dr. Adenauer raised the fate of 130,000 German civilians in the Soviet Union, they promised to return them too if Germany supplied their names and they could be found. This is a distinct German victory, if the promises are kept. Dr. Adenauer hardly could have come home without it, feeling about the prisoners in Germany had grown so strong.

But it is getting things out of perspective to rate this victory as paramount. Dr. Adenauer had two purposes in agreeing to diplomatic relations. First and foremost he required assurances that the Soviet Union favors German unification. That he did not get. Not a single formal word was said

about it, and so far as is known not a single informal one either. Carlo Schmid, the socialist on the German delegation, on his return to Bonn today said: "The Russians stressed that the Paris treaties have blocked any interest by them at the present in German unity."

Score this failure by the Germans as far exceeding any success they had over the prisoners.

The Russians at first insisted that they wouldn't discuss prisoners unless the East German government took part in the talks. It was using the prisoners as a bribe to obtain Bonn's recognition of the East German government. Dr. Adenauer refused to be bribed. In the end the Russian promise to free prisoners was not contingent on consultation with East Germany. Score this reversal in maneuver as a minor German victory.

Even so, Bonn is not sure this victory is complete. Moscow presumably will not turn the so-called war criminals free, it will expect them to be tried for their crimes in German courts. That may mean that some of them will be tried in East German courts, which is hardly what Bonn was working so hard to bring about.

Dr. Adenauer wrote two ~~unilateral~~ single handed reservations to the agreement that are important. One is that Germany's frontiers ~~may~~ can't be settled until a

final peace treaty is completed. The other is that the Bonn government represents the whole of Germany. Naturally the Russians didn't accept either reservation. But that doesn't wipe them from the slate. Unless the Bonn government withdraws them they are official definitions of the German position. Score a point in Germany's favor for these reservations.

But adding up the score, the Soviet Union won more formally and as much informally as it lost. Only be equating the prisoners with German unification can Dr. Adenauer be said to have done well. Now he faces deep dissatisfaction among some of his followers. And while they may not defeat the naming of an ambassador to Moscow, they are not hiding their displeasure. Some feel that in recognizing the Soviet Union unconditionally, Dr. Adenauer has implicitly accepted the permanent division of Germany. It is interesting to note that our own State Department turns the thing around and thinks it a Western victory just to have the Soviet Union recognize the West German Republic which it had so persistently opposed.

I have not mentioned the effect of the agreement on the Western Powers. The meeting of the Big Four ministers comes next month, and German unification is scheduled to be the main Western interest. All of a sudden the outlook for fruitful talks about unification has become dim. Instead, the suspicion

grows that the Kremlin really intends to negotiate unity, not with the Western Powers, but with the Germans alone when the time comes. At present Bonn is pledged to let the Big Three do all the negotiating about unity. If the Kremlin had said anything about unification to Dr. Adenauer it would have been adopting this Western concept of proceedings. But it kept silent.

The alternative to Big Four talks would be for the Russians to bargain with the Germans alone. This can't happen while Dr. Adenauer is at the helm in Bonn, but his tenure cannot have very long to run. A Germany that got so emotional over war prisoners as to hamper Dr. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Adenauer in Moscow will get much more excited about unity if the Russians put a tempting price on the tag.

This new state of affairs - if it develops - will not have been Dr. Adenauer's fault. He did not promote it, but he also could not stave it off. Though he really represented the West in the talks in Moscow he did not negotiate from a position of strength. The Soviet Union has set itself to undo the inclusion of Germany in the Western defense system. It is hard to identify any ground gained for the West by Dr. Adenauer. And if the Kremlin succeeds in negotiating unification with the Germans alone, the West may find it has suffered a major defeat.

Certainly at the Big Four meeting the Russians can say there is no need to discuss German unification there since Moscow has diplomatic relations with both the German governments and can deal with them.

There is not always as close a relationship as one might hope for between diplomacy and morality. And no one is more aware of this than the Russians. It would seem that they are inclined to follow the advice once given by Francis Bacon when he said:"A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds." For, as Goethe reasoned:"He who seizes the right moment is the right man."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

There are two ways to score the results of the Bonn-Moscow negotiations. One is in the formal terms, those put in the communique and exchange of letters, and the other is in the informal terms, the verbal promises, the one-sided reservations and the diplomatic maneuvers. In the formal terms the Kremlin won a sweeping victory. It had proclaimed that diplomatic relations must come first, before negotiations about anything else. They now have come first. Formally nothing else was done.

Informally, Bulganin and Khruschchev promised to release German prisoners. They meant the nine thousand or more Germans being held for war crimes. When Dr.Adenauer raised the fate of 130,000 German civilians in the Soviet Union, they promised to return them too if Germany supplied their names and they could be found. This is a distinct German victory, if the ~~promises~~ promises are kept. Dr.Adenauer hardly could have come home without it, feeling about the prisoners in Germany had grown so strong.

But it is getting things out of perspective to rate this victory as paramount. Dr.Adenauer had two purposes in agreeing to diplomatic relations.First and foremost he required assurances that the Soviet Union favers

German unification.That he did not get. Not a single formal word was said about it, and so far as is known not a single informal one either. Carlo Schmid, the socialist on the German delegation, on his return to Bonn today said:The Russians stressed that the Paris treaties have blocked any interest by them at the present in German unity."

¶ Score this failure by the Germans as far exceeding any success they had over the prisoners.

¶ The Russians at first insisted that they wouldn't discuss prisoners unless the East German government took part in the talks. It was using the prisoners as a bribe to obtain Bonn's recognition of the East German government. Dr.Adenauer refused to be bribed. In the end the Russia promise to free prisoners was not contingent on consultation with East Germany.Score this reversal in maneuver as a German victory.

¶ Even so, Bonn is not sure this victory is complete. Moscow presumably will not turn the socalled war criminals free, it will expect them to be tried for their crimes in German courts. That may mean that some of them will be tried in East German courts,

which is hardly what Bonn was working so hard to bring about.

Dr.Adenauer

wrote two unilateral reservations to the agreement that are important. One is that Germany's frontiers can't be settled until a final peace treaty is completed. The other is that the Bonn government represents the whole of Germany. Naturally the Russians didn't accept either reservation. But that doesn't wipe them from the slate. Unless the Bonn government withdraws them they are official definitions of the German position. Score a point in Germany's favor for these reservations.

But adding up the score, the Soviet Union won more formally and as much informally as it lost. Only by equating the prisoners with German unification can Dr. Adenauer be said to have done well. Now he faces deep dissatisfaction among some of his followers. And while they may not defeat the naming of an ambassador to Moscow, they are not hiding their displeasure. Some feel that in recognising the Soviet Union unconditionally, Dr. Adenauer has implicitly accepted the permanent division of Germany. It is interesting to note that our own state department turns the thing around and thinks it a Western victory just to have the Soviet Union recognize the West German Republic which it had so persistently opposed.

¶ I have not mentioned the effect of the agreement on the Western Powers. The meeting of the Big Four ministers comes next month, and German unification is scheduled to be the main Western interest. All of a sudden the outlook for fruitful talks about unification has become dim. Instead, the suspicion grows that the Kremlin really intends to negotiate unity, not with the Western powers, but with the Germans alone when the time comes. At present Bonn is pledged to let the Big Three do all the negotiating about unity. If the Kremlin had said anything about unification to Dr. Adenauer it would have been adopting this the Western concept of proceedings. But it kept silent.

¶ The alternative to Big Four talks would be for the Russians to bargain with the Germans alone. This can't happen while Dr. Adenauer is at the helm in Bonn, but his tenure cannot have very long to run. A Germany that got so emotional over war prisoners as to hamper Dr. Adenauer in Moscow will get much more excited about unity if the Russians put a tempting rice on the tag.

¶ This new state of affairs--if it develops--will not have been Dr. Adenauer's fault. He did not promote it, but he also could not stave it off. Though he really represented the West in the talks in Moscow he did not negotiate from a position of strength. The Soviet Union has set

itself to undo the inclusion of Germany in the Western defense system.

It is hard to identify any ground gained for the West by Dr. Adenauer.

And if the Kremlin succeeds in negotiating unification with the Germans alone, the West may find it has suffered a major defeat. Certainly at the Big Four meeting the Russians can say there is no need to discuss German unification there since Moscow has diplomatic relations with both the German governments [redacted] are the only ones involved and can deal with them.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Russians say that the East German Communists will arrive in Moscow Friday for a series of conferences. Just 12 hours after West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer left Russia for home, the Moscow Radio said the East Germans will come to discuss "questions of interest to all sides."

In Bonn today Chancellor Adenauer told a large crowd he has no doubt that Soviet Premier Bulganin will live up to his promise to release German war prisoners. still held in Russia. And a spokesman for our State Department calls the new German-Soviet agreement "a major diplomatic victory for the West." I'd like to examine the results of Chancellor Adenauer's visit in a few minutes.

In Geneva today, Communist China's "representative proposed "higher level talks" between his country and ours presumably Secretary of State Dulles to meet with Communist Premier Chou en Lai. But American Ambassador Johnson told the Chinese: this is premature until the Communists make good on their promise to free American civilians now held in Red China. The Communists also demanded that the west now lift a four-year-old trade blockade on the shipping of strategic goods to Red China. Johnson refused to discuss this or any other Communist proposal until the 22 Americans now in China have been set free.

In Paris today, reliable sources reported that Moroccan nationalists have threatened to break off negotiations with the French unless the government puts its peace plan for Morocco into effect immediately.

Pope Pius said in a speech made public today that atomic energy "is one of humanity's greatest hopes" in the field of technical progress. He said

it's peaceful uses could give rise to "a serene perspective of peace."

Republican Representative Halleck of Indiana just back from a three week trip to Europe said today he's convinced the foreign aid program must be continued because "it probably has been the strongest deterrent to war." Halleck says that in France, Germany, Austria and Great Britain he found the economy on the up grade..military defenses well operated and American troops NOT being mistreated in foreign civil courts.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson returned to Washington today from a two week trip to Europe. He told reporters: The Administration will have something "very specific" to offer to Congress to bolster declining farm prices and farm incomes. He didn't say just what will be proposed. But he described it as "something of an addition" to the present farm program, rather than a "change in direction". Benson said: "something needs to be done to ease the farm price squeeze. Anyone who is sincerely interested in agriculture cannot be satisfied with present contitions."

Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois charges that the Republicans are "trying to re-write history" by denying that the President promised farmers 100 percent of parity in the 1952 campaign. Douglas wrote to Republican National Chairman Hall that the Republicans should "face up to the real facts of declining farm incomes and the promises on which they secured votes in 1952..rather than to attempt to cadge votes in 1956 by denying these facts and promises."

Here in New York, and along much of the East Coast, the independent Longshoremen's association called off an eight-day walkout and posted back-to-work notices. Union members voted to go along with a plan for a Citizen's Committee to hear their grievances against the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission. The plan was suggested by a New Jersey state legislator after

the federal government and the states concerned had refused to intervene. The union had tried repeatedly in the past week to find some forum to listen to its complaints. New York's Governor Harriman sent the union a telegram praising the longshoremen for "doing the right thing" in returning to work He promised the union a fair hearing before the bi-state waterfront commission.

In Pittsburgh, CIO Electrical Workers, on strike against the Westinghouse Corporation, have turned down a proposed settlement to their five week long dispute. And other union workers in 27 Westinghouse plants around the country are also off their jobs in sympathy walkouts.

The Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities - Representative Walter of Pennsylvania - said today evidence is being developed which will show that a Communist cell existed in the federal government as recently as last year. Walter said "some were in rather responsible positions."

At the summer White House in Denver it was made known that Harold Stassen, the President's chief advisor on disarmament problems, will fly to Colorado on Friday with a personal report on the progress of the U.N. Disarmament Conference now going on.

There are two ways to score the results of the Bonn-Moscow negotiations. One is in the formal terms, those put in the communique and Exchange of letters, and the other is in the informal terms, the verbal promises, the one-sided reservations and the diplomatic maneuvers. In the formal terms the Kremlin won a sweeping victory. It had proclaimed that diplomatic relations must come first, before negotiations about anything else. They now have come first. Formally nothing else was done.

Informally, Bulganin and Kruschev promised to release German prisoners. They meant the nine thousand or more Germans being held for war crimes. When Dr. Adenauer raised the fate of 130,000 German civilians in the Soviet Union,

they promised to return them too if Germany supplied their names and they could be found. This is a distinct German victory, if the promises are kept. Dr. Adenauer hardly could have come home without it, feeling about the prisoners in Germany iad grown so strong.

But it is getting things out of perspective to rate this victory as paramount. Dr. Adenauer had two purposes in agreeing to diplomatic relations. First and foremost he required assurances that the Soviet Union favors German unification. That he did not get. Not a single formal word was said about it, and so far as is known, not a single informal one either. Carlo Schmidt, the socialist on the German delegation, on his return to Bonn today said: "The Russians stressed that the Paris treaties have blocked any interest by them at the present in German unity."

Score this failure b the Germans as far axceeding any success they had over the prisoners.

The Russians at first insisted that they wouldn't discuss prisoners unless the East German government took part in the talks. It was using the prisoners as a bribe to obtain Bonn's reconnition of the East German government. Dr. Adenauer refused to be bribed. In the end the Russian promise to free prisoners was not contingent on consultation with East Germany. Score this reversal in maneuver as a minor German victory.

Even so, Bonn is not sure this victory is complete. Moscow presumably will not turn the so-called war criminals free, it will expect them to be tried in German courts. That may mean that some of them will be tried in East German courts, which is hardly what Bonn was working so hard to bring about.

Dr. Adenauer wrote two single handed reservations to the agreement that are important. One is that Germany's frontiers can't be settled until a

final peace treaty is completed. The other is that the Bonn government represents the whole of Germany. Naturally the Russians didn't accept either reservation. But that doesn't wipe them from the slate. Unless the Bonn government withdraws them they are official definitions of the German position. Score a point in Germany's favor for these reservations.

But adding up the score, the Soviet Union won more formally and as much informally as it lost. Only be equating the prisoners with German unification can Dr. Adenauer be said to have done well. Now he faces deep dissatisfaction among some of his followers. And while they may not defeat the naming of an ambassador to Moscow, they are not hiding their displeasure. Some feel that in recognizing the Soviet Union unconditionally, Dr. Adenauer has implicitly accepted the permanent division of Germany. It is interesting to note that our own State Department turns the thing around and thinks it a Western victory justto have the Soviet Union recognize the West German Republic which it had so persistently opposed.

I have not mentioned the effect of the agreement on the Western Powers. The meeting of the Big Four ministers comes next month, and German unification is scheduled to be the main Western interest. All of a sudden the outlook for fruitful talks about unification has become dim. Instead, the suspicion grows that the Kremlin really intends to negotiate unity, not with the Western Powers, but with the Germans alone When the time comes. At present Bonn is pledged to let the Big Three do all the negotiating about unity. If the Kremlin had said anything about unification to Dr. Adenauer it would have been adopting this Western concept of proceedings. But it kept silent.

The alternative ot Big Four talks would be for the Russians to bargain with the Germans alone. This can't happen while Dr. Adenaure is at the helm in Bonn, but his tenure cannot have very long to run. A Germany that got so

emotional over war prisoners as to hamper Dr. Adenauer in Moscow will get much more excited about unity if the Russians put a tempting price on the tag.

This new state of affairs - if it developes - will not have been. Dr. Adenauer's fault. He did not promote it, but he also could not [illegible] off. Though he really represented the West in the talks in Moscow he did not negotiate from a psoition of strength. The Soviet Union has set itself to undo the inclusion of Germany in the Western defense system. It is hard to identify any ground gained for the West by Dr. Adenauer. And if the Kremlin succeeds in negotiating unification with the Germans alone, the West may find it has suffered a major defeat.

Certainly at the Big Four meeting the Russians can say there is no need to discuss German unification there since Moscow has diplomatic relations with both the German governments and can deal with them.

There is not always as close a relationship as one might hope for between diplomacy and morality. And no one is more aware of this than the Russians. It would seem that they are inclined to follow the advice once given by Francis Bacon when he said:"A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds. For, as Goethe reasoned:"He who seizes the right moment is the right man."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday, September 15, 1955

This is the news:

The Russians today rejected two conditions West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer stressed after his Moscow talks. The Soviet government says THAT in its view Adenauer speaks only for West Germany..not for Communist-controlled East Germany. Further, Moscow says there is nothing more for Adenauer to say about Germany's final border. East Germany's Communists already have signed away territory east of the Oder-Neisse line to Poland and Russia. The West German parliament was expected to attach these TWO POINTS as reservations to the approval of a resumption of diplomatic relations with Moscow.

On yet another point..Adenauer's assurance from Soviet Premier Bulganin that German war prisoners will be freed..the East Germans are now making their position clear. For one thing they deny that Adenauer received any promise on prisoners.. for another they say that they asked Moscow to release the prisoners at least two weeks before Adenauer made his appeal.

The Soviet news agency, Tass, announced today that Premier Bulganin is sick..too sick to meet a visiting Finnish delegation. It is

Most ~~extremely~~ unusual for the illness of any Soviet official to be made public. The last time such an announcement was made it concerned the stroke Stalin suffered in March of 1953.

In Washington tonight, the Navy announced that it has asked for ten thousand draftees in November..the first time the Navy has used the draft since the end of World War Two. We're told that this is due to the unusually large number of men whose enlistment periods end in the next fewmonths.

Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, said today that Russia's speed in developing atomic weapons and long-range jet bombers "is one of the most startling, fundamental military facts of our time."

And the Navy says "there is no idea of abandoning" any of the Arctic cargo ships fighting polar ice packs above Alaska. The Navy says no emergency exists.

At the United Nations, British Minister of State Nutting today put before the Disarmament Committee the Eden plan for a joint Soviet-Western check-up of armed forces facing each other in Europe.

The Summer White House today charged that an "underworld" of criminal elements has "opposed the Republican party in various elections." This was in response to a speech by Pennsylvania's Democratic Governor Leader who had charged that "a hard and ugly underworld" in the Republican party has a large measure of control over the President. White House Secretary Snyder says he interprets the word "underworld" to mean "criminal elements." Leader says his use of the word was meant to refer to "the hard core of isolationists who form the Republican right wing."

In Washington, 360 prominent Americans today told the Supreme Court that the Internal Security Act "is the most terrible threat so far devised to freedom in America." The group urges the court to uphold the argument of the Communist party that the law is unconstoutional. Among other things it requires the Communist party to register as controlled by Moscow.

The governmnt today charged Henry (The Dutchman) Grunewald with evading 96-thousand dollars in taxes. Last April Grunewald was sentenced to five years in prison and fined ten thousand dollars in a tax-fixing case.

There was a time when it was said that all roads led to Rome....Now they lead to Washington...Whatever happens,anywhere in the world touches our interests and Washingtons reaction is watched and weighed...The French send more troops to North Africa,,,that waekens our defense in the middle of the line in Europe...Unless there is a settlement in Morocco our strategic air bases there may be in jeapordy...Traditionally we favour colonial people who are seeking freedom...for we were once in that condition... but now we adopt a hands off attitude regarding North Africa because we need the French in Europe.#.The West German Chancellor goes to Moscow...and the results of that meeting are studied as carefully in Washington as in Moscow Bonn and London....for the key to our military policy in Europe is Germany...And there always exists the possibility of another German Russian deal,at the expense of the west.....not under Adenauer but by a suceeding German government... And when the British are in trouble in Cyprus,facing demands for home rule and union with Greece ..we are again involved.#.The British called a conference ..invited the Turks ..and then tried to play the role of mediator between the Greeks and Turks...it didnt work...We were not at the conference but our interests were...for the animosity between Greek and Turk endangers the whole balkan alliance.#.Our attitude was to keep hands off but both the Greeks a nd

Turks want to know where we stand...The Greeks contend that as the leader of the free world we have withheld support from the legitimate demands of the Cypriot peoples...Greek newspapers ask if the fate of a hundred thousand greeks in Turkey and four hundred thousand on Cyprus ARE NOT worth as much attention as one Hungarian Cardinal or eleven American airmen....Everyone wants our help. and our influence..but of course on their side. #.Our action..or inaction produces criticism or complaint...that is one of the prices of power and since we cant withdraw again into isolation we will just have to get used to it....and hope that where we arent loved we will at least be respected #.We are constantly faced with necessity of trying to achieve the possible rather perfection...

No one seems to know what is possible in regard to the long range future of Japan.. Before the recent visit of Foreign minister Shigemitsu there had been considerable talk in Japan about a Japanes self-defense force. This would have enabled American troops to withdraw by nineteen fifty eight, leaving the Japanese to defend their own shores. But American officials in Japan are pretty discouraged about this plan..if it exists #.The present political leaders in Tokio are aparently completely unwilling to face reality when it comes to the milita ry position of Japan...They see no urgent need to create a defense

force,and are doing so only to the extent that they are crowded by us.. Some American officials in Japan conclude that the px Japanese are living in a sort of post war dream world..where wars should not and will not m happen again...Their attitude seems to be that if the dangers of agression from other countries are ignored..these dangers will eventually disappear./.The Japanese military plans merely call for the eventual build up of certain divisions and regiments...but contain no provisions for the whole complex of logistics locations,budgets,equipment,research ,and everything else that goes into planning and creating a modern fighting force./#.The military knowledge of Japan was cut short in nineteen forty five and they appear to be unable or unwilling to comprehend the vast changes that have taken place since then.. Responsible American opinion in Japan now holds that there is no possibility that Japanese forces could replace American troops by1958./.There appears to be no real interest or willingness on their part in doing so..

Of course we could set a date...fifty eight or later..and announce that we were pulling out..and the Japanese would be left to their own devices... except for naval and air protection...but if we went thru with such a plan it would be to risk a triumph for communism in Japan,and we cannot face the prospect of the industrial power of that country falling under communist controll

One example of the difficulty ~~ex~~ in reaching any workable agreement with the Japanes was clearly demonstrated during Mr Shigemitsus recent visit..he talked about a mutual security pact between Japan and the United States..Aparently he understood what the phrase meant...namely that one partner must agree to help the other..that under certain circumstances Japanes troops might have to do some fighting in South Korea or Formosa..But the Foreign ministers fellow politicians in Tokio dont undestand that to be the meaning of a mutual security pact...they see it as a one way street...we would be bound to help the Japanese..but they would have no military obligation to help us..The talk about a mutual security pact may yet cost Shigemitsu his political life. And the irony of the situation is..that his fellow politicians would still like to have a mutual security pact with us...but their kind of pact..one in which they would get all the security and we would have all the mutuality.. and responsibility..provide the men and money for their defense..that would at least be a new definition of "the white mans burden"....

Flat Hannes

CBS 3537

NY SEPT 15, 1955

ED MURROW - JESSE ZOUSMER

WCAU NEWSROOM

AS [redacted]S IN MOST DIPLOMATIC DISPUTES BOTH NATIONS INVOLVED USUALLY TAKE A POSITION FROM WHICH IT IS FREQUENTLY DIFFICULT TO RETREAT WITHOUT SOME LOSS OF PRIDE OR PRESTIGE. LA ROCHEFOUCAULD ONCE NOTED WISELY THAT "QUARRELS WOULD NOT LAST LONG IF THE FAULT WAS ONLY ON ONE SIDE. AND THE LATE SENATOR BORAH OFFERED A SOLUTION, "GOD HAS MADE US NEIGHBORS, HE SAID, LET JUSTICE MAKE US FRIENDS." GOOD NITE AND GOOD LUCK.

AARON

The C.I.O. electrical workers today ended a nationwide sympathy strike by 44-thousand workers at Westinghouse PLANTS and then presented demands "for a substantial wage increase.". The walkout had originally been called to support East Pittsburgh plant workers who struck in objection to a planned time-study of their jobs. This strike has ended, too.

The University of North Carolina today agreed to admit Negroes to its undergraduate school..for the first time. The university has failed in an effort to get a stay of a federal court order to admit the Negroes. A number of southern states have admitted Negroes to graduate schools for several years...but not at the undergraduate level.

The United States today promised to contribute 14 and a half million dollars to the United Nation's Children's Fund for 18 months through the end of 1956.

The Miami Weather Bureau reports that Hurricane Ione has now swung in a new direction . It is proceeding toward our East Coast and was last reported 900 miles from Miami. Forecaster Gordon Dunn says he is not yet ready to say whether or not it looks dangerous to the East Coast.

Friday, September 16, 1955

This is the news:

The Argentine civil war has broken out again./The rebels are making their story known from captured radio stations./They say they've captured Cordoba, the third LARGEST [redacted] city in the country, and now control all southern Argentina./The Army acknowledges that there was a revolt at two big naval bases./The rebels say troops from four provinces are forming for a march on Beunos Aires.(which was quiet through the day)./And the rebels add that naval forces, including river and ocean fleets, naval aviation and some Marines, are going to attack Beunos Aires./Government bombers attacked one rebel-held naval base. There's no report on the results./For its part: the government during the day claimed the revolt was ended./Later it acknowledged continued fighting./An emergency curfew has been imposed on the whole country. Two Argentine destroyers have arrived in Montivideo, Urguay, with wounded men./At the moment we don't know any more about these ships. Argentine refugees in Montivideo says: this is the gravest challenge yet to the Peron government..the most serious of the recent revolts.

The first two of ten Americans the Chinese Communists have promised

to set free arrived in Honk Kog today. Both had been held since 1951. the Reverend Harold W. Rigney of Chicago, a Roman Catholic educator, said he lost 80 pounds in prison.. showed other priests scars made by shackles used to keep him chained to a wall..expressed thankfulness for his freedom. The other, Walter Rickett of Seattle, a Fulbright scholar, told reporters:he had been engaged in espionage work for our government.. said he collected military information in Red China..was guilty of spying..was treated leniently.. and is convinced the United States used bacteriological warfare in Korea. Rickett's wife was released by the Communists last February..with comparable praise for the Communists.

In West Germany today, Chancellor Adenauer said his country will remain completely faithful to the Western nations..after it sets up diplomatic relations with the Russians.

Moscow today welcomed the Communist East German delegation for more talks on Germany's future. Premier Bulganin was not present to greet the East Germans. A Soviet official says he is suffering from over-work.. is not dangerously ill... should return to his desk tomorrow.

Harold Stassen called on the President in Denver today and told him "the odds are" that Russia will accept Mr. Eisenhower's plan for an exchange of military blueprints and agreement on mutual arms inspection. Stassen, the president's special assistant on disarmament problems, explained that he thinks the Russians will accept the President's plan and not "some form of it." He feels the Russians are giving the plan very careful study. And at the United Nations meetings they are asking the type of questions we would ask in their position.

Pennsylvania's Governor Leader said in Los Angeles today that the President is "a political freak..who has enjoyed a tenderness of approach that is unique in America's political history." He said "even George Washington enjoyed no such protection in press and politics."

In Washington, Agriculture Secretary Benson charges that those whom he calls "prophets of gloom and doom" are trying to make a "political football" out of the plight of American farmers. Benson says he's deeeply concerned about the problems... "farmers are in a cost-price squeeze and its real." He's confident a solution will be worked out.

Republican Senator Williams of Delaware says there's an

increasing threat of inflation which may reach "dangerous proportions" unless its checked. Williams says he'll oppose any tax reduction next year unless we are assured of a budget surplus.

The Pentagon has informed managers of industrial plants to "exercise extreme caution prior to the release of economic or technical information (unclassified.)" A regulation encourages firms to avoid discussing contract awards, productions methods and sources of power.. even if this is not "top secret..secret or confidential."

The Navy announces that one of its jet bombers.. described as "the smallest known aircraft capable of carrying an atomic bomb"..has made its first landings aboard an aircraft carrier.

The Miami Weather Bureau says Hurricane Ione may hit the East Coast before the week-end is over. Residents along the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida have been warned to keep advised on the hurricanes movements. Ione was last reported 650 miles east of Miami.. moving at 12 miles an hour.

Edward R. Murrow: September 16, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

When a State Department spokesman on Wednesday hailed the results of the Adenauer visit to Moscow as a Western victory, anxious questions were asked in Washington. Was the spokesman sounding off on his own? Or had the United States Embassy in Moscow reported something justifying such a rejoicing? These questions have now been answered. Henry Suydam, the press officer, was not the author of the statement he read; it had been prepared by the head of the East European desk and okayed by the under-secretary of state. And it bore no resemblance to the judgment cabled by the embassy in Moscow, which was anything but jubilant.

Then why had such a statement been made? The reason is not a disgraceful one, in that the statement was true as far as it went. It just failed to tell the whole story. Moscow recognition of the Bonn Republic, as was pointed out, was a reversal of the Soviet refusal to deal with that government. In that sense it was a Western victory. But if that is the whole truth about the Adenauer visit, a few men in the State Department are the only ones who know it. The embassy in Moscow didn't know it. Many of Dr. Adenauer's supporters in Bonn don't know it. The British Foreign Office doesn't know it. In fact some high officials in the State Department don't

know it. Not to mention that the Russians and East German communists also don't know it.

What apparently happened is that someone in the State Department was using news as a political weapon. Something was being put out to help Dr. Adenauer in his own capital. The statement could be quoted in other countries alongside the depressing judgments about the Adenauer visit. In other words, news was being tailored to influence opinion. In a cold war that is not unusual. Certainly it happens all the time in the totalitarian countries. But this country has not yet been conditioned to see it happen here. Americans still think that when an official gives out news he is talking to them and is informing them, not trying to influence them. Many a statement is made in Washington for its effect in foreign capitals. But normally care is shown not to say things that can backfire or look untrue. In this case it had not been necessary to say anything, and the State Department may have lost influence, not exerted it.

The aftermath of the Adenauer visit to Moscow is the ~~Grotewohl~~ visit, of the East German Communists which has followed with spectacular speed. That alone shows that the Kremlin stands firmly behind the so-called German Democratic Republic. A remark Khruschchev made during the Adenauer visit is repeated in Moscow.

He asked the Chancellor: "Why should we be against the German Democratic Republic? (that is the Communists) In our opinion it is the future." He went on to compare the permanence of the East German regime with that of Communist China and of the Soviet Union itself. And he predicted that in time the West would have to come around to recognize the East German Republic as it had to recognize the Soviet Union.

Dr. Adenauer today vehemently rejected any recognition of the East German Republic, as he has done all along. He said that at the most it represents ten percent of the East German people, the other ninety percent sharing the view of the Bonn republic. He admitted that Bonn alone cannot negotiate with Russia on German unification, as the task is reserved to the Big Four. "But when diplomatic relations are established" he said, "we can then negotiate this question with the Russians as well as with the three Western Powers."

This remark in a way helps clear the ground for what the Soviet Union is trying to bring about, a deal with the Germans themselves on Germany's future. Soon Moscow will be the one capital in the world where ambassadors from both Germany are on hand. So the stage will be set for the development of the Soviet policy.

The Western policy has been to press for the unification of Germany, with the re-united nation being free to join the Western defense system. In return for this, elaborate guarantees of Soviet security were being worked out. This policy was to be launched at the Big Four meeting in Geneva October 27th, and still may be. But since the Adenauer visit this approach seems pretty hopeless. ~~Moscow would not think of German unification if Germany were to be neutralized.~~ Judging by what Khruschchev said, the Kremlin will only unite Germany if the Communists are assured a full share in running the country. And it is hard to escape the conclusion that the Kremlin is prepared to perpetuate the division of Germany until it gets unification on its own terms.

Only a few weeks have passed since the summit meeting at Geneva. Many people have credited that conference with creating an atmosphere of good feeling and rising confidence, which could be put to a fruitful test at the upcoming Big Four meeting. It may be too early to say that the Big Four will not be able to accomplish anything substantial. Some of the present discouraging developments may be pre-conference maneuvering. But it seems impossible to deny that since the summit meeting the climate in Europe has deteriorated badly. It is hard to recall a time when high hopes were being

dashed so effectively. The best one can say is that nobody is getting angry about it, at least not so far.

The temper of the times demands of us many things - not the least of these being patience. And perhaps, in moments of despair, as our statesmen try to Resolve Conflicts we could do worse than recall these words by Sir Winston Churchill:"Life is a test, he said, and this world a place of trial. Always the problems -(or it may be the same problem)- will be presented to every generation in different forms."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

When a state department spokesman ~~hailed~~ on Wednesday the results of the Adenauer visit to Moscow as a Western victory, anxious questions were asked in Washington. Was the spokesman sounding off on his own? Or ~~Had~~ the United States Embassy in Moscow reported ~~anything~~ something justifying such a ~~statement~~ rejoicing? These questions have now been answered. Henry Suydam, the press offficer, was not the author of the statement he read, it had been prepared by the head of the East European desk and okayed by the under-secretary of state. And it bore no resemblance to the judgment cabled by the embassy in Moscow, which was anything but jubilant.

Then why had ~~the~~ such a statement been made? The reason is not a disgraceful one, ~~but~~ in that the statement was true as far as it went. It just failed to tell the whole story. Moscow recognition of the Bonn Republic, as ~~the statement~~ was pointed out, was a reversal of the Soviet refusal to deal with that government. In that sense it was a Western victory. But if that is the whole truth about the Adenauer visit, a few men in the State Department are the only ones who know it. The embassy in Moscow didn't know it. Many of Dr. Adenauer's supporters in Bonn don't know it. The British foreign office doesn't know it. In fact some high officials in the State Department don't know it. Not to

mention that the Russians and East German communists also don't know it.

What apparently happened is that someone in the State Department was using news as a political weapon. Something was being put out that would help Dr. Adenauer in his own capital. The statement could be quoted in other countries alongside the depressing judgments about the Adenauer visit. In other words, news was being tailored to influence opinion. In a cold war that is not unusual. Certainly it happens all the time in the totalitarian countries. But this country has not yet been conditioned to see it happen here. Americans still think that when an official (gives out news) he is talking to them and is informing them, not trying to influence them. Many a statement is made in Washington for its effect in foreign capitals. But normally care is shown not to say things that can (or look untrue) backfire. In this case it had not been necessary to say anything, and the State Department may have lost influence, and not exerted it.

The aftermath of the Adenauer visit to Moscow is the Grotewohl visit, which has followed with spectacular speed. That alone shows that the Kremlin stands firmly behind the socalled German Democratic Republic. A remark Khruschchev made during the Adenauer visit is repeated in Moscow. He asked the Chancellor

"Why should we be against the German Democratic Republic? In our opinion it IS the future."He went on to compare the permanence of the East German regime with that of Communist China and of the Soviet Union itself. And he predicted that in time the West would have to come around to recognize the East German Republic as it had to recognize the Soviet Union.

¶ Dr.Adenauer today vehemently rejected any recognition of the East German republic, as he has done all along. He said that at the most it represents 10 percent of the East German people, the other 90 percent sharing the view of the Bonn republic. He admitted that Bonn alone cannot negotiate with Russia on German unification, as the task is reserved to the Big Four. "But when diplomatic relations are established" he said, "we then can negotiate this question with the Russians as well as with the three Western powers. "¶ This remark in a way helps clear the ground for what the Soviet Union is trying to bring about, a deal with the Germans themselves on Germany's future. Soon Moscow will be the one capital in the world where ambassadors from both German republics are on hand. So the stage will be set for the development of the Soviet policy.

¶ The Western policy has been to

press for the unification of Germany with the reunited nation being free to join the Western defense system. In return for this, elaborate guarantees of Soviet security were being worked out. This policy was to be launched at the Big Four meeting in Geneva October 27th. and shee maybe But since the Adenauer visit this approach seems pretty hopeless. Moscow would not look at German unification on such terms. It might even reject unification if Germany were to be neutralized. Judging by what Khruschchev said, the Kremlin will only unite Germany if the Communists are assured a full share in running the country. And it is hard to escape the conclusion that the Kremlin is prepared to perpetuate the division of Germany unite it sch unification on its own terms

Only a few weeks have passed since the summit meeting at Geneva. Many people have credited that conference with creating an atmosphere of good feeling and rising confidence, which could be put to a fruitful test at the upcoming Big Four meeting. It may be too early to say that the Big Four will not be able to accomplish anything substantial. Some of the present discouraging developments may be pre-conference manuevering. But it seems impossible to deny that since the summit meeting the climate in Europe has deteriorated badly. It

is hard to recall a time when high hopes were being dashed so effectively. The best one can say is that nobody is getting angry about it, at least not so far.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Argentine civil war has broken out again. The rebels are making their story known from captured radio stations. They say they've captured Cordoba, the third largest city in the country, and now control all southern Argentina. The Army acknowledges that there was a revolt at two big naval bases. The rebels say troops from four provinces are forming for a march in Buenos Aires...which was quiet through the day. And the rebels add that naval forces, including river and ocean fleets, naval aviation, and some Marines, are going to attack Beunos Aires. Government bombers attacked one rebel-held naval base. There's no report on the results. For its part: the government during the day claimed the revolt was ended. Later it acknowledged continued fighting. An emergency curfew has been imposed on the whold country. Two Argentine destroyers have arrived in Montivideo, Uraguay, with wounded men. At the moment we don't know any more about these ships. Argentine refugees in Montivideo say: This is the gravest challenge yet to the Peron government...the most serious of the recent revolts.

The first two of ten Americans the Chinese Communists have promised to ser free arrived in Hong Kong today. Both had been held since 1951. The Reverend Harold W. Rigney of Chicago, a Roman Catholic educator, said he lost 80 pounds in prison...showed other priests scars made by shackles used to keep him chained to a wall....expressed thankfulness for his freedom. The other, Walter Rickett of Seattle, a Fulbright scholar, told reporters: he had been engaged in espionage work for our government...said he collected military information in Red China..was guilty of spying..was treated leniently..and is convinced the United States used bacteriological warfare in Korea. Rickett's

wife was released by the Communists last February..with comparable praise for the Communists.

In West Germany today, Chancellor Adenauer said his country will remain completely faithful to the Western nations...after it sets up diplomatic relations with the Russians.

Moscow today welcomed the Communist East German delegation for more talks on Germany's future. Premier Bulganin was not present to greet the East Germans. A Soviet official says he is suffering from over-work...is not dangerously ill..should return to his desk tomorrow.

Harold Stassen called on the President in Denver today and told him "the odds are" that Russia will accept Mr. Eisenhower's plan for an exchange of military blueprints and agreement on mutual arms inspection. Stassen, the president's special assistant on disarmememt problems, explained that he thinks the Russians will accept the President's plan and not "some form of it." He feels the Russians are giving the plan very careful study. And at the United Nations meetings they are asking the type of questions we would ask in their position.

Pennsylvania's Governor Leader said in Los Angeles today that the President is " a political freak..who has enjoyed a tenderness of approach that is unique in America's political history." He said "even George Washington enjoyed no such protection in press and politics."

In Washington, Agriculture Secretary Benson charges that those whom he calls "prophets of gloom and doom" are trying to make a "political football " out of the plight of American farmers. Benson says he's deeply concerned about the problems.."farmers are in a cost-price squeeze and it is real." He's confident a solution will be worked out.

Republican Senator Williams of Delaware says there's an increasing threat of inflation which may reach "dangerous proportions" unless it is checked. Williams says he'lloppose any tax reduction next year unless we are assured of a bigger budget surplus.

The Pentagon has informed managers of industrial plants to "exercise extreme caution prior to the release of economic or technical information (unclassified)". A regulation encourages firms to avoid discussing contract awards, production methods and sources of power..even if this is not "top secret...secret or confidential."

The Navy announces that one of its jet bombers..described as "the smallest known aircraft capable of carrying an atomic bomb." ..has made its first landings aboard an air craft carrier.

The Miami Weather Bureau says Hurricane Ione may hit the East Coast before the week-end is over. Residents along the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida have been warned to keep advised on the hurricane's movements. Ione was last reported 650 miles east of Miami ...moving at 12 miles an hour.

When a State Department spokesman on Wednesday hailed the results of the Adenauer visit to Moscow as a Western victory, anxious questions were asked in Washington. Was the spokesman sounding off on his own? Or had the United States Embassy in Moscow reported something justifying such a rejoicing? These questions have now been answered. Henry Suydam, the press officer, was not the author of the statement he read: it had been prepared by the head of the East European desk and okayed by the under-secretary of state. And it bore no resemblance to the judgement cabled by the embassy in Moscow, which was anything but jubilant.

Then why had such a statement been made? The reason is not a disgraceful one, in that the statement was true, as far as it went. It just failed to tell

the whole story. Moscow recognition of the Bonn Republic, as was pointed out, was a reversal of the Soviet refusal to deal with that government. In that sense it was a Western victory. But if that is the whole truth about the Adenauer visit, a few men in the State Department are the only ones who know it. The embassy in Moscow didn't know it. Many of Dr. Adenauer's supporters in Bonn don't know it. The British Foreign Office doesn't know it. If fact some high officials in the State Department don't know it. Not to mention that the Russians and East German Communists also don't know it.

What apparently happened is that someone in the State Department was using news as a political weapon. Something was being put out to help Dr. Adenauer in his own captial. The statement could be quoted in other countries alongside the depressing judgements about the Adenauer visit. In other words, news was being tailored to influence opinion. In a cold war that is not unusual. Certainly it happens all the time in the totalitarian countries. But this country has not yet been conditioned to see it happen here. Americans still think that when an official gives out news he is talking to them and is informing them, not trying to influence them. Many a statement is made in Washington for its effect in foreign captials. But normally care is shown not to say things that can backfire and look untrue. In this case it had not been necessary to say anything, and the State Department may have lost influence, not exerted it.

The aftermath of the Adenauer visit to Moscow is the visit of the East German Communists whcih followed with spectacular speed. That alone shows that the Kremlin stands firmly behind the so-called German Democratic Republic. A remark Khruschev made during the Adenauer visit is repeated in Moscow. He asked the Chancellor: "Why should we be against the German Democratic Republic? (That is, the Communists.) In our opinion it <u>is</u> the future." He went on to compare the permanence of the East German regime with that of Communist

China and of the Soviet Union itself. And he predicted that in time the West would have to come around to recognize the East German Republic as it had to recognize the Soviet Union.

Dr. Adenauer today vehemently rejected any recognition of the East German Republic, as it had done all along. He said that at the most it represents ten percent of the East German people, the other ninety percent sharing the view of the Bonn Republic. He admitted that Bonn alone cannot negotiate with Russia on German unification, as the task is reserved to the Big Four. "But when diplomatic relations are established" he said, "we can then negotiate this question with the Russians as well as with the three Western Powers."

This remark in a way helps clear the ground for what the Soviet Union is trying to bring about, a deal with the Germans themselves on Germany's future. Soon Moscow will be the one capital in the world where ambassadors from both Germany's are on hand. So the stage will be set for the developemnt of the Soviet policy.

The Western policy has been to press for the unification of Germany, with the re-united nation being free to join the Western defense system. In return for this, elaborate guarantees of Soviet security were being worked out. This policy was to be launched at the Big Four meeting in Geneva, October 27th, and still may be. But since the Adenauer visit this approach seems pretty hopeless. Judging by what Khruschev said, the Kremlin will only unite Germany if the Communists are assured a full share in running the country. And it is hard to escape the conclusion that the Kremlin is prepared to perpetuate the division of Germany until it gets unification on its own terms.

Only a few weeks have passed since the summit meeting at Geneva. Many people have credited that conference with creating an atmosphere of good feeling and rising confidence, which could be put to a frutiful test at the upcoming

Big Four meeting. It may be too early to say that the Big Four will not be able to accomplish anything substantial. Some of the present discouraging developments may be pre-conference maneuvering. But it seems impossible to deny that since the summit meeting the climate in Europe has deteriorated badly. It is hard to recall a time when hopes were being dashed so effectively. The best one can say is that nobody is getting angry about it, at least not so far.

The temper of the times demands of us many things - not the least of these being patience. And perhaps, in moments of despair, as our statesmen try to resolve conflicts, we could do worse than recall these words by Sir Winston Churchill:"Life is a test," he said, "and this world a place of trial. Always the problems (or perhaps it may be the same problem), will be presented to every generation in different forms."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday - September 19

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

This is the news:

The worst hurricane in years is now reported 80 miles south southwest of Norfolk, Virginia. The latest weather bureau bulletin says: the storm is moving towards the northeast at 8 TO 10 per hour. If it continues at its present rate on the same course it should move northward "a consider "a considerable distance" east of Washington. Its expected to pass Elizabeth City, North Carolina, in the n w few hours and reach the Norfolk area shortly before MIDNIGHT. In New York the weather bureau predicts 50 to 75 mile an hour winds between midnight and mid-morning. Eastern Maryland and Pennsylvania have been warned to expect heavy rains..which will result in dangerous flooding of small streams. We have fragmentary reports from New Bern, North Carolina, apparently the first city to be hit. We're told that tidewater is ten feet above normal..hundreds of homes and businesses havebeen flooded..damge is estimated in the millions. The weather Bureau describes Hurricane Ione as "the strongest and largest hurricane to pass northward through the Middle Atlantic states in recent years." (more)

Edward R. Murrow
pawling, New York

lede to come

IN Argentina today, the 10-year regime of President Peron ~~[illegible]~~ came to an end. Peron resigned. The general who led the loyalist forces in the four-day revolution resigned. ~~Peron himself offered to resign.~~ A Committee of generals has been named to negotiate with the rebels. There is an ~~[illegible]~~ unconfirmed report that the whole Peron cabinet has resigned. ~~[illegible]~~ Peace talks ~~appear to be imminent~~ will start IN A FEW HOURS between loyalists and rebels. The head of the government army called on the rebels to come to Beunos Aires for a peace conference. The rebels demanded that the talks be conducted at sea. The rebel radio says the government has ~~agreed~~ agreed. In Beunos Aires tonight we're told that people are marching in the streets shouting "liberty..liberty." And for the first time in months the Roman Catholic primate of Argentina broadcast a message calling on all the people to work for peace.

In Moscow today, the Russians agreed to give back to Finland the Porkkala military and naval base..and to extend a friendship treaty for twenty years. It was eleven years ago that Finland was forced to

give the Russians a 50-year lease.

At the same time the Russians finished writing a new treaty with Communist East Germany. The Germans say it grants them wht they call "real severignty." They also say thy want Soviet troops to remain in East Germany until all allied forces are withdrawn from West Germany.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer today receiv3d the unanimous approval of his cabinet for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia. A resolution approving the exchange of ambassadors will go to the lower house of parliament on Thursday.

The last American, British and Russian troops left Vienna today.. ending ten years of military occupation of th Austrian capital.

The British foreign office acknowledged today that two missing British diplomats...Guy Burgess and Donald McClean..are believed to have smuggled top secret documents to the Russians. The two men disappeared in 1951. The Foreign Office says "it must be presumed" that the men arranged for the Russians to photograph top secret documents.

Communist China today freed another American.. the Reverand Levi Lovegren of Oregon... a Baptist missiony. He had been held as a

prisoner for five years.

In Chicago today, Democratic National Chairman Butler accused the Administration of making "ill-tempered and unsympathetic" statements to farmers. Butler says the farm economy is collapsing. Democratic Senator Kerr says he doesn't believe the Republicans can successfully run on a prosperity platform next year as long as the nation's farmers are operating in what Kerr calls "a recession." And Democratic Senator Mansfield of Montana has called on Secretary of Agriculture Benson to make public a specific new farm program now..instead of waiting until January.

Republican Senator Wiley of Wisconsin says the defense department is playing politics with the new military reserve program.. by locating combat camps in the south, He says its unrealistic to train men in mild climates when they may have to fight in very cold areas.

Swing Sept.19

¶ The Sixteen farm states can decide the next presidential election. In 1948 Harry Truman carried eleven farm states and beat Tom Dewey. The Republicans believe President Eisenhower is unbeatable in 1956, but they admit that the fate of the Congress may be in the hands of the farm states. Many Democrats believe that President Eisenhower himself can be defeated if enough farmers find their slipping incomes more important than having with the White House a man renowned as a peace president ~~in the White House~~.

¶ It is just under sixteen months before the election, which is much too soon under ordinary circumstances to know what the big issue will be. This time both sides agree it will be farm policy. In a way, the campaign already has begun ~~been launched~~. Over the weekend Vice-President Nixon made a keynote speech for the Administration and Secretary Benson twice analyzed the problem. Two policy-making Republicans announced a plan to lease farm lands at $10 an acre to keep them out of production, which would boost farm incomes before the election. Today top strategists of the Democratic party were outlining their farm fight at a meeting in Chicago.

¶ The Democrats have two targets for their attack, President Eisenhower and sinking farm incomes. They say that in the 1952 campaign Mr. Eisenhower

promised 100 percent parity, but later backed flexible price supports. Mr. Nixon took notice of the charge that the President broke his word. He quoted what Mr.Eisenhower had said in his controversial 1952 speech. "I stand" said Mr.Eisenhower,"behind the amendment to the basic farm act which continues through 1954 the price support on basic commodities at 90 percent of parity." That was a promise, Mr. Nixon explained, to support rigid price controls only through 1954, and the Mr.Eisenhower kept it. Then he went on to quote the part of the Eisenhower speech which the Democrats most often repeat. In this Mr. Eisenhower called for a fair share in the nation's income for farmers. "And a fair share" he declared,"is not merely 90 percent but full parity." Mr. Nixon went on to assert that the President still wants 100 percent parity. "Mr.Eisenhower" he continued,"has never been known to break his solemnly given promise during his forty years of distinguished service to his country, and farmers can be sure he is not going to begin by breaking his word to them." He then outlined a five-point Administration program, which in its context would demonstrate that the President still wants 100 percent parity. The first of the five points was the contnuation

of flexible price supports. The Democrats point out that under the Benson program, supports for this year's crops are from 82½ percent to 90 per cent of parity, and will be from 75 to 90 percent thereafter. When the bill passed under White House pressure, it was hailed as a great Eisenhower victory. So the difference between Republicans and Democrats seems to be over whether 100 percent parity is something fixed by law or a general condition arrived at through ultimate improvement in farm incomes.

¶ Mr. Nixon's other four points were a bold and imaginative program to develop domestic and foreign markets; more research into farm costs and increased use of farm products; continued soil conservation, and more aid for marginal farmers. Mr. Nixon did not make them sound very specific, and he left the impression that the Republicans are hunting for a farm policy, rather than proclaiming one.

¶ Since farm prices are the big issue, Congress can be expected to get on the act. Senator Lyndon Johnson states that revision of the Administration's price support law is one of the major items of unfinished business when the Senate resumes work January 3. It will be recalled that the House last August passed a bill to scrap the flexible price system, and resume rigid 90 percent support for wheat, cotton, corn, rice and peanuts. The Senate

then failed to act. Senator Johnson ~~certainly~~ sounded as though he expected the Senate to vote on the bill.

¶ Secretary Benson ~~says that he~~ promised to ~~will~~ submit very specific proposals to Congress."But he added,"there will be no radical measures like plowing under cotton or the slaughter of little pigs." This drew a retort from Secretary Mitchell of the Democratic National Committee, that he hoped for assurances that Mr. Benson wouldn't plow under any little farmers. So ~~the~~ a ding-dong fight is on.

¶ The ten dollar and acre lease plan is sponsored by Representative Carl Anderson of Minnesota, ranking Republican member of the appropriations subcommittee on agricultural funds. It also has the support of Republican Whip Arends. All Mr. Benson has said on this ~~kind of action~~ point is that he wants incentives to farmers to put more land under grass.

¶ Since 1951 farm prices have dropped 25 percent, eleven percent of the decline being ~~in~~ during the Eisenhower Administration, four percent ~~in~~ during the first six months of this year. This ~~is~~ next contrary to Secretary Benson's assertion that farm prices were levelling off. Now he explains that the Department seriously

underestimated

this year's ~~[illegible]~~ production.

Net farm incomes since '51 have dropped thirty-two percent, two thirds of it ~~under~~ during the Eisenhower Administration. "We inherited a mess!" Secretary Benson complained yesterday. "There is no easy way out of the situation." If the Republicans still are looking for ~~a solution~~ the way out before election time, the Democrats seem to have their campaign strategy set. They will quote Republican promises and farm statistic.

The ninth hurricane of the season - Irene - is heading up the Mx East Coast tonite...and apparently with unusual force. The storm warnings are out and those in its path would do well to follow the advice of Sir Robert Howard when he said:"'Tis good to have a shelter against every storm." Of course, Thomas Fuller had a more practical idea when he concluded:"To see a storm is better than to feel it." Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The worst hurricane in years is now reported 80 miles south southwest of Norfolk, Virginia. The latest weather bureau bulletin says: the storm is moving towards the northeast at 8 to 10 miles per hour. If it continues at its present rate on the same course it should move northward "a considerable distance east of Washington". It is expected to pass Elizabeth City, North Carolina, in the next few hours and reach the Norfolk area shortly before midnight. In New York the weather bureau predicts 50 to 75 mile an hour winds between midnight and mid-morning. Eastern Maryland and Pennsylvania have been warned to expect heavy rains which wil result in dangerous flooding of small streams. We have fragmentary reports from New Bern, North Carolina, apparently the first city to be hit. We're told that tidewater is ten feet above normal..hundreds of homes and businesses have been flooded.. damage is estimated in the millions. The weather Bureau describes Hurricane Ione as "the strongest and largest hurricane to pass northward through the Middle Atlantic States in recent years."

In Argentina today, the 10-year regime of President Peron came to an end. Peron resigned. The general who led the loyalists forces in the four-day revolution resigned. A committee of generals has been named to negotiate with the rebels. There is an unconfirmed report that the whole Peron cabinet has resigned. Peace talks between loyalists and rebels will start in a few hours from now.

The head of the government army called on the rebels to come to Buenos Aires for a peace conference. The rebels demanded that the talks be conducted at sea. The rebel radio says the government has agreed. In Buenos Aires

tonight we're told that people are marching in the streets shouting "liberty.. liberty". And for the first time in months the Roman Catholic primate of Argentina broadcast a message callin on all the people to work for peace.

In Moscow today, the Russians agreed to give back to Finalnd the Porkkala military and naval base...and to extend a friendship treaty for twenty years. It was eleven years ago that Finalnd was forced to give the Russians a 50-year lease.

At the same time the Russians finished writing a new treaty with Communist East Germany. The Germans say it grants them what they call "real soverignty" they also say thay want Soviet troops to remain in East Germany until allied forces are withdrawn from West Germany.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer today received the unanimous approval of his cabinet for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia. A resolution approving the exchange of ambassadors will go to the lower house of parliament on Thrusday.

The last American, British and Russian troops left Vienna today..ending ten years of military occupation of the Austrian capital.

The British foreign office acknowledged today that two missing British diplomats ...Guy Burgess and Donald McClean..are believed to have smuggled top secret documents into the Russians. The two men disappeared in 1951. The Foreign Office says "it must be presumed" that the men arranged for the Russians to photograph top secret documents.

Communist China today freed another American..The Reverend Levi Lovegreen of Oregon..a Baptist missionary. He had been held as a prisoner for five years.

In Chicago today, Democratic National Chairman Butler accused the Administration of making "ill-tempered and unsympathetic" statements to farmers. Butler says the farm economy is collapsing. Democratic Senaotr Kerr says

he doesn't believe the Republicans can successfully run on a prosperity platform next year as long as the nation's farmers are operating in what Kerr calls "a recession." And Democratic Senator Mansfield of Montana has called on Secretary of Agriculture Benson to make public a specific new farm program now instead of waiting until January.

Republican Senator Wiley of Wisconsin says the defense department is playing politics with the new military reserve program..by locating combat camps in the south. He says it is unrealistic to train men in mild climates when they may have to fight in very cold areas.

Sixteen farm states can decide the next presidential election. In 1948 Harry Truman carried eleven farm states and beat Tom Dewey. The Republicans believe President Eisenhower is unbeatable in 1956, but they admit that the fate of the Congress may be in the hands of the farm states. Many Democrats believe that President Eisinhower himself can be defeated if enough farmers find their slipping incomes more important that having in the White House a man renowned as a peace president.

It is just under sixteen months before the election, which is much too soon under ordinary circumstances to know what the big issues will be. This time both sides agree it will be farm policy. In a way, the campaign already has begun. Over the weekend Vice-President Nixon made a keynote speech for the Administration and Secretary Benson twice analyzed the problem. Two policy making Republicans announced a plan to lease farm lands at $10 an acre to keep them out of production, which would boost farm incomes before the election. Today top strategists of the Democratic party were outlining their farm fight at a meeting in Chicago.

The Democrats have two targets for their attack, President Eisenhower and sinking farm incomes. They say that in the 1952 campaing Mr. Eisenhower

promised 100 percent parity but later backed flexible price supports. Mr. Nixon took notice of the charge that the President broke his word. He quoted what Mr. Eisenhower had said in his controversial 1952 speech. "I stand", said Mr. Eisenhower, "behind the amendment to the basic farm act which continues through 1954 the price support on basic commodities at 90 percent of parity." That was a promise, Mr. Nixon explained, to support rigid price controls only through 1954, and Mr. Eisenhower kept it. Then he went to to quote the part of the Eisenhower speech which Democrats most often repeat. In this Mr. Eisenhower called for a fair share in the nation's income for farmers. "And a fare share", he declared, "is not merely 90 percent but full parity." Mr. Nixon went on to assert that the President still wants 100 percent parity. "Mr. Eisenhower", he continued, "has never been known to break his somemnly given promise during his forty years of distinguished service to his country, and farmers can be sure he is not going to begin by breaking his word to them." He then outlined a five-point Administration program, which in its context would demonstrate that the President still wants 100 percent parity. The first of the five points was the continuation of flexible price supports. The Democrats point out that under the Benson program, supports for this year's crops are from 82½ percent to 90 percent of parity, and will be from 75 to 90 percent thereafter. When the bill passed under White House pressure, it was hailed as a great Eisenhower victory. So the difference between Republicans and Democrats seems to be over whether 100 percent parity is something fixed by law or a general condition arrived at through ultimate improvement in farm incomes.

Mr. Nixon's other four points were a bold and imaginateve program to evelop domestic and foreign markets; more research into farm costs and increased use of farm products; continued soil conservation, and more aid for

marginal farmers. Mr. Nixon did not make them sound very specific, and he left the impression that the Republicans are hunting for a farm policy rather then proclaiming one.

Since farm prices are the big issue, Caongres can be expected to get on the act. Senator Lyndon Johnson states that revision of the Administration's price support law is one of the major items of unfinished business when the Senate resumes work January 3. It will be recalled that the House last August passed a bill to scrap the flexible price system, and resume rigid 90 percent sppport for wheat, cotton, corn, rice and peanuts. The Senate then failed to act. Seraotr Johnson sounded as though he expected the Senate to vote on the bill.

Secretary Benson promised to submit very specific proposals to Congress. "But", he added, "there will be no radical measures like plowing under cotton or the slaughter of little pigs." This drew a retort from Secretary Mitchell of the Democratic National Committee, that he hoped for assurances that Mr. Benson wouldn't plow under any little farmers. So a ding dong fight is on.

A ten dollar an acre lease plan is sponsored by Representative Carl Anderson of Minnesota, ranking Republican member of the appropriations subcommittee on agricultural funds. It also has the support of Republican Whip Arends. All Mr. Benson has said on this point is that he wants incentives to farmers to put more land under grass.

Since 1951 farm prices have dropped 25 percent, eleven percent of the decline being during the Eisenhower Administration, four percent during the first six months of this year. This went contrary to Secretary Benson's assertion that farm prices were levelling off. Now he explains that the Department seriously underestimated this year's production.

Net farm incomes since '51 have dropped thirty-two percent, to thirds of it during the Eisenhower Administration. "We inherited a mess", Secretary Benson compalined yesterday. "There is no easy way out of the situation." If the Republicans still are lookingfor the way out before election time, the Democrats seem to have their campaign strategy set. This will quote Republican promises and farm statistics.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

The ninth hurricane of the season - Ione- is heading up the East Coast tonight. And apparently with unusual force. The storm warnings are out and those in its path would do well to dollow the advice of Sir Robert Howard when he said: "Tis good to have a shelter against every storm". Of course, Thomas Fuller had a more practical idea when he concluded: "To see a storm is better than to feel it."

Good Night and Good Luck,

Tuesday ~~Thursday~~, September 20, 1955

This is the news:

Argentina's Former President Peron is trying to flee ~~from~~ his country by boat. But rebel warships have blocked his trip into exile. Peron went aboard a Paraguayan gunboat in Beunos Aires this morning. Presumably it was to leave in a hurry. But the rebel radio called on its warships to intercept it. And at last report it was still at the Beunos Aires waterfront. The Rebel radio is also threatening to renew the civil war. Earlier today the state radio said, its delegates were meeting with the rebels, aboard a rebel warship. But the rebel radio says, this is not true. It hints that the loyalists are stalling for time. And it demands that the state radio stop spreading "false information."

In Moscow today, the Russians signed an agreement with the Communist East Germans. And the German Communist Boss, Walter Ulbricht, warns that it may be necessary to clamp new restrictions on traffic from West Berlin. Ulbricht says this will be done, unless the West Germans abandon what he calls "their cold war attack against our German democratic republic." In Bonn, the Opposition Socialist party says, it will support Chancellor Adenauer's agreement to establish

diplomatic relations with the Russians. And Adenauer himself today warned the free world to remain strong and on guard because--he said--"The Russians have not changed their basic aims." He told reporters: "Moscow's new smiling face is just a new phase of the cold war."

In Moscow today, the Russians took 20 foreign reporters on a guided tour of what they claim is the first atomic reactor supplying electricity.

The French cabinet today authorized Premier Faure to remove the Sultan of Morocco and replace him with a three-man regency. The regents would start a French-Moroccan reform program aimed at getting peace in the French protectorate.

Communist China today freed two American women who had been held in prison for four and a half years. They are: Miss Sarah Perkins, 63, of Georgia, and Miss Dorothy Middleton, 34, of Illinois.

The United Nations General Assembly met today and supported an American motion not to consider the matter of seating Communist China at this session. The vote was: 43 to 12. This was the sixth straight year that the Russians have failed to get Red China into the United Nations.

The Weather Bureau reports that the northeast coast is now free of further danger from Hurricane Ione. The hurricane veered out to sea off Norfolk, Virginia, on an easterly course. Behind it the storm left five persons dead and millions of dollars damage in North Carolina.

The threat of the storm early today caused a 24-hour postponment of the Marciano-Moore heavyweight title fight. Its now set for tomorrow night. At today's weighing-in, Marciano weighed 188 and a quarter pounds to Moore's 188.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today that the Administration will continue to STRENGTHEN its farm aid programs. But, he said, the government "will not be stampeded INTO ill-considered actions." He told a New Orleans audience: "This has been a year of serious readjustments for many farmers. Total income may be down as much as five per cent. But farm prices and farm incomes are going to be higher in the years ahead than they are today."

~~House Majority Leader McCormack said today that the comptroller general has challenged a 10 year, two and a half billion dollar contract made by the Air Force with some private~~

4

The Democratic Farm Advisory group, meeting in Chicago, said today the Eisenhower Administration is on record as opposed to proposals now being made for acreage lease or rent plans to solve farm problems.

House Majority Leader McCormack said today that the Comptroller General has challenged a ten-year, two and-a half billion dollar contract made by the air force with some private communication companies. McCormack calls it a "bonanza contract".. wants a Congressional committee to investigate.

~~communication companies. McCormack calls it a bonanza contract. He wants a congressional committee to investigate it.~~

The nation's railroads today told a Congressional committee: they must have freedom to cut freight rates if they are to compete with truckers. And a spokesman for the truckers says the Administration's new transportation policy will lead to a monopoly for the railroads and the destruction of the motor transport industry.

Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, a former consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission, said today that our stock-pile of atomic bombs already "amounts to several tons of t.n.t. for every inhabitant of our planet." He said our supply is so large there is no point in keeping it secret. Lapp called on the President to disclose the size of our stockpile. He said this could be "a potent force for peace."

Edward R. Murrow: September 20, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Just two weeks have passed since the anti-Greek riots in Turkey, and if the amount of news flowing from that country were a criterion, the effects of that outbreak have worn off, and all is well. But the effects have not worn off and all is not well. How tragic the flare-up between Turks and Greeks will be to those countries, to NATO and to Western security cannot be measured yet. But my colleague Bill Downs cables me from Istanbul that it will take not weeks or months, but years, to restore anything like trust between the two countries.

Turkey re-appeared in the news today with a curious item about a newspaper being suppressed because it displayed too prominently the appeal of Secretary Dulles for reconciliation. Other papers carried the Dulles appeal, but Hergun, the newspaper that was disciplined, put it under a crimson banner headline on page one. Three other papers were punished for disregarding an order not to discuss controversial subjects, The generals administering martial law ordered the suppressions. Martial law has been sanctioned for six months by the legislature.

The damage to Greek property in Istanbul and Izmir was much greater than at first admitted. Upwards of eighty percent of all Greek shops were

wrecked, as were all Greek churches and some Greek cemeteries. Istanbul, says Mr. Downs, still wears a hangdog look. The man in the street walks past hundreds of wrecked shops without looking in the eye, the Greek merchants repairing their broken windows and looted shelves. Glass and rubble have been cleared away, the raided churches and cemeteries tidied up, but the city has not recovered from its night of directed anarchy. Turkey's troops, the pride of NATO, patrol the streets with fixed bayonets. The curfew from midnight to four A.M. is strictly enforced. A backwash of fear and tension prevails. Some Greeks still are afraid to sleep in their own beds, and even Turks seem afraid the nightmare will start again.

The Menderis government disavows any responsibility for the plot, but does accept responsibility for the breakdown of public order, and the failure of the police and army to stop the mobs. It has dismissed the Secretary of the Interior, three generals and the Izmir chief of police. Premier Menderis has personally launched a relief fund to aid Greek victims, and the government promises compensation to mob victims. The Greeks estimate their losses at 350 million dollars. That is ten times more than the Turkish Government is trying to borrow from the United States to bolster the shaky Turkish economy.

Mr. Downs says that the uprising is part of a diplomatic mystery that stretches from Ankara to London. On the eve of the London conference between Britain, Greece and Turkey over Cyprus, the Turkish Foreign Office handed an informal note to the British. It complained of Greek mistreatment of Turks on Cyprus. Turkish newspapers reported that there was a note, but said nothing about its contents. At the dinner to the delegates leaving for London, Premier Menderis promised that the Turks on Cyprus would not go undefended. Later the British Foreign Office issued a statement saying the Turkish note had warned of a plot to massacre the Turks on Cyprus on August 28th. When the British released the news it circulated for the first time in Turkey.

Thereupon the Turkish Government relaxed its ban on demonstrations to allow a student federation to hold a meeting over Cyprus. By this time something new had been added. Rumors were circulated that this demonstration would be something special. Three instances are now known of Greek merchants being told by their Turkish employees that they would be out of business the next day.

Turkish newspapers normally have only one edition, but one paper came out with an extra about a dynamite explosion at the Turkish consulate in

Salonika. Theoretically it was this news that set off the rioting in Istanbul. The Greeks have since said that the Salonika explosion was the work of a Turk, which remains to be proved. But the Turkish Government has not got around to deny the story. When the outbreak occurred, it broke out simultaneously in sixty places, which could not have happened without a master plan. The police and the army failed to act decisively on the ground that the government had sanctioned the student demonstration. By now four thousand arrests have been made without turning up anyone who has said who was behind the plot.

Ancient hatreds and national pride have always made the foundation on which American policy in Greece and Turkey has had to be built. But now a mysterious and dangerous game seems to have been played that is wrecking Western defense strength in south-eastern Europe. The Turkish Government at first said the Communists had plotted the rioting, but no more is being heard of this charge. But if it was not the communists, the situation becomes even more dangerous. And apparently it will be years before NATO regains its strength in south-eastern Europe.

Stewart Metz.

We have been discussing the problems of nationalism. And more specifically, some of the direct effects of it: among others, pride and hate. Robert Leighton once put it well when he cautioned: "Pride can be the spring of malice and desire of revenge, of rash anger and contention." Hosea Ballou, on another subject, summed it all up in three words: "Hatred, he said, is self-punishment."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Argentina's former President Peron is trying to flee his country by boat. But rebel warships have blocked his trip into exile. Peron went aboard a Paraguayan gunboat in Buenos Aires this monning. Persumably it was to leave in a hurry. But the rebel radio called on its warships to intercept it. And at last report it was still at the Buenos Aires waterfront. The rebel radio is also threatening to renew the civil war. Earlier today the state radio said its delegates were meeting with the rebels aboard a rebel warship. But the rebel radio says this is not true. It hints that the loyalists are stalling for time. And it demands that the state radio stop spreading false information.

In Moscow today, the Russians signed an agreement with the Communist East Germans. And the German Communist Boss, Walter Ulbricht, warns that it may be necessary to clamp new restrictions on traffic from West Berlin. Ulbricht says this will be done unless the West Germans abandon what he calls "their cold war attack against our German Democratic Republic". In Bonn, the opposition Socialist party says, it will support Chancellor Adenauer's agreement to establish diplomatic relations with the Russians. And Adenauer himself today warned the free world to remain strong and on guard because -- he said -- "The Russians have not changed their basic aims." He told reporters: "Moscow's new smiling face is just a new phase of the cold war."

In Moscow today, the Russians took 20 foreign reporters on a guided tour of what they claim is the first atomic reactor supplying electricity.

The French cabinet today authorized Premier Faure to remove the Sultan of Morocco and replace him with a three-man regency. The regents would

start a French-Moroccan reform program aimed at getting peace in the French protectorate.

Communist China today freed two American women who had been held in prison for four and a half years. They are Miss Sarah Perkins, 63, of Georgia, and Miss Dorothy Middleton, 34, of Illinois.

The United Nations General Assembly met today and supported an American motion not to consider the matter of seating Communist China at this session. The vote was 43 to 12. This was the sixth straight year that the Russians have failed to get Red China into the United Nations.

The Weather Bureau reports that the northeast coast is now free of further danger from Hurricane Ione. The hurricane veered out to sea off Norfolk, Virginia, on an easterly course. Behind it the storm left five persons dead and millions of dollars damage in North Carolina.

The threat of the storm early today caused a 24 hour postponment of the Marciano-Moore heavyweight title fight. It is now set for tomorrow night. At today's weighing-in, Marciano weighed 188 and a quarter pounds to Moore's 188.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today that the Administration will continue to strengthen its farm aid programs. But, he said, the government "will not be stampeded into ill-considered actions." He told a New Orleans audience: "This had been a year of serious readjustments for many farmers. Total income may be down as much as five percent. But farm prices and farm incomes are going higher in the years a ead that they are today."

The Democratic Farm Advisory group, meeting in Chicago, said today the Eisenhower Administration is on record as opposed toproposals now being made for acreage lease or rent plans to solve farm problems.

House Majority Leader McCormack said today that the Comptroller General had challenged a ten-year, two-and-a-half billion dollar contract made by the air force with some private communication companies. McCormack calls it a "bonanza contract"...wants a Congressional committee to investigate.

The nation's railroads today told a Congressional committee: they must have freedom to cut freight rates if they are to compete with truckers. And a spokesman for the truckers says the Administration's new transportation policy will lead to a monopoly for the railroads and the destruction of the motor transport industry.

Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, a former consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission, said today that our stodk-pile of atomic bombs already "amounts to several tons of t.n.t. for every inhabitant of our planet." He said our supply is so large thare is no point in keeping it a secret. Lapp called on the President to disclose the size of our stockpile. He said this could be " a potent force for peace."

Just two weeks have passed since the anti- Greek riots in Turkey, and if the amount of news flowing from that country were a criterion, the effects of thet outbreak have worn off, and all is well. But the effects have not worn off and all is not well. How tragic ihe flare-up between Turks and Greeks will be to those countries, to NATO, and to western security cannot be measured yet. But my colleague Bill Iowns cables me from Istanbul that it will not take weeks or mohths, but years, to restore anything like trust between the two countries.

Turkey re-appeared in the news today with a curious item about a newspaper being suppressed because it displayed too prominently the appeal of Secretary Dulles for reconcilliation. Other papers carried the Dulles appeal, but Hergun, the neespaper that was dispiplined, put it under a crimson banner

headline on page one. Three other papers were punished for disregarding an order not to discuss controversial subjects. The generals administering martial law ordered the suppressions. Martial law has been sanctioned for six months by the legislature.

The damage to Greek property in Istanbul and Izmir was much greater than at first admitted. Upwards of eighty percent of all Greek shops were wrecked as were all Greek churches ans some Greek cemeteries. Istanbul, says Mr. Downs, still wears a hangdog look. The man in the street walks past hundreds of wrecked shops without looking in the eye, the Greek merchants repairing their broken windows and looted shelves. Glass and rubble have been cleared away, the raided churches and cemeteries tidied up, but the city has not recovered from its night of directed anarchy. Turkey's troops, the pride of NATO, patrol the streets with fixed bayonets. The curfew from midnigh to four a.m. is strictly enforced. A backwash of fear and tension prevails. Some Greeks still are afraid to sleep in their won beds, and even Turks seem afraid the nightmare will start again.

The Menderis government disavows any responsibllity for the plot, but does accept responsibility for the breakdown of public order, and the failure of the police and army to stop the mobs. It has dismissed the Secretary of the Interior, three generals and the Izmir chief of police. Premier Menderis has personally launched a relief fund to aid Greek victims, and the government promises compensation to mob victims. The Greeks estimate their losses at 350 million dollars. That is ten times more than the Turkish Government is trying to bollow from the United States to bolster the shaky Turkish economy.

Mr. Downs says that the uprising is part of a diplomatic mystery that stretches from Ankara to London. On the eve of the London conference between Britain, Greece and Turkey over Cyprus, the Turkish Foreign Office handed an informal note to the British. It complained of Greek mistreatment of Turks

on Cyprus. Turkish newspapers reported that there was a note but said nothing about its contents. At the dinner to the delegates leaving for London, Premier Menderis promised that the Turks on Cyprus would not go undefended. Later the British Foreign Office issued a statement saying the Turkish note had warned of a plot to massacre the Turks on Cyprus on August 28th. When the British released the news it circulated for the first time in Turkey.

Thereupon the Turkish Government relaxed its ban on demonstrations to allow a student federation to hold a meeting on Cyprus. By this time something new had been added. Rumors were circulated that this demonstration would be something special. Three instances are now known of Greek merchants being told by their Turkish employees that they would be out of business the next day.

Turkish newspapers normally have only one edition, but one paper came out with an extra about a dynamite explosion at the Turkish consulate in Salonika. Theoretically it was this news that set off the rioting in Istanbul. The Greeks have since said that the Salonika explosion was the work of a Turk, which remains to be proved. But the Turkish Government has not got around to deny the story. When the outbreak occurred, it broke out simultaniously in sixty places, which could not have happened without a master plan. The police and the army failed to act decisively on the ground that the government had sanctioned the student demonstration.

By now four thousand arrests have been made without turning up anyone who has said who was behind the plot.

Ancient hatreds and national pride have made the foundation on which American policy in Greece and Turkey has had be built, shaky and uncertain. But now a mysterious and dangerous game seems to have been played that is wrecking Western defense strength in south-eastern Europe. The Turkish

Government at first said the Communists had plotted the rioting, but no more is being heard of this charge. But it is was not the communists, the situation becomes even more dangerous. And apparently it will be years before NATO regains its strength in South-eastern Europe.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

METZ:COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We have been discussing the problems of nationalism. And more specifically, some of the direct effects of it: among others, pride and hate. Robert Leighton once put it well when he cautioned: "Pride can be the spring of malice and dieire of revenge, of rash anger and contention." Hosea Ballou, on another subject, summed it all up in three workd: "Hatred," he said, is self-punishment"

Good Night and Good Luck

Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1955

This is the news:

A peace agreement has been signed in Argentina. Major General Edwardo Lonardi - an army career man - will take over as Provisional President of Argentina tomorrow. But what is to happen to Juan Peron, who was forced out of office by the revolt of four days ago, still seems uncertain. The best information tonight is, that Peron is still aboard a Paraguayan gunboat, in Buenos Aires harbor. It's understood that the Paraguayan Ambassador to Argentina is now trying to work out details, which would allow the boat to move on without incident. And the Rebel government's lifting of port embargos, earlier today, would seem to be a step in this direction.

There is one report - not confirmed elsewhere - that the Rebels have taken Peron off the gunboat, and plan to try him as a war criminal. Newsmen attempting to check the story have been told officially, that Peron is still aboard ship - "a bit uncomfortable perhaps, but safe."

As a direct result of the peace agreement, Lonardi - for the time being at least - becomes Argentina's new strong man. He's the same age as Peron - 59...is a veteran artillery officer...a severe critic of the former Dictator -- so much so, that in 1951, he ~~[illegible]~~ retired from the

Army when attempts were made to make Mrs. Peron Vice President of the country. Two of the more immediate developments resulting from today's peace agreement WERE the freeing of all Peron political prisoners in the capitol city and the retention of General Molina as commander-in-chief of the Army. Molina commanded the military Junta that succeeded Peron. And if he stays in the new government this would obviously be a concession to the Loyalists.

The head of the six-million member Labor Confederation which supported Peron urged all workers to "keep calm - for the good of the country." Our State Department says it is "watching with great interest" developments in Argentina...that we are "naturally considering the question of recognizing the new government"...that we will act "when the situation warrants it."

The first installment of former President Harry S. Truman's memoirs appears in Life Magazine this week. And in it, Mr. Truman says he is convinced that his administration set the groundwork for avoiding a third World War - for "as far ahead as man can see." Mr. Truman goes on to write that this situation exisits today because of two major decisions:

a firm determination to make the military strong and the conviction that the only way to deal with the Russians is on a "give-and-take" basis. In an interesting sidelight, Mr. Truman explained why, when he took office, he named Jimmy Byrnes Secretary of State. Mr. Truman, it developed, was to place Byrnes name in nomination for the Vice Presidency at the 1944 convention. But as it turned out it was Truman, not Byrnes, who got the nomination. The former President says Byrnes was deeply hurt and disappointed. (In 1947 Byrnes left the cabinet. In 1952 he supported Mr. Eisenhower for the Presidency.)

[redacted]

At the United Nations, the Steeering Committee of the 10th Assembly meeting turned down an appeal by Greece for a debate over Cyprus. Both we and the British have been urging another attempt at resolving the issues outside of U.N. intervention. The Greeks are expected to take their case to the full Assembly and argue that if the U.N. refuses to discuss Cyprus at this meeting, there's a good chance the Greek government will fall.

In another UN dispute, Israeli troops have moved into a demilitarized zone along the Egyptian border...the Egyptians have protested...the UN truce staff says Isreal has violated the armistice agreement...and Isreal has answered that the move took place because Egyptian soldiers moved into Israeli territory.

The Agriculture Department reported today that it lost nearly 8-hundred million dollars last year carrying out the price support program on farm surpluses - an average of more than 2-million dollars a day. It attributed part of the heavy defecit to the fact that increased efforts are being made to dispose of long-accumulated surpluses.

In Sumner, Mississippi, a county sheriff - testifying in the trial of two men, accused of murdering a young Negro boy - said the two accussed men admitted kidnapping the youngster, but denied killing him.

The Communist East German delegation returned home from Moscow today and announced that it would never favor a merger with West Germany. My colleague, Richard C. Hottelet, who has been in Moscow himself these past two weeks, has recorded some first hand impressions for us:

RETURN CUE: Now Back to Ed Murrow in N.Y. Spot Runs 6:10

It would appear that the tensions in Argentina are beginning to ease... that the revolt is at an end. [redacted] But there are certain basics to be keep in mind. Edmund Burke and Confucius summed them up when they said:"A populace never rebels from passion for attack, but from impatience of suffering...where THERE is content, there will be no revolution."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, September 21, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... The Communist East German delegation returned home from Moscow today and announced that it would never favor a merger with West Germany. My colleague, Richard C. Hottelet, who has been in Moscow himself these past two weeks, has recorded some first-hand impressions for us.

HOTTELET: I've just come back from Moscow after two fascinating and frustrating weeks. They were fascinating because we got a glimpse of the Russians in action, making history and enjoying what they felt was great success. These weeks were frustrating because my colleague, Dan Schorr, and I were not allowed to broadcast from Moscow. The spirit of Geneva may look rosy to certain Senators and Congressmen touring Russia with every courtesy, but to us, butting our heads against the stone wall of Soviet policy, there was precious little evidence of the readiness for international cooperation which the Russians had promised at Geneva. We wrote letters and sent telegrams to the "powers that be." We made any number of telephone calls. Not only could we not broadcast but we could not see anyone to whom we could complain. When we did occasionally ambush authorities at news conferences at the airport or at social receptions we were cynically brushed off or sent on wild goose chases. When we finally managed to buttonhole Prime Minister Bulganin himself last Sunday night, he laughingly told Dan Schorr to call him up on Monday, but next day Dan found that no one in Moscow knew the Prime Minister's telephone number. Yet even if we couldn't report as radio correspondents we could watch what was going on and that was a great deal.

In these two weeks the Russians cleared their decks for the Geneva conference. They extracted normal diplomatic relations from Chancellor Adenauer, of West Germany, by offering to release German prisoners in return. The Chancellor, apparently trapped by his humanitarian feelings, felt that he could not turn his back on ten thousand and more of his

own people for cold reasons of policy. The Russians, triumphant at getting what they wanted at no cost to themselves, then quickly made their next move. They called in their East German satellites to cash in on the chance Adenauer had given them. The Soviet treaty with East Germany, which was signed last night, in effect establishes the status quo. It confirms that the Soviet Union has no intention of abandoning the East German regime. More than that, it expresses the Soviet intention of building up the position of East Germany as a sovereign state to serve both as a negotiating partner and as a model for German reunification. East Germany is given the freedom to put pressure on Berlin in order to force Bonn into official negotiations and thereby into de facto recognition.

With the two German agreements in their pocket, the Russians will demand at Geneve that the German question be moved down on the agenda. They will propose (and they have made no bones about it) that the way to relax tension and reunify Germany is, first, to scrap NATO and establish a European security system on the Russian plan. On the question of general security and disarmament the Russians announced last Saturday that they would liquidate their naval base at Porkkala in Finland and when we met Marshal Georgi Zhukov at a diplomatic reception on Sunday he said that all foreign military bases, especially American bases, should be abolished. This argument will certainly be heard again at Geneva. But these are the bare bones of policy. Much more interesting was the atmosphere in which this policy was being made.

As long as I live I will never forget the fantastic Kremlin reception for the East Germans last Saturday night. It was like a shimmering mirror, catching the noise and crowded glitter of Kremlin manners, but, then, for one moment of truth, it seemed to reflect what was deep in the minds of the men who rule Russia. The scene was St. George's Hall in the great Kremlin Palace, a huge, high-vaulted room ablaze with light. It was an unaltered piece of imperial Russia, adorned with the double eagle and the

imperial crest. On the walls, in gold letters, stand the names of the old regiments and of the men who had won the highest order of chivalry. At the head table, across one end of the hall, the leaders of the Soviet State and the Communist Party seemed to feel very much at home. For two hours they ate and drank toasts to each other in vodka, cognac, and wine. Khrushchev and Bulganin remained at the center. Marshal Zhukov sat below the salt and was very nicely but unmistakably summoned once or twice to join a toast. Malenkov, also down the table, had to get up, too, and walk over. Bulganin started theproceedings with a routine reception speech and then the key changed. Khrushchev got up, jovially pushed Bulganin out of the way, and began boisterously to speak his mind. You had the feeling at once this round, bald, little man with the booming voice was the boss, not a tyrant, not a Stalin, but the boss. He threw diplomacy out of the window and turned a polite reception into a Communist victory rally. Flushed with success and vodka, he roared his conviction that capitalism is doomed, that the star of Communism is rising. He drank to the victory of the doctrine of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

Then the German Communists got up and went maudlin, babbling at length about the decline of the west. The Russians looked bored with this anti-climax, but they approved nonetheless and exchanged hugs and kisses with their German satellites in full view of all. Then it was over and we left feeling thatthis moment of insight had more of reality than the spirit of Geneva.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

A peace agreement has been signed in Argentina. Major General Edwardo Leonardi - an army career man - will take over as Provisional President of Argentina tomorrow. But what is to happen to Juan Peron who was forced out of office by the revolt of four days ago still seems uncertain. The best information tonight is that Peron is still aboard a Paraguayan gunboat in Buenos Aires harbor. It's understood that the Paraguayan Ambassador to Argentina is now trying to work out details which would allow the boat to move on without incident. And the Rebel government's lifting of port embargos earlier today would seem to be a step in this direction.

There is one report - not confirmed elsewhere - that the Rebels have taken Peron off the gunboat and plan to try him as a war criminal. Newsmen attempting to check the story have been told officially that Peron is still aboard ship - "a bit uncomfortable perhaps, but safe."

As a direct result of the peace agreement, Leonardi - for the time being at least - becomes Argentina's new strong man. He's the same age as Peron - 59...is a veteran artillery officer...a severe critic of the former dictator -- so much so that in 1951 he retired from the army when attempts were made to make Mrs. Peron Vice President of the country. Tow of the more immediate developements resulting from today's peace agreement were the freeing of all Peron political prisoners in the catitol city and the retention of General Molina as commander -in-chief of the army. Molina commanded the military Junta that succeeded Peron. And if he stays in the new government this would obviously be a consession to the Loyalists.

The head of the six-million member Labor Confederation which supported Peron urged all workers to "keep calm - for the good of the country". Our State Department says it is "watching with great interest" developements in Argentina..that we are "naturally considering the question of recognizing the new government"...that we will act "when the situation warrants it."

The first installment of former President Harry S. Truman's memoirs appears in Life Magazine this week. And in it, Mr. Truman says he is convinced that his administration set the groundwork for avoiding a third World War - for "as far ahead as man can see." Mr. Truman goes on to write that this situation exists today because of two major decisions: a firm determination to make the military strong and the conviction that the only way to deal with the Russians is on a "give and take" basis. In an interesting sidelight, Mr. Truman explained why, when he took office, he named Jimmy Byrnes Secretary of State. Mr. Truman, it developed, was to place Brynes name in nomination for the Vice Presidency at the 1944 Convention. But as it turned out, it was Truman, not Byrnes, who got the nomination. The former President says Byrnes was deeply hurt and disappointed. (In 1947 Byrnes left the cabinet. In 1952 he supported Mr. Eisenhower for the Presidency.)

At the United Nations, the Steering Committee of the 10th Assembly meetint turned down an appeal by Greece for a debate over Cyprus. Both we and the British have been urging another attempt to resolving the issues outside of U.N. intervention. The Greeks are expected to take their case to the full Assembly and argue that if the U.N. refuses to discuss Cyprus at this meeting, there's a good chance the Greek government will fall.

In another UN dispute, Israeli troops have moved into a demilitarized zone along the Egyptian border..the Egyptians have protested..the UN truce staff says Israel has violated the armistice agremment..and Israel has answered that the move took place because Egyptian soldiers moved into Israeli territory.

The Agriculture Department reported today that it lost nearly 8 hundred million dollars last year carrying out the price support program on farm surpluses - an average of more than 2 million dollars a day. It attributed part of the heavy deficit to the fact that increased efforts are being made to dispose of long-accumulated surpluses.

In Sumner, Mississippi, a county sheriff -- testifying in the trial of two men accused of murdering a young negro boy - said the two accused men admitted kidnapping the youngster, but denied killing him.

The Communists East German delegation returned home from Moscow today and announced that it would never favor a merger with West Germany. My colleague, Richard C. Hottelet, who has been in Moscow himself these past two weeks, has recorded some first hand impressions for us:

HOTTELET: I've just come back from Moscow after two fascinating and frustrating weeks. They were fascinating because we got a glimpse of the Russians in action, making history and enjoying what they felt was great success. These weeks were frustrating because my colleague, Dan Schorr, and I were not allowed to broadcast from Moscow. The spirit of Geneva may look rosy to certain Senators and Congressmen touring Russia with every courtesy, but to us, butting our heads against the stone wall of Soviet policy, there was precious little evidence of the readiness for international cooperation which the Russians had promised at Geneva. We wrote letters and sent telegrams to the "powers that be." We made any number of telephone calls. Not only could we not broadcast but we could not see anyone to whom we could complain. When we did occasionally ambush authorities at news conferences at the air port or at social receptions we were cynically brushed off or sent on a wild goose chase. When we finally managed to buttonhole Prime Minister Bulganin humself last Sunday night, he lauthingly told Dan Schorr to call him up on Monday,

but next day Dan found that no one in Moscow knew the Prime Minister's telephone number. Yet even if we couldn't report as radio correspondents we could watch what was going on and that was a great deal.

In these two weeks the Russians cleared their decks for the Geneva conference. They extracted normal diplomatic relations from Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany, by offering to release German prisoners in return. The Chancellor apparently trapped by his humanitarian feelings, felt that he could not turn his back on the thousand and more of his own people for cold reasons of policy. The Russians, triumphant at getting what they wanted at no cost to themselves, then quickly made their next move. They called in their East German satellites to cash in on the chance Adenauer had given them. The Soviet treaty with East Germany, which was signed last night, in effect establishes the status quo. It confirms that the Soviet Union has no intention of abandoning the East German regime. More than that, it expresses the Soviet intention of building up the position of East Germany as a soverign state to serve both as a negotiating partner and as a model for German reunification. East Germany is given the freedom to put pressure on Berlin in order to force Bonn into official negotiations and thereby into de facto recognition.

With the two German agreements in their pockets, the Russians will demand at Geneva that the German question be moved down on the agenda. They will propose (and they have made no bones about it) that the way to relax tension and reunify Germany is, first, to scrap NATO and establish a European security system on the Russian plan. On the question of general security and disarmament the Russians announced last Saturday that they would liquidate their naval base at Parkkala in Finland and when we met Marshal Georgi Zhukov at a diplomatic reception on Sunday he said that <u>all</u> foreign military bases, especially American bases, should be abolished. This argument will certainly

again at Geneva. But these are the bare bones of policy. Much more interesting was the atmosphere in which this policy was being made.

As long as I live I will never forget the fantastic Kremlin reception for the East Germans last Saturday night. It was like a shimmering mirror, catching the noise andcrowded glitter of Kremlin manners, but, then, for one moment of truth, it seemed to reflect what was deep in the minds of the men who rule Russia. The scene was St. George's Hall in the great Kremlin Palace, a huge high-vaulted room ablaze with light. It was an unaltered piece of imperial Russia, adorned with the double eagle and the imperial crest. On the walls, in gold letters, stand the names of the old regiments and of the men who had won the highest order of chivalry. At the head table, across one end of the hall, the leaders of the Soviet State and the Communist Party seemed to feel very much at home. For two hours they ate and drank toasts to each other in vodka, cognac, and wine. Krushchev and Bulganin remained at the center. Marshal Zhukov sat below the salt and was very nicely but unmistakably summoned once or twice to join a toast. Malenkov, also down the table, had to get up, too, and walk over. Bulganin statred the proceedings with a routine reception speech and then the key changed. Khurschev got up, jovially pushed Bulganin out of the way, and began boisterously to speak his mind. You had the feeling at once this round, bald, little man with the booming voice was the boss, not a tyrant, not a Stalin, but <u>the boss</u>. He threw diplomacy out the window and turned a polite reception into a Communist victory rally. Flushed with success and vodka, he roared his conviction that capitalism is doomed, that the star of Communism is rising. He drank to the victory of the doctrine of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

Then the German Communists got up and went maudlin, babbling at length about the decline of the west. The Russians looked bored with this anti-climax, but they approved nonetheless and exchanged hugs and kisses with their German satellites in full view of all. Then it was over and we left feeling that this moment of insight had more of reality than the spirit of Geneva.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in NewYork,

It would appear that the tensions in Argentina are beginning to ease... that the revolt is at an end. But there are certain basics to be kept in mind. Edmund Burke and Confucius summed them up when they said: "A populace never rebels from passion for attack but from impatience of suffering...where there is content there will be no revolution."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday, September 22, 1955

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles today offered the Russians "an overall plan of European security" in return for the reunification of Germany. In a 40-minute speech to the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Dulles said that to perpatuate the division of Germany is "a crime against nature." We are ready to give Moscow assurances against any German aggression in the future. ~~In a speech in which Soviet Minister Molotov joined the applause,~~ The Secretary touched on a number of things: He suggested that the cold war may be ending because of the Geneva summit conference. He repeated that our policy is to join the free world in resistance to international Communism. But he detected a new spirit in the world as a result of the Summit meeting. He said that if Geneva is to be successful there must be "an era of peaceful change".. "peoples and governments will renounce the use of war to achieve their goals." He said we will watch what Moscow does about the problem of the loss of freedom by certain East European people. He said the situation in China is less ominous since we warned Red China not to miscalculate our intentions in defense of Formosa. And Mr. Dulles noted that the Russians are taking a more co-operative attitude on the

President's proposal for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Mr. Eisenhower today received from Soviet Premier Bulganin a personal message. Courtesy copies were sent to Prime Minister Eden and French Premier Faure. The British say the note deals with the subject of disarmament. The summer White House says it will be made public when it has been evaluated.

Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Krushev today left Moscow for a vacation. Before they left Krushev told a visiting French delegation that Moscow will release 11 French citizens who have been imprisoned for what's called "crimes against the Soviet state." And he told a Japanese parliamentary delegation that in return for "minor considerations" from Tokyo in current negotiations for a Japanese-Soviet treaty, the Russians would make minor territorial concessions to Japan.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer today called on the western powers to state again in public their attitude toward Communist East Germany..promise to protect Berlin and not to recognize East Germany. Adenauer told his Parliamrnt that West Germany will regard as

an unfriendly act BY ANY FREE WORLD COUNTRY the establishement of diplomatic relations with the German Communists. He said Moscow's announcement of soverignty for East Germany doesn't mean anything.. because East Germany "possesses no democratic basis."

British Foreign Secretary McMillan predicts that eventually the Kremlin will loosen its control of East Germany and other Iron curtain countries. He told reporters: the chances of doing business with the Russians are better. And he repeated what he said after the Geneva meeting:"There ain't gonna be no war."

Mc Millan also made it clear today that he believes cabinet ministers, not government workers, must take the blame for any mistakes made in the handling of the Burgess-MacLean spy case.

IN Argentina today, jubilant Argentines ransacked the deserted headquarters of the once-powerful Peronista party. They started smashing busts of former President Peron and the late Eva Peron. THE PERON NAME WAS removed from streets , towns and two provinces. Former employes of the confiscated newspaper, La Prensa,

returned to their building. (it had been seized by Peron in 1951.) The nation's provisional president, General Lonardi dissolved the Peron-controlled Congress and restored political freedom for all. He urged all Argentines to "express freely their opinions." (I'd like to discuss the situation in Argentina in a few minutes.)

In Washington, the United States Chamber of Commerce predicts a new all-time business high this year..with new records for construction for next year.

The American Automobile Association today called on the nation's auto manufacturers to tone down their increasing emphasis on speed and horespower and put more emphasis on safety and means of protecting the driver against his own mistakes.

And Labor Secretary Mitchell warns that despite our high level of prosperity the nation faces a critical shortage of skilled workers. There are now only nine million skilled workers in a total work force of 67 and a half million. Mitchell called on employers to discard their prejudices against hiring workers who are over 45 and still fully capable of valuable work.

Edward R. Murrow: September 22, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The peace proclaimed in Argentina will hardly usher in immediately an era of enlightened constitutionalism. What has been happening in that country is not a new integration, but a disintegration. A rotten regime has finally come apart. Though rebels overthrew the Peron government, their revolt was not for something, it was only against Peron. Various forces united to defeat Peron, but that was the only purpose they had in common. Now they have yet to show that they can work together long enough to get started on a program for the future. And though Argentina has been liberated from a particularly virulent form of dictatorship, its liberators have been military men, and no one can promise that a military dictatorship will not come next. A temporary military dictatorship is sure in any event, since the victors must stand by and keep order until new elections are held. But even after they are held little is in sight that looks capable of establishing right away a stable and democratic government.

That is not said in discouragement. It takes time to repair the damage done by the kind of regime Peron conducted for ten years. A Latin-American country that is accustomed to old-fashioned military dictatorships can pass from one to another with little more than a shudder and a tremor. But Peron has left Argentina sick to the roots. He has corrupted it and

spiritually befuddled it. One cannot say that now that the gangsters are out, the honest men can be restored to power. Peron himself came into power because the government ten years ago was neither honest nor competent, and was conducted for the benefit of the few. Presumably Argentine today has its share of honest men, but they are not associated in any great political body which now can take charge. The political and economic structure of the country has to be pretty much made over from top to bottom. It cannot even revert to the condition in which Peron found it. For he wiped that structure out.

The handwriting already was on the wall for Peron in the end of August. He knew he was on the way out at the time he offered to resign and ordered his labor cohorts onto the streets to demand that he withdraw the resignation. He seemed to have gained a victory, for he not only withdrew the resignation but summoned the legislature to pass a law turning his labor confederation into an armed militia. But that was his last fling. He carried it off with the bravado of a Hitler. But the law arming the workers was the fateful act. At the time Peron was still head of the state, and the army, which had kept him in that position after the June uprising, had him in a kind of invisible straightjacket. Some of its leaders wanted him to go,

and presumably his days were numbered. But it was an uncertain business. For the army was of several minds. Some of its top figures Peron had bought with special favors. Some of them were loyal to the large landowners, or to the big business interest, who between them dominated the country before Peron came to the helm. Officers were divided in factions backing various rivals for leadership. But one thing none of them could tolerate was having Peron's labor followers transformed into a legally armed militia. So Peron's last gamble actually triggered the rebellion, and it broke out almost spontaneously in several parts of the country. Not enough of Peron's labor gangsters had been armed to dominate even the capital. And as the fighting ended, the army junta which had been supporting Peron, sent tanks to batter down the labor confederation headquarters where the last of Peron's armed workers were holding out. It was a revealing piece of political realism.

The unions still talk of staging a general strike on Peron's behalf. But a new factor has appeared in civil strife in Latin America; it is the power of air and naval bombardment, just as a threat, to produce political results. The rebels showed they were determined to bomb Buenos Aires if Peron did not give up. He gave up. The same factor could work if a

general strike were to be called.

Peron learned his fascism at the source, when he was military attache in Rome. He studied Mussolini eagerly. When he came to power he too could be rhetorical, dramatic, glib with promises, saying with passionate fire just what his followers wanted to hear. Like Hitler and Mussolini, he was not going to rely on the military alone for strength. And like them he didn't expect his followers to be loyal for nothing. He introduced radical social legislation, decreed wage increases, raised the lot of workers. Since Argentine labor had little experience with unionism, it did not resent the new gangster type of leaders who shouted loudest for Peron and Eva Peron, and mugged any anti-Peronistas they encountered.

It was when Peron started an armament industry and proclaimed himself as a new "ism", something ranking with capitalism and communism, and superior to either, that one saw the inherent tendency of fascism to expand and invite the dangers of war. Toward the end Peron piped down as an international crusader, and tried to placate American financiers and investors. But he is a kind of textbook example of why fascism on this hemisphere is even more alarming than the more familiar form of military dictatorship.

Art Hannes -

In discussing the matter of fascism, these words by the British historian Arnold Toynbee would seem appropriate:"The curse of a universal state is that it is a product of 'salvation by the sword' -(which we have seen to be no salvation at all.) What we are looking for is a free consent of free peoples to dwell together in unity. And to make, uncoerced, the far-reaching adjustments and concessions without which this ideal can not be realized."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22,1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles today offered the Russians "an overall plan of European security", in return for the reunification of Germany.

In a 40-minute speech to the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Dulles said that to perpetuate the division of Germany is "a crime against nature". We are ready to give Moscow assurances against any German aggression in the future. The Secretary touched on a number of things. He suggested that the cold war may be ending because of the Geneva summit conference. He repeated that our policy is to join the free world in resistance to international Communism. But he detected a new spirit in the world as a rssult of the Summit meeting. He said that if Geneva is to be successful there must be "an era of peaceful change"..."peoples and governments will denounce the use of war to achieve their goals." He said we will watch what Moscow does about the problem of the loss of freedom by certain East European people. He said the situation in China is less ominous since we warned Red China not to miscalculate our intentions in defense of Formosa. And Mr. Dulles noted that the Russians are taking a more co-operative attitude on the President's proposal for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Mr. Eisenhower today received from Soviet Premier Bulganin a personal message...Courtesy copies were sent to Prime Minister Eden and French Premier Faure. The British say the note deals with the subject of disarmement. The summer White House says it will be make public when it has been evaluated.

Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Kruschev today left Moscow for a vacation. Before they left Kruschev told a visiting French delegation that Moscow

will release 11 French citizens who have been imprisoned for what's called "crimes against the Soviet state." And he told a Japanese parliamentary delegation that in return for "minor considerations" from Tokyo in current negotiations for a Japanese -Soviet treaty, the Russians would make minor territorial concessions to Japan.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer today called on the western powers to again state in public their attitude toward Communist East Germany..promise to protect Berlin and not to recognise East Germany. Adenauer told his Parliament that West Germany will regard as "an unfriendly act" the establishment by any free world country of diplomatic relations with the German Communists. He said Moscow's announcement of soverignty for East Germany doesn't mean anything..because East Germany "possesses no democratic basis".

British Foreign Secretary McMillan predicts that eventually the Kremlin will loosen its control of East Germany and other Iron curtain countries. He told reporters: the chances of doing business with the Russians are better. And he repeated what he said after the Geneva meeting: "There ain't gonna be no war."

McMillan also made it clear today that he believes cabinet ministers, not government workers, must take the blame for any mistakes made in the handling of the Burgess-Maclean spy case.

In Argentina today, Jubilant Argentines ransacked the deserted headquarters of the once powerful Peronista party. They started smashing busts of former President Peron and the late Eva Peron. The peron name was removed from the streets, towns, and two provinces. Former employees of the confiscated newspaper, La Prensa, returned to their building. It had been seized by Peron in 1951. The nation's provisional president, General Lonardi, dissolved the Peron-controlled Congress and restored political freedom for all.

He urged all Argentines to "express freely their opinions.". I'd like to discuss the situation in Argentina in a few minutes.

In Washington, the United States Chamber of Commerce predicts a new all-time business high this year...with new records for construction for next year.

The American Automobile Assosiation today called on the nation's auto manufacturer to tone down thier increasing emphasis on speed and horsepower. and put more emphasis on safety and means of protecting the driver against his own mistakes.

And Labor Secretary Mitchell warns that despite our high level of prosperity the nation faces a critical shortage of skilled workers. There are now only nine million skilled workers in a total work force of 67 and a half million. Mitchell called on employers to discard their prejudices against hiring workers who are over 45 and still fully capable of valuable work.

The peace proclaimed in Argentina will hardly usher in immediately an era of enlightened constitutionalism. What hss been happening in that country is not a new integration, but a disintegration. A rotten regime has finally come apart. Though rebels overthrew the Peron government, their revolt was not for something, it was only against Peron. Various forces united to defeat Peron, but that was the only purpose they had in common. Now they have met to show that they can work together long enough to get started on a program for the future. And though Argentina has been liberated from a particularly virulent form of dictatorship, its liberators have been military men, and no one can promise that a military dictatorship will not come next. A temporary military dictatorship is sure in any event, since the victors must stand by and keep order until new elections are held. But even after they are held little is in sight that looks capable of establishing right away a stable and democratic government.

That is not said in discouragement. It takes time to repair the damage done by the kind of regime Peron conducted for ten years. A Latin-American country that is accustomed to old-fashioned military dictatorships can pass from one to antoher with little more than a shudder and a tremor. But Peron has left Argentina sick to the roots. He has corrupted it and spiritually befuddled it. One cannot say that now that the gangsters are out, the honest men can be restored to power. Peron himself came into power because the government ten years ago was neither honest nor competent, and was conducted for the benefit of the few. Presumably Argentina today has its share of honest men, but they are not associated in any great political body which now can take charge. The political and economic structure of the country has to be pretty much made over from top to bottom. It cannot even revert to the condition in which Peron found it, for he wiped that structure out.

The handwriting already has on the wall for Peron in the end of August. He knew he was on the way out at the time he offered to resign and ordered his labor cohorts onto the streets to demand that he withdraw the resignation. He seemed to have gained a victory, for he not only withdrew the resignation but summoned the legislature to pass a law turning his labor confederation into an armed militia. But that was his last fling. He carried it off with the bravado of a Hitler. But the law arming the workers was the fateful act. At the time Peron was still head of the state, and the army, which had kept in that position after the June uprising, had him in a kind of invisible straightjacket. Some of its leaders wanted him to go, and presumably his days were numbered. But it was an uncertain business. For the army was of several minds. Some of its top figures Peron has bought with special favors. Some of them were loyal to the large land-owners, or to the big business interest, who between them dominated the country before Peron came to the helm.

Officers were divided in factions backing various rivals for leadership. But one thing none of them could tolerate was having Peron's labor followers transformed into a legally armed militia. So Peron's last gamble actually triggered the rebellion, and it broke out almost spontaneously in several parts of the country. Not enough of Peron's labor gangsters had been armed to dominate even the capital. And as the fighting ended, the army junta which had been supporting Peron, sent tanks to batter down the labor confederation headquarters where the last of Peron's armed workers were holding out. It was a revealing piece of political realism.

The unions still talk of staging a general strike on Peron's behalf. But a new factor has appeared in civil strife in Latin America; it is the power of air and naval bombardment, just as a threat, to produce political results. The rebels showed they were determined to bomb Buenos Aires if Peron did not give up. He gave up. The same factor could work if a general strike were to be called.

Peron learned his fascism at the source, when he was military attache in Rome. He studied Mussolini eagerly. When he came to power he too could be rhetorical, dramatic, glib with promises, saying with passionate fire just what his followers wanted to hear. Like Hitler and Mussolini, he was not going to rely on the military alone for strength. And like them, he didn't expect his followers to be loyal for nothing. He introduced radical social legislation, decreed wage increases, raised the lot of workers. Since Argentine labor had little experience with unionism, it did not resent the new gangster type of leaders who shouted loudest for Peron and Eva Peron, and mugged any anti-Peronistas they encountered.

It was when Peron started an armament industry and proclaimed himself as a new "ism", something ranking with capitalism and communism, and superior

to either, that one saw the inherent tendency of fascism to expand and invite the dangers of war. Toward the end Peron piped down as an international crusader, and tried to placate American financiers and investors. But he is a kind of textbook example of why fascism on this hemisphere is even more alarming than the more familiar form of military dictatorship.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Art Hannes.

HANNES: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In discussing the matter of fascism, these words by the British historian Arnold Toynbee would seem appropriate: "The curse of a universal state is that it is a product of 'salvation by the sword' -- which we have seen to be no salvation at all. What we are looking for is a free consent of free peoples to dwell together in unity. And to make, uncoerced, the far-reaching adjustments and concessions without which this ideal cannot be realized."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday, September 23, 1955

This is the news:

Soviet Premier Bulganin has told President Eisenhower: Russia has no objection "in principle" to the Eisenhower plan for the exchange of military blueprints. But it does not go far enough. He wants it tied up with a ban on atomic weapons, and a plan to reduce armaments.

Shortly before the text of the Bulganin letter was released at the Summer White House, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov told the United Nations General Assembly: all military bases abroad should be abandoned.. and all armed forces should be reduced voluntarily, as "a token of goodwill." He challenged the West to match what he cited as Soviet deeds. I should like to review the Bulganin letter, and the Molotov speech in a few minutes.

The General Assembly today rejected a Greek demand, for a debate on the explosive Cyprus, issue. The Assembly upheld its steering committee, which had voted not to take up the problem at this session.

In West Germany today, Chancellor Adenauer won unanimous parliamentary approval of his agreement to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The Bundestag also supported the reservations

Adenauer outlined to the Russians. At the end of today's vote, the Chancellor told reporters: "This was a good conclusion to my negotiations in Moscow. It remains to see whether it is a good beginning." Before the vote, deputies of all parties stressed that diplomatic relations with Moscow do not involve friendship.

The British Foreign Office revealed today that Donald MacLean, a former foreign office official, fled behind the Iron Curtain on the very day the government decided to question him as "a principal suspect" in the leakage of information to Russia. MacLean and fellow diplomat Guy Burgess left England for sanctuary behind the Iron Curtain in May of 1951. The British say they suspected MacLean as far back as January of 1949. They watched him to collect more information, "not to prevent an escape." It was a calculated risk. The British point out that in some countries both men would have been arrested first and questioned later. In Great Britain "no arrest can be made without adequate evidence". And at the time the two men escaped "there was unsufficient evidence".

Isreal's minister of development announced today that oil

has been discovered in Isreal. He said it was too early to estimate just how much has been found.

The Isrealis also report that Herman Brach of Brooklyn, a rabbinal student, and two other persons were killed when an Arab band machingunned and bombed an Isreali bus last night. Nine persons were injured.

In Beunos Aires today, Major General Eduardo Lonardi was installed as Argentina's new provisional president. He received what is described as "one of the greatest welcomes in the country's history." President Lonardi promised freedom and justice for both the followers and opponents of former President Peron, who is [redacted] still on that Uruguyan gunboat.) Lonardi didn't mention Peron's name, but spoke of "the legacy left us by a tyrant." After he took the oath he embraced Santiago Luis Cardinal Copello. And the Vatican newspaper said today: Argentina can again find the road to true greatness through faith, work and freedom."

In Sumner, Mississippi today, an all-white jury took one hour and seven minutes to find two white men not guilty of the murder of

a 14-year-old Negro boy from Chicago. It was charged that the boy was murdered because he whistled at the wife of one of the defendents. The jury foreman later told reporters the deciding factor in the decision was the state's failure to prove ~~the~~ identity of the body pulled from a nearby river. The state contended it was that of the boy..Emmet Louis Till.

The Government reported today that seasonally lower food prices brought a slight drop in living costs in August.

And the Administration's special Farm Advisory Commission ended a two day meeting in Washington. Members refused to say what action they proposed to meet skidding farm prices.

General Thomas White, vice chief of the air force, said today: the joint chiefs of staff have decided that the air force goal of 137 wings by the middle of 1957 "will meet the need." But, said the general: "If the Soviets make gains in quality we may have to consider more nearly matching their quanitity."

Edward R. Murrow: September 23, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

After learning the contents of the Bulganin letter to President Eisenhower and hearing the Molotov speech in the U.N. Assembly today, it still seems fair to say that little is changed in the Soviet Union's conduct of foreign affairs, except the absence of the clenched fist. The basic policies are the same, the tenacity has not relaxed, the objective remains of increasing Soviet strength, and influencing and weakening the West. The pugnacious posture and the ferocious voice have been replaced by a kind of dulcet reasonableness in saying things.

A word first about the speech. It contained little that was new. There is nothing novel in the Soviet Union parading itself before the world as the great power working wholeheartedly and consistently for peace, understanding and disarmament. What was notable was the absence of abuse and denunciations. Mr. Molotov did criticize Western policy in Europe, and American policy in Asia, but his tone was mild. He said graceful things about President Eisenhower, Sir Anthony Eden and Edgar Faure. Only at one point did the old man-eating Molotov bare his teeth, when he directly quoted Mr. Dulles's statement yesterday that disarmament was unattainable. But he passed on quickly without a growl.

1-A

(Mr. Dulles later accused Molotov of a "serious misquotation and misinterpretation" of his speech. Dulles explained that what he told the Assembly yesterday was: "under conditions of fear disarmament is very difficult" but that it is possible if "you do away with fear."

MOLOTOV'S one new announcement was of the Soviet Union's outright rejection of a charter revision conference. He said that, far from promoting confidence in the world, such a conference would impede the attainment of the U.N.'s aim of establishing and maintaining peace. What was needed, he said, was not to break up the charter, but to get more joint action by U.N. members, particularly the great powers on the Security Council. In other words, the Kremlin wants no whittling away of the veto, not even on voting in new members, one of the changes proposed for the charter. And to meet the accusation that the Soviet Union is keeping highly eligible nations out of the U.N., Mr. Molotov announced his willingness to support simultaneous admission of all sixteen states that have applied for membership. This is the old "package deal" made to sound specific, though Mr. Molotov alone knows which are the sixteen states. There are seven on the Soviet list, and fourteen on the Western list. The offer really is one to bring in puny satellites, like Albania, Vietminh, North Korea, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Outer Mongolia, as a price for admitting major states like Japan and Italy and the twelve lesser states on the Western list.

One thing to note about the new pleasant approach is that it permits cleverness which was impossible with the old sledge-hammer technique. Both

the Bulganin letter and the Molotov speech are adroit in the critical matter of disarmament. Premier Bulganin's letter had been heralded as a guarded acceptance of Mr. Eisenhower's Geneva proposal of exchanging blueprints of military establishments and permitting air inspection of each other's territories. But really it amounts to a skillfully disguised rejection. Obviously the two Eisenhower ideas have to be accepted together. Just having blueprints isn't going to prevent surprise attack; and air inspection without blueprints can hardly guarantee to do the job. Mr. Bulganin DOES NOT accept the blueprint idea by itself [redacted] HE WANTS IT tied in with "far-reaching arms reductions including a prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons." AS FOR MUTUAL AIR INSPECTIONS, MR. BULGANIN DOES NOT REGARD THE IDEA AS "EFFECTIVE IN PROMOTING SECURITY OR DISARMAMENT."

Inasmuch as the only purpose of the Eisenhower proposal is to prevent surprise attack, it is plausible for the Soviet Union to want blueprints of the foreign bases. But it is not in our province to furnish information about the military situation in other countries, like West Germany, France and Britain. And tying in air inspection with acceptance of arms reduction and a ban on nuclear weapons ignores the simple meaning of the Eisenhower plan. In itself it has nothing to do with disarmament. It is a separate

scheme to increase confidence. If it works, it presumably would reduce tensions to a point making disarmament possible. Mr. Bulganin by ~~XXXXXXXX~~ tying the two together really is rejecting the Eisenhower proposal despite the friendliness of his letter. And he manages to suggest that American policy is really at fault, since sweeping disarmament and a ban on nuclear weapons are not now part of our program.

Mr. Molotov's speech developed this suggestion with equal cleverness. He could truthfully represent the Soviet offer of May 10th as being chiefly a Soviet acceptance of British, French and American ideas. It is true the West made the proposals for maximum sized armies and abolition of nuclear weapons. But they were contingent on an adequate inspection and control system. Mr. Molotov didn't mention this condition.

Our debating position on disarmament is not a happy one, since we have withdrawn from the position taken up a year ago. And by not screaming at us the Soviet leaders can exploit our retreat. Even if we could be driven back to our abandoned offer, the Soviet Union would be delighted. For that promised to leave the communist countries permanently stronger than the West.

The success of a diplomatic maneuver frequently depends upon the mutual trust and confidence displayed by the statesmen doing the negotiating. Laurence Sterne once put it well when he said:"Inward sincerity influences outward deportment. Where the one is wanting, there is great reason to suspect the absence of the other." But Charles Colton had the ultimate answer:"The greatest friend of truth,he said, is time."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Swing 6 Nov Sept. 23

2

After learning the contents of the Bulganin letter to President Eisenhower and hearing the Molotov speech in the UN Assembly today, it still seems fair to say that little is changed in the Soviet Union's conduct of foreign affairs except the absence of the clenched fist. The basic policies are the same, the tenacity has not relaxed, the objective remains of increasing Soviet strength and influence and weakening the West~~ern rivals~~. The pugnacious posture and the ferocious voice have been replaced by a kind of dulcet reasonableness in saying things. ~~This was present in both the~~ ~~Bulganin letter and the Molotov speech.~~

¶ A word first about the speech. ~~For the greater part it was a review of things said and done by the Kremlin in that past year~~, and It ~~so~~ contained little that was new. There is nothing novel in the Soviet Union parading itself before the world as THE great power working wholeheartedly ~~sincerely~~ and consitently for peace, understanding and disarmament. What was notable ~~in the way Mr Molotov did it~~ was the absence of abuse and denunications. Mr Molotov ~~He~~ did criticise Western policy in Europe, and American policy in Asia, but with the urbanity of a front-bench speaker ~~speech~~ in the House of Commons. He said graceful things about President Eisenhower, Sir Anthony Eden and Edgar Faure. Only at one point did

the old man-eating Molotov bare his teeth, when he directly quoted Mr. Dulles's statement yesterday that disarmament was unattainable. But he passed on quickly without a growl.

The one new announcement was of the Soviet Union's outright rejection of a charter revision conference. He said that, far from promoting confidence in the world, such a conference would impede the attaintment of the UN's aim of establishing and maintaining peace. What was needed, he said, was not to break up the charter, but to set more joint action by UN members, particularly the great powers on the Security Council. In other words, the Kremlin wants no whittling away of the veto, not even on voting in new members, ~~which is~~ one of the changes proposed for the charter. And to meet the ac usation that the Soviet Union is keeping highly eligible nations out of the UN, Mr.Molotov ~~stated~~ announced his willingness to support simultaneo s admission of all sixteen states that have applied for membership. This is the old "package deal" made to sound specific, though Mr.Molotov alone knows which are the 16 states.

 are seven on the Soviet list and 14 on the Western list. The

lly is one to bring in puny sattelites, like Albania, Vietninh,

it is plausble for the Soviet Union to want blueprints of the foreign bases. But it is not in our provice to furnish information about the military situation in other countries, like West Germany, France and Britain. And tying in air inspection with acceptanse of arms reduction and a ban on nuclear weapons ignores the simple meaning of the Eisenhower plan. In itself it has nothing to do with disarmament. It is a separate scheme to increase confidense. If it works, it presumably would reduce tensions to a point making disarmament possible. ~~And~~ Mr. Bulganin by the tying the two together really is rejecting the Eisenhower proposal despite ~~the~~ the friendliness of his letter. And he ~~succeeds in~~ manages to suggest~~ing~~ that American policy is really at fault, since sweeping disarmament and a ban on nuclear weapons are not now part of the our program.

Mr. Molotov's speech developed this suggestion with equal cleverness. He could truthfully represent the Soviet offer of May tenth as being chiefly a Soviet acceptanse of British, French and American ideas. It is true the West made the proposals (for maximum sized armies and abolition of nuclear weapons. But they were contingent on ~~the development of~~ an adequate inspection and control system. Mr. Molotov didn't mention this condition, ~~instead he talked about the~~

Our debating position o disarmament is not a happy one, since we have withdrawn from the position taken up a year ago. And by not screaming at us the Soviet leaders can ~~score in the debate.~~ exploit our retreat Even if we could be driven back to our abandoned offer, the Soviet Union would be delighted. For that promised to leave the communist countries ~~in~~ permanently ~~in~~ stronger than the West.

UP90

ADD 1ST LEAD EISENHOWER, DENVER XXX FAR ENOUGH.

THE SOVIET PREMIER ALSO WROTE MR. EISENHOWER THAT THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL FOR SWAPPING AERIAL MILITARY PHOTOGRAPHS SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE THE OVERSEAS BASES OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

ON THE WHOLE, THE LETTER DID NOT APPEAR TO INDICATE ANY MAJOR CHANGE IN THE SOVIET POSITION ON DISARMAMENT.

IT WAS REVEALED BY ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS HERE THAT BULGANIN AVOIDED ACCEPTING THE TWO MAIN POINTS IN THE PRESIDENT'S RECENT PROPOSAL AT GENEVA. BUT THE SOVIET LEADER'S LETTER WAS NOT REGARDED AS A COMPLETE REJECTION.

BULGANIN SAID THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL DOES NOT GO TO THE MAIN POINT OF DISARMAMENT--CONTROL OF ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN WEAPONS.

HE SAID IT ALSO IS IMPORTANT FOR THE BIG FOUR POWERS TO AGREE ON OUTLAWING ATOMIC WEAPONS AND LIMITING MILITARY FORCES AS OF A GIVEN DATE.

BULGANIN ALSO STRESSED ANOTHER SOVIET PROPOSAL-- "CONTROL OF POSTS" FOR GROUND INSPECTION UNDER INTERNATIONAL SUPERVISION.

ON ATOMIC WEAPONS, THE SOVIET LEADER WROTE THE PRESIDENT THAT "WE MUST REMEMBER THAT AT THE PRESENT, WHEN THE GREATEST ARMIES OF THR WORLD HAVE AT THEIR DISPOSAL SUCH MEANS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AS ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN WEAPONS, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE, OF COURSE, TO TALK ABOUT DISARMAMENT WITHOUT TOUCHING ON THIS IMPORTANT SUBJECT."

HE SAID THE SOVIETS "HAVE ALWAYS ATTACHED PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE TO THE PROBLEM OF PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS."

BULGANIN VOICED DISAPPOINTMENT AT LACK OF PROGRESS SO FAR BY A UNITED NATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT. HE SAID THE DELAY IS DUE "TO A CONSIDERABLE DEGREE" TO THE FACT THAT OTHER NATIONS DO NOT KNOW THE U. S. POSITION ON SOME OF THE SOVIET PROPOSALS BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE.

MORE MDS44P

North Korea, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Outer Mongolia, as a price for admitting major states like Japan and Italy and the twelve lesser states on the Western list.

One thing to note about the new pleasant approach is that it ~~encourages~~ permits cleverness which was impossible with the old sledge-hammer technique. Both the Bulganin letter and the Molotov speech ~~show a high degree of adroitness~~ are adroit in the critical matter of disarmament. Premier Bulganin's letter had been heralded as a guarded acceptance of Mr.Eisenhower's Geneva proposal of exchanging blueprints of military establishments and permitting air inspection of each other's territories. But really it amounts to a skillfully disguised rejection.

¶ Obviously the two Eisenhower ideas have to be accepted together. Just having blueprints isn't going to prevent surprise attack, and air inspection without blue prints can hardly ~~amount to much.~~ guarantee to do the job. But Mr.Bulganin accepts the blueprint idea by itself provided it includes all our bases on foreign soil. As to air inspection he says he will accept ~~it~~ that if it is ~~tied in with farreaching arms reductions~~ agreement is reached on reduction of arms, & outlawing nuclear weapons, including a prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. ¶ Inasmuch as the only purpose of the Eisenhower proposal is to prevent surprise attack

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T:

This is the news:

Soviet Premier Bulganin has told President Eisenhower: Russia has no objection "in principle" to the Eisenhower plan for the exchange of military blue prints. But it does not go far enough. He wants it tied up with a ban on atomic weapons and a plan to reduce armaments.

Shortly before the test of the Bulganin letter was released at the Summer White House, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov told the United Nations General Assembly: all military bases abroad should be abandoned..and all armed forces should be reduced voluntarily as "a token of goodwill". He challenged the West to match what he cited as Soviet deeds. I should like to review the Bulganin letter and the Molotov speech in a few minutes.

The General Assembly today rejected a Greek demand for a debate on the explosive Cyprus issue. The Assembly upheld its steering committee which had voted not to take up the problem at this session.

In West Germany today, Chancellor Adenauer won unanimous parliamentary approval of his agreement to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The Bundestag also supported the reservations Adenauer outlined to the Russians. At the end of today's vote, the Chancellor told reporters: "This was a good conclusion to my negotiations in Moscow. It remains to seen whether it is a good beginning." Before the vote deputies of all parties stressed that diplomatic relations with Moscow do not involve friendship.

The British Foreign Office revealed today that Donald Maclean, a former foreign office official fled behind the Iron Curtain on the very day the government decided to question him as "a principal suspect" in the leakage of information to Russia. Maclean and fellow diplomat buy Burgess left England

for sanctuary behind the Iron Curtain in May of 1951. The British say they suspect MacLean as far back as January of 1949. They watched him to collect more information "not to prevent an escape." It was a calculated risk. The British point out that in some countries both men would have been arrested first and questioned later. In Great Britain "no arrest can be made without adequate evidence." And at the time the two menescaped "there was unsufficient evidence."

Israel's Minister of Developement announced today that oil has been discovered in Israel. He said it was too early to estimate just how much has been found.

The Israelis also report that Herman Brach of Brooklyn, a rabbinical student, and two other persons were killed when at Arab band machinegunned and bombed an Israeli bus last night. Nine persons were injured.

In Buenos Aires today, Major General Eduardo Lonardi was installed as Argentina's new provisional president. He received what is described as "one of the greatest welcomes in the country's history." President Lonardi promised freedom and justice for both the followers and opponentsof former President Peron, who is still on that Paraguayan gunboat. Lonardi didn't mention Peron's name, but spoke of "the legacy left us by a tyrant." After he took the oath he embraced Santiago Luis Cardinal Copello. And the Vatican newspaper said today: Argentina can again find the road to true greatness"through faith and work and freedom"

In Sumner, Mississippi, today, an all-white jury took one hour and seven minutes to find two white men not guilty of the murder of a 14-year-old negro boy from Chicago. It was charged that the boy was murdered because he whistled at the wife of one of the defendents. The jury former later told roporters the deciding factor in the decision was the state's failure to prove the

inentity of the body pulled from a nearby river. The state contended it was that of the boy..Emmet Louis Till.

The Government reported today that seasonably lower food prices brought a slight drop in living costs in August.

And the Administattion's special Farm Advisory Commission ended a two day meeting in Washington. Members refused to say what action they proposed to meet skidding farm prices.

General Thomas White, vice chief of the Air force, said today: the joint chiefs of staff have decided that the air force goal of 137 wings by the middle of 1957 "will meet the need." But, said the general:"If the Soviets make gains in quality we may have to consider more nearly matching their quantity."

After learning the contents of the Bulganin letter to President Eisenhower and hearing the Molotov speech in the U.N. Assembly today, it still seems fair to say that little is changed in the Soviet Union's conduct of foreign affairs except the absence of the clenched fist. The basic policies are the same, the tenac; has not relaxed, the objective remains of increasing Soviet strength , and influencing and weakening the West. The pugnacious posture and the ferocious voice have been replaced by a kind of dulcet reasonableness in saying things.

A word first about the speech. It contained little that was new. There is nothing novel in the Soviet Union parading itself before the world as the great power working wholeheartedly and consistently for peace, understanding and disarmement. What was notable was the absence of abuse and denunciations. Mr. Molotov did . criticize Western policy in Europe, and American policy in Asia, but his tone was mild. He said graceful things about President Eisenhower, Sir Anthony Eden and Edgar Faure. Only at one point did the old man-eating Molotov bare his teeth, when he directly quoted Mr. Dulles's statement yesterday that disarmement was unattainable. But he passed on quickly without a growl.

(Mr. Dulles later accused Molotov of a "serious misquotation and misinterpretation" of his speech. Dulles explained that what he told the Assembly yesterday was: "under conditions of fear, disarmament is very difficult" but that it is possible if "you do away with fear."

Molotov's one new announcement was of the Soviet Union's outright rejection of a charter revision conference. He said that, far from promoting confidence in the world, such a conference would impede the attainment of the U.N.'s aim of establishing and maintaining peace. What was needed, he said, was not to break up the charter, but to get more joint action by the U.N. members, particularly the great powers on the Security Council. In other words, the Kremlin wants no whittling away of the veto, not even on voting in new members, one of the changes proposed for the charter. And to meet the accusation that the Soviet Union is keeping highly eligible nations out of the U.N., Mr. Molotov announced his willingness to support simultaneous admission of all sixteen states that have applied for membership. This is the old "package deal" made to sound specific, though Mr. Molotov alone knows which are the sixteen states. There are seven on the Soviet list, and fourteen on the Western list. The offer really is one to bring in puny satellites, like Albania, Viet minh, North Korea, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Outer Mongolia, As a price for admitting major states like Japan and Italy and the twelve lesser states on the Western list.

One thing to note about the new pleasant approach is that it permits cleverness which was impossible with the old sledge-hammer technique. Both the Bulganin letter and the Molotov speech are adroit in the critical matter of disarmament. Premier Bulganin's letter had been heralded as a guarded acceptance of Mr. Eisenhower's Geneva proposal of exchanging blueprings of military establishments and permitting air inspection of each other's territories. But really it amounts to a skillfully disguised rejection.

Obviously the two Eisenhower ideas have to be accepted together. Just having blueprints isn't going to prevent surprise attack; and air inspection without blueprints can hardly guarantee to do the job. Mr. Bulganin does not accept the blueprint idea by itself. He wants it tied in with "far-reaching arms reductions including a prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons". As for mutual air inspections, Mr. Bulganin does not regard the idea as "effective in promoting security or disarmament."

Inasmuch as the only purpose of the Eisenhower proposal is to prevent surprise attack, it is plausible for the Soviet Union to want blueprints of the foreign bases. But it is not in our province to furnish information about the military situation in other countries like West Germany, France and Britain and tying in air inspection with acceptance of arms reduction and a ban on nuclear weapons ignores the simple meaning of the Eisenhower plan. In itself it has nothing to do with disarmament. It is a separate scheme to increase confidence. If it works, it presumably would reduce tensions to a point making disarmament possible. Mr. Bulganin by tying the two together really is rejecting the Eisenhower proposal despite the friendliness of his letter. And he manages to suggest that American policy really is at fault, since sweeping disarmament and a ban on nuclear weapons are not now part of our program.

Mr. Molotov's speech developed this suggestion with equal cleverness. He could truthfully represent the Soviet offer of May 19th as being chiefly a Soviet acceptance of British, French and American ideas. It is true the West made the proposals for maximum sized armies and abolition of nuclear weapons. But they are contingent on an adequate inspection and control system. Mr. Molotov didn't mention this condition.

Our debating position on disarmament is not a happy one, since we have withdrawn from the position taken up a year ago. And by not screaming at us

the Soviet leaders can exploit our retreat. Even if we could be driven back to abandoned offer, the Soviet Union would be delighted. For that promised to leave the Communist countries permanently stronger than the West.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The success of a diplomatic maneuver frequently depends upon the mutual trust and confidence displayed by the statesmen doing the negotiating Laurence Sterne once put it well when he said: "Inward sincerity influences outward deportment. Where the one is wanting, there is great reason to suspect the absence of the other." But Charles Colton had the ultimate answer: "The greatest friend of truth," he said, "is time."

Good Night and Good Luck.

No date / September 26, 1955

Monday

This is the news:

The President had a very comfortable day. Tonight's bulletin from his physicians in Denver adds: he had a moderate lunch of meat, vegetable, fresh fruit cocktail and milk. Mrs. Eisenhower joined the President and visited with him during lunch time." News Secretary Hagerty says the President was out of his oxygen tent twice today..for a total of one hour.

V

(18)

6 30
9 45
13
5V
(62)

Edward R. Murrow
~~Radio~~ New York

~~The News~~:

~~The President's~~ HIS condition continues satisfactory..without complications.

Early ~~And~~ Dr. Paul Dudley White, the Boston heart specialist, told reporters in Denver: barring complications the President's chances for recovery are reasonably good. In an unusual news conference, Dr. White answered hundreds of ~~an~~ questions about THE PRESIDENT -- what is now going on, what can be expected in a few weeks and in the more distant future.

He said: the President is a wonderful patient..his morale is good..he perspired a good deal which is a hopeful sign...his fever is down a little. But all sorts of complications can still come, especially this week. Dr. White revealed that Mr. Eisenhower suffered a bad pain when he was stricken with a heart attack Saturday morning. He was given morphine. He is now getting medicine to keep blood from clotting in the heart itself. He was given a little seconal.. a barbituate..last night.

In the course of questioning Dr. White told reporters: the President's condition is a very common one. Inasmuch as he'll be 65 years old on October ~~1st~~ 14, the heart attack came about 15 years later than when it usually afflicts the American male. Dr. White ~~congratulated the President for having kept his weight down. He~~ described "coronary

3

"-- The PRESIDENT'S AILMENT --

thrombosis as "about the most common important illness that besets a middle-aged American male in this country today." Dr. White congratulated the President for having kept his weight down. He said there was no sign at all of Mr. Eisenhower's illness when he was carefully examined on August first.

Reporters wanted to know what happens next. Dr. White said: the President must have two weeks of complete rest. At the end of that time he could hold a small conference, say with Secretary of State Dulles. At the end of two weeks he should be able to read documents. The usual time for complete recovery and the resumption of normal life in cases such as this is about two months. Dr. White said it is best to spend the first month in a hospital. But the President could be flown back to his Gettysburg farm in about three weeks.

~~Reporters wanted to know about the President's future. Dr. White said: If Mr. Eisenhower continues to improve at the present rate he should be "physically able" to serve a second term in the White House. He could run, if he wanted to, if he had a good recovery and a normal type life. The President can recover sufficiently to resume the burdens of the White House~~

Reporters wanted to know about the President's political future. Dr. White said: He can recover sufficiently to resume the burdens of the White House. "Its up to him." If progress continues at the present rate, if he has a good recovery and if he leads a normal type life, he could run again and serve a second term. And there's no reason why he couldn't take up golf again in the event of the hoped for recovery.

With that, Dr. Paul Dudley White took off by plane for Boston..promising to make frequent phone checks with Denver..and to return in the event of complications.

5

White House officials in Denver [redacted] told reporters that there is no pending business that would require the delegation of [redacted] Presidential authority to anyone else.

~~The President had a breakfast tray consisting of a soft-boiled egg, toast and milk. This was the largest meal he's had since Saturday. His oxygen tent was emptied at intervals.~~

In Washington today, Vice President Nixon announced that the National Security Council will meet on Thursday and the Cabinet on Friday. ~~The announcement was made after the Vice President conferred with President Assistant Sherman Adams, William R. Rogers and Gerald Morgan, assistants to Adams, and Acting Attorney General William P. Rogers.~~ Mr. Nixon says the "subjects on the agenda for both meetings are of a normal routine nature."

STOP

Attorney General Brownell is flying back from vacation in Spain to [illegible] the problem of how far the President can go in delegating powers.

Here in New York today the Stock Market suffered its sharpest drop in 26 years...One analyst called it "disruption of the confidence factor." And Treasury Secretary Humphrey issued a statement saying in part: "Our policies and programs are definite and firmly established. There is no reason to anticipate any change. We will carry on during the President's absence exactly as previously planned." STOP

~~There is no reason for others to do otherwise. [illegible] Paris, London [illegible] hours from Denver.~~

~~Republican National Chairman [illegible] says he does not think that the President's heart attack will interfere with what he interprets as the President's plan to seek reelection. He says even if Mr. Eisenhower does not run, the party will run on the Eisenhower program.~~

The government announced today that another 431 employes have been fired since last March under the security program. Of these 182 were fired as security risks.

At the United Nations ~~Canada~~ the Canadian delegation suggested that 17 countries--

6

including Japan be admitted to the United Nations. He favors the entrance of all countries, blocked by East-West disagreement, except North and south Korea and north and south Viet Nam.

In Berlin, Erich Raeder, Germany's world war two grand admiral, was released from Spandau war crimes prison today by agreement of the four powers. He was serving a life term. But He was released at age 79 because of "his advanced age and the state of his health."

In Beunos Aires, government investigators who inspected Government House and former President Peron's suburban residence, say he left behind an "arabian nights" treasure hoard

5:50

Swing Sept.26

¶ The deep concern felt here and abroad over the illness of President Eisenhower demonstrates how dependent a great part of the world has come to feel on this single man. This is notable, for it usually is quite a complicated process to judge the character of a President. Many factors have to be weighed and balanced, and the estimate often IS NOT finished until the man's work is over. But on special occasions a complex appraisal can dissolve into a quite simple AND DIRECT judgment. That is what happens at an election. It also can happen at the time of an unexpected illness, when people suddenly realize that a leader may not be able to continue leadership for some time. THAT is what has happened now: FOR people know, in the simplest terms, that President Eisenhower is a man of peace; that peace is what he wants; that he has done--and will do--all in his power to preserve it. The deep concern now felt is that this leadership for peace is going to be interrupted for an indefinite time.

¶ The President has an illness that makes an extended convalescence absolutely necessary. And since he had a coronary thrombosis as recently as Saturday morning it is not possible to know yet, just how ill he is. That can't be judged for PERHAPS another two weeks. So for a fortnight the world is exposed to

uncertainty and fear. But the fears may well be exceeding probability, and there is good medical reason for saying so.

See 3-2

However, the President's illness has not been handled so far, by his physicians and office staff, in a way to ~~encourage optimism~~ inspire fullest confidence in what is being said. The first official news was that the President had an attack of indigestion during the night of Friday. This was given out by Murray Snyder, acting press secretary, at 8.10 Saturday morning. At 12.10 that noon, Mr. Snyder said that the President was suffering ONLY from indigestion, and that his personal physician, Dr.Howard Snyder, had said that "this indigestion is not serious, and it's the same type of indigestion that many people have had." We do not know what Howard Snyder the physician told Murray Snyder the press secretary that morning. But now we know that early that morning, 45 minutes after the attack suffered by the President, his physician identified the first symptoms of a coronary thrombosis. So the statement that this "this was only indigestion and was not serious" was made, one must assume, in the exercise of a physician's perrogative not to tell the truth, or the whole truth, for reasons of his own. Inasmuch as Dr. Snyder did not call in heart specialists until Saturday noon, more than nine hours after noting the symptoms of a thrombosis, it is fair

to assume that he could not ~~have~~ AT THAT TIME considered the attack to be at all serious.

¶ But after they were called in, the first bulletin mentioning a heart attack was issued. The attack was called "mild". So what had been called "indigestion" was revealed to be something very much worse. Then when Dr. Paul Dudley White, the Boston specialist, sat in on a consultation a further statement was issued saying the attack was "moderate". It was explained that this meant neither mild nor serious. But it did mean it was worse than mild. So the illness, as the public learned of it, had gone through three stages and grown progressively worse each time.

¶ Now it can be presumed that the specialists have been as candid as they can be, for they themselves can't know more till a waiting time has passed for the illness to disclose its course.

¶ Naturally it is disquieting to have official information fall short of being dependable however good the reasons. But there is much to offset this disquiet. For one thing, heart attacks in general do not count as being as grave as they used to be. Medical science has learned to rely on the heart repairing injuries that used to be rated as very dangerous.

Even the diagnosis of coronary thrombosis--the formation of a blood clot--has only been known since 1912.

Dr. White, before leaving Boston, said that nother presidential term for Mr. Eisenhower was quite conceiswable. He repeated this in even stronger terms in Denver today. He cautioned both against too much pessimism and too much optimism. "If the President gets by the next two weeks" he said, "then you can say he probably will be all right." But Dr. White also said that even if the attack is only mild, the President will have to take things easy for a couple of months. That, I might say in passing, is what Senator Lyndon Johnson had to do after a like attack, and the Democratic Senate leader is well on the way to normal health.

Much of the political speculation that swept the country during the weekend has sounded almost insensitively premature. ~~The only political guesswork that could be justified at this time would be on the basis of what is known, not on what cannot as yet be known. According to Dr. White all that is known is that the President will have to take things easy for a couple of months under the most favorable conditions. Perhaps speculation can legitimately go one stage further: if the President fully recovers in short order, he still may not wish to run a second term. In that even a draft would~~

be pretty ~~well ruled out~~ presumptuous. This no doubt is convincing the Republicans more than ever ~~before~~ that Mr. Eisenhower is indispensable to them. If he is not the candidate the chances of keeping the party united are surely slender. And the chances of winning the lestion without either Eisenhower or party unity would seem to be ~~slend~~ as slender as chances of keeping

WORD

We are now going through a period of "watching waiting". And there will undoubtedly be more anxious moments before we can fully appraise the effects of the President's illness. The Englishman Robert Burton once offered some eloquent advice when he said:"Hope and patience are two sovereign remedies for all, the surest repesals, the softest cushions, to lean on in adversity." Good Nite and Good Luck!

Hoover:

big comfort of

moderate lunch

and E waters disturbed the

[illegible] left at [illegible] table - for 2x [illegible]

WH - no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

delegat [illegible], [illegible] to give [illegible]

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.S

This is the news:

The President had a very comfortable day. Tonight's bulletin from his physicians in Denver adds: he had a moderate lunch of meat, vegetables, fresh fruit coctail and milk. Mrs. Eisenhower joined the President and visited with him during lunch time. News Secretary Hagerty says the President was out of his oxygen tent twice today...for a total of one hour.

His condition continues satisfactory...without complications. Earlier, Dr. Paul Dudley White, the Boston heart specialist, told reporters in Denver: barring complications the President's chances for recovery are reasonably good. In an unusual news conference, Dr. White answered hundreds of questions about the President --what is now going on, what can be expected in a few weeks and in the more distant future.

He said: the President is a wonderful patient..his morale is good..he perspired a good deal which is a hopeful sign..his fever is down a little. But all sorts of complications can still come, especially this week. Dr. White revealed that Mr. Eisenhower suvvered a bad pain when he was stricken with a heart attack Saturday morning. He was given morphine. He is now getting medicine to keep the blood from clotting hn the heart itself. He was given a little seconal...a barbituate..last night.

In the course of questioning, Dr. White told reporters: the President's condition is a very common one. Inasmuch as he'll be 65 years old on October 14, the heart attack came about 15 years later than when it usually afflicts the American male. Dr. White described "coronary thrombosis"...the President's ailment...as "about the most common important illness that besets a middle-

-aged American mele in this country today". Dr. White congratulated the President for having kept his weight down. He said there was no sign at all of Mr. Eisenhower's illness when he was carefully examined on August first.

Reporters wanted to know what happens next. Dr. White said: the President must have two weeks of complete rest. At the end of that time he could hold a small conference, say with Secretary of State Dulles. At the end of two weeks he should be able to read documents. The usual time for complete recovery and the resumption of normal life in cases such as this is about two months. Dr. White said it is best to spend the first month in a hospital. But the President could be flown back to his Gettysburg farm in about three weeks.

Reporters wanted to know about the President's political future. Dr. White said: He can recover sufficiently to resume the burdens of the White House. "Its up to him." If progress continues at the present rate, if he has a good recovery and if he leads a normal type life, he could run again and serve a second term. And there's no reason whi he couldn't take up golf again in the event of the hoped for recovery.

White House officials in Denver told reporters that there is no pending business that would require the delegation of Presidential authority to anyone else.

In Washington today, Vice President Nixon announced that the National Security Council will meet on Thursday and the Cabinet on Friday.

Here in New York today the Stock Market suffered its sharpest drop in 26 years...one analyst called it a "disruption of the confidence factor". And Treasury Secretary Humphrey issued a statement saying in part: "Our policies and programs are definite and firmly established. There is no reason to anticipate any change. We will carry on during the President's absence exactly as previously planned.

The government announced today that another 631 employees have been fired since last March under the security program. Of these 182 were fired as security risks.

At the United Nations the Canadian delegation suggested that 17 countries, including Japan, be admitted to the United Nations. He favors the entrance of all countries, blocked by East-West disagreement, except North and South Korea and north and south Viet Nam.

In Berlin, Erich Raeder, Germany's World War Two Grand Admiral, was released from Sandau War Crimes Prison today by agreement of the four powers. He was serving a life term. But we was released at age 79 because of "his advanced age and the state of his health."

In Buenos Aires, government investigators who inspected Government House and former President Peron's suburban residence say he left behind an "Arabian Nights" treasure hoard.

The deep concern felt here and abroad over the illness of President Eisenhower demonstrates how dependent a great part of the world has come to feel on this single man. This is notable, for it usually is quite a complicated process to judge the character of a President. Many factors have to be weighed and balanced, and the estimate often is not finished until the man's work is over. But on special occasions a complex appraisal can dissolve into a quite simple and direct judgement. That is what happens at an election. It also can happen at the time of an unexpected illness, when people suddenly realize that a leader may not be able to continue leadership for some time. That is what has happened now, for people know in the simplest terms that President Eisenhower is a man of peace; that peace is what he wants; that he has done--and will do--all that is in his power to preserve it. The deep concern now felt is that this leadership for peace is going to be interrupted for an indefinite time.

The President has an illness that makes an extended convelescence absolutely necessary. And since he had a coronary thrombosis as recently as Saturday morning it is not possible to know yet just how ill he is. That can't be judged for perhaps another two weeks. So for a fortnight the world is exposed to uncertainty and fear. But the fears may well be exceeding probability, and there is good medical reason for saying so.

However, until Dr. White's detailed report this afternoon, the President's illness has not been handled so far, by his physicians and office staff, in a way to inspire fullest confidence in what is being said. The first official news was that the President had an attack of indigestion during the night of Friday. This was given out by Murray Snyder, acting press secretary, at 8:10 Saturda morning. At 12:10 that noon, Mr. Snyder, said that the President was suffering ONLY from indigestion, and that his personal physician, Dr. Howard Snyder, had said that "this indigestion is not serious, and it's the same type of indigestion that many people have had." Of course we do not know what Howard Snyder the physician told Murray Snyder the press secretary that morning. But now we know that early that morning, 45 minutes after the attack suffered by the President, Mr. Snyder identified the first symptoms of a coronary thrombosis. So the statement that this "was only indigestion and was not serious" was made, one must assume, in the exercise of a physician's perrogative not to tell the truth, or the whole truth, for reasons of his own. Inasmuch as Dr. Snyder did not call in heart specialists until Saturday noon, more than nine hours after noting the symptims of a thrombosis it is fair to assume that he could not, at that time, considered the attack to be at all serious.

But after they were called in, the first bulletin mentioning a heart attack was issued. The attack was called "mild". So what had been called "indigestion" was revealed to be something very much worse. Then when Dr. Paul

Dudley White, the Boston specialist, sat in on a consultation a further statement was issued saying the attack was "moderate". It was explained that this means neither mild nor serious. But it did mean it was worse than mild. So the illness, as the public learned of it, had gone through three stages and grown progressively worse each time.

Now it can b presumed that the specialists have been as candid as they can be, for they themselves cannot know more till a waitin time has passed for the illness to disclose its course.

Naturally it is disquieting to have official information fall short of being dependable however good the reasons. But there is much to offset this disquiet. For one thing, heart attacks in general do not count as being as grave as they used to be. Medical science has learned to rely on the heart repairing injuries that used to be rated as very dangerous. Even the diagnosis of coronary thrombosis -- the formation of a blood clot -- has only been known since 1912.

Much of the political speculation that swept the country during the weekend has sounded almost insensitively premature.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We are now going through a period of "watching waiting." And there will undoubtedly be more anxious moments before we can fully appriase the effects of the President's illness. The Englishman Robert Burton once offered some eloquent advice when he said: "Hope and patience are two soverign remedies for all, the surest reposals, the softest cushions, to lean on in adversity."

Good Night and Good Luck.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President continues to progress satisfactorily. That's tonight's report from Denver. We're also told: Mrs. Eisenhower is comfortable and cheerful..he spent much of the day outside of his oxygen tent...his temperature is normal...his blood pressure and pulse are stable and satifactory. After a very good night he had a substantial breakfast and lunch. Mrs. Eisenhower visited the President 3 times today. And their son, Major John Eisenhower plans to fly back to his post at Fort Belvoir tomorrow. Mrs. Eisenhower asked News Secretary Hagerty to say how deeply grateful and comforted she is by the prayers and good thoughts of people. She says this helped the President and sustained her. Hagerty told reporters: before the President was taken to the hospital on Saturday, he knew he had suffered a heart attack. And he knows what he must do for recovery. Hagerty says there are no immediate problems facing the President and no immediate action is necessary to delegate the President's powers.

Attorney General Brownell, back in Washington after a hurried flight from Spain, told reporters: the encouraging news from Denver means there is no necessity for action today on how to delegate presidential powers. He says the legal means will be found to keep the government operating smoothly..

Democratic Chairman Cellar of the House Judiciary Committee says this is a question for Congress. He says neither Vice President Nixon nor what he calls "the palace guard" has authority to act.

Today, the Vice President, under expanded Secret Service protection, met for a half hour with the director of the budget..then for an hour with Republican National Chairman Hall and his chief publicity man. Hall says no

politics was discussed. After meeting with Hall, the Vice President lunched at Treasury Secretary Humphrey's office with Attorney General Brownell, Sherman Adams, the assistant to the President, and Deputy Attorney General Rogers. Later, Mr. Nixon visited the Pentagon to call on Defense Secretary Wilson and Admiral Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Here in New York the news from Denver helped the Stock Market regain a third of the losses it suffered yesterday. Shares moved up one to five dollars. The experts say they think yesterday's sharp drop was "overdone."

In Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Benson said he was wrong in once labelling Wolf Ladejinsky a security risk. Benson acknowledged that it would have been better not to raise the question against the former agricultural attache in Tokyo. He conceded the decision was made without a hearing and without notice to Ladejinsky. But Benson says the experience gave him some new ideas on security which he passed along to the President. And a Senate committee heard Veterans Administrator Higley testify that "a great majority" of former V.A. employees listed as having been fired as "security risks" actually were fired for other reasons. He later told reporters: most of the dismissals were disciplinary rather than security cases. He added: "For political purposes somebody tried to make them out almost to be espionage agents."

The United States and Great Britain today called on Russia and other countries not to contribute to an arms race in the Middle East. A joint statement was issued after Egypt notified Great Britain she has accepted a Russian offer to supply her with arms from Communist Czechoslovakia in return for cotton. Egyptian Premier Nasser said the western powers had refused to supply Egypt with arms unless Egypt agreed to certainconditions. He promised that this country will never attack or threaten anyone else. (Yesterday, a

State Department spokesman said we had agreed "in principle" to Egypt's request for arms.

In West Germany today, the leader of the strong Free Democratic Party called on Chancellor Adenauer to modify his alliance with the West..in an attempt to get Russia to agree to German unification. The statement started speculation about a break in Adenauer's coalition on foreign policy issues.

In Argentina today, Provisional President Lonardi said he wants to strengthen his country's relations with the United States.."not for the economic aid" it might mean to Argentina, but because he feels "the great nation of the North is making great spiritual progress."

A big air-sea search is now underway in the Caribbean for 9 Navy men and two Canadian newspapermen who are missing on a flight into the teeth of Hurricane Janet. This is the first patrol plane to be missing in the history of the Navy's Hurricane Hunter Squadron. The Plane was last heard from by radio as it prepared to enter the hurricane's eye.

Former President Truman says that because he knew history he dealt "calmly" with the "Communist in government" issue during his administration. In his memoirs in Life Magazine he compares the charges of subversion in government to the "witch craze" of Colonial days. He says this reflected anti-Communist hysteria and "brought indiscriminate branding of innocent persons as subversives."

Here in New York the weather man predicts probable rain for tomorrow's World Series opener between the Dodgers and Yankees.

Vice President Nixon's office said today that the National Security Council meeting for Thursday and the Cabinet meeting for Friday which have been announced, were being called by the Vice president, Neither meeting had been scheduled before Presidnet Eisenhower's illness. The next regular meeting of the Security Council is not due till next month. The cabinet does not

normally meet if the President is out of Washington, though it it meets, it usually does so every Friday. When President Eisenhower went to Geneva he arranged for the cabinet to meet in his absence, with Mr. Nixon presiding. But no one was saying today that President Eisenhower had issued instructions for the two meetings which Mr. Nixon had called.

The meetings were announced after a luncheon yesterday where Mr. Nixon consulted with acting Attorney General Rogers, Presidendial Counsel Morgan, and Presidential Assistants Adams and Pensons. It also is possible that Mr. Nixon at some time had discussed with President Eisenhower what to do in an emergency such as this. If so, he may have been acting as the President asked him to do. Certainly neither Mr. Nixon, nor the officials at yesterday's luncheon, have said anything to suggest that calling these meetings was a formal action taken under the Vice President's constitutional obligation to act as President in case of the disability of the President.

Attorney General Brownell, now back from Spain, may issue a ruling on whether to delegate any of the President's powers. Officials were saying in Washington that since no urgent papers await Presidential signature, and he might recover very soon, it may be wholly unnecessary to delegate any powers. They said they hoped that the problems raised by the President's illness could be solved by informal action. Obviously they considered the meetings of the Security Council and Cabinet as informal actions. And the statement about the meetings stresses that the subjects on both agendas are of a normal routine nature.

But these are matters that lie just short of one of the most controversial areas in our constitutional experience. When President Wilson suffered a stroke in October 1919, Secretary of State Lansing on the next day called an extraordinary meeting of the cabinet, and about the same time tried to have Vice President Marshall step in as acting President. Dr. Grayson, who

was Wilson's personal physician, was called before the cabinet. He refused to be specific about the President's illness. The cabinet did nothing, since no machinery existed by which the President's disability could be certified. Both Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Grayson refused to certify it. Later Mr. Tumulty said that if anyone else tried to certify it, both he and Dr. Grayson would stand together and repudiate it. Mr. Lansing continued to hold cabinet meetings, until President Wilson wrote him and bitterly chided him for eommitting a serious breach inthe constitutional system. Thereupon Lansing resigned.

For months, Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Grayson decided what to lay before the President, and so in a limited sense, they were acting Presidents. But at the beginning of the illness, Dr. Francis Dercum, the specialist Mrs. Wilson called in, advised against resignation, which Mrs. Wilson earnestly wished. "If he resigns", said the physician, "the greatest incentive to recovery is gone, and as his mind is clear as crystal, he still can do more even with a maimed body than anyone else." Two months after the stroke, two senators called on the President to size up his condition and reported back that "his mind is vigorous and active. So the question of his disability is not completely answered either way. Under the circumstances Vice President Marshall refused to act. He said he would assume the presidency only on a resulution of Congress, and with the approval in writiig of Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Grayson. "I am not going to sieze the place" he said "and then have Wilson - recovered - come around and say: 'Get off, you usurper'."

The problem of a President's disability also arose after President Garfield was shot. That happened in July, 1881, and he did not die until October. Vice President Arthur did not budge, even though the President was incapable of performing his duties. He was not going to take it upon himself

to decide something that the Constitution and Congress had not seen fit to decide. So he set a precedent which Marshall subsequently followed. Arthur pleaded with Congress to define the procedure for certifying the President's disability and his fitness to resume his duties. Again and again Congress had been urged to do so It never has acted.

Today the vagueness of the Constitution creates a very urgent problem and contributes nothing to its solution. And Congress has not understood the need for its own action.

Mr. Nixon, in calling the two meetings for this week, may have gone a tiny step further then either Arthur or Marshall. But any more steps without waiting for legislation run right into a constitutional hornet's nest.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Art Hannes.

HANNES: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: These words, from Washington's Farewell Address...179 years ago, almost to the day, are still appropriate: "The basis of our political systems," he said, "is the right of the people to make and alter their consitiutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1955

This is the news:

The President's condition continues to be "satisfactory, without complications." Tonight's official report from Denver adds: the President enjoyed recordings of soft music for short periods both this morning and afternoon. His caloric intake is being maintained at approximately 16-hundred calories a day." News Secretary Hagerty says this doesn't mean Mr. Eisenhower is on a diet. But his doctors are trying to keep him from putting on too much weight while he is inactive and lying in bed. Hagerty also says that so far no official business of any kind has been discussed with the President. Mr. Eisenhower will go under his oxygen tent again tonight. He went without it during the day.

1A

~~This is the news:~~

~~The President's condition continues to be "satisfactory, without complications." He spent the day without his oxygen tent..although he will return to it for sleep tonight.~~ Mr. Eisenhower had a good night's ~~sleep.. and was again visited by Mrs. Eisenhower and their son Major John, who has now returned east. News Secretary Hagerty says that so far no official business of any kind has been discussed with the President.~~

In Washington, Administration leaders emphasized that everything is going along as usual. Vice President Nixon says "things are going smoothly and we see no serious legal problems involved." He conferred today with Senate Republican Leader Knowland who later told reporters: "There is no emergency requiring either a special meeting of legislative leaders or special procedures."

And here in New York, following the news from Denver the Stock Market again moved upward.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi said in New York today: ""It is our indisputable right and our inescapable duty to get from wherever we can our defense requirements." In a statement obviously aimed

at Secretary of State Dulles and Biritish Foreign Minister McMillan... Fawzi made it clear his country is annoyed by their appeal to all countries to avoid an arms race in the Middle East. Fawzi said: "We shall vigorously resist all attempts to revive the old system of power politics and spheres of influence...We have no [redacted] intention whatsoever to attack anyone."

Secretary of State Dulles reveals that last night he discussed with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov Egypt's [redacted] plan to get arms from Communist Czechoslovakia. And today the State department sent Assistant Secretary George V. Allen to Cairo to conver with Premier Nasser. I'd like to review this development in Egypt in a few minutes.

The Big Three foreign ministers today announced complete accord on their preparations for the Geneva foreign ministers conference. And they warned Russia that the Soviet Union IS still responsible for free access to Berlin.. AND ~~despite the recent Soviet-East German diplomatic arrangements. The American, British and French foreign ministers also declared~~ that their countries do not recognize East Germany as a soverign state.

At the United Nations, Nationalist China's Foreign Minister Yeh warned the U.N. that the Russians may be offering the world "a spurious" peace. He said the new Soviet attitude could be a manuver to divert the western world from defense measures and to create a demand for peace at any price. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov walked out of the Assembly meeting as Yeh began his speech.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Wilson is reported to have decided that it would be militarily unwise to cut armed service spending any further this year. And Treasury Secretary Humphrey is described as still hopeful that the Pentagon can come up with "something like" a billion dollars in savings in the next nine months. ~~Humphrey is also reported to have told Wilson he would be "the last man in the world" to urge spending cuts that endanger our defenses. Humphrey is said to even be willing to back an increased budget for the military, if Wilson feels this is necessary. But in that event Humphrey feels the people should be told that "the only honest thing to do is to increase taxes to meet the necessary burden."~~

Senate investigators were told today that "this is perhaps the first time in our history that having a family has become a dangerous thing." The suggestion came from Irving Ferman of the American Civil Liberties Union in testimony on "guilt-by-kinship" cases under the security program. Ferman called for a "vast amount of over-hauling" for the program. Chairman Johnston of South Carolina charged that the whole program is "slipshod..ineffective in weeding out Communists and slanderous of loyal workers." Republican Senator Carlson of Kansas defended the program as "effective" in defending national security and individual rights. He acknowledged that some mistakes have been made "in a handful" of cases. The committee also heard John B. Phelps of the Federation of American Scientists. He said there is something "radically wrong" with the President's security program. He said "to some extent" young scientists are reluctant to go into government research because of security measures although "a goodly number" are still going into government work. Phelps urged that the main emphasis should be placed on checking the security of scientists whom he described as "the logical targets" for Soviet espionage attempts.

Republican Senator Knowland said at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, tonight that the Eisenhower Administration should demand that the Russians free 900 Americans behind the Iron Curtain....before next month's foreign ministers meeting.

And Adlai Stevenson, in Austin, Texas, charged that there has been a widening gap in America between talk and performance on trade with other nations.

Here in New York today, the New York Yankees beat the Brooklyn Dodgers, six to five, in the first game of the world series. Tomorrow, Southpaw Tommy Byrne will pitch for the Yankees.... Billy Loes for the Dodgers.

Edward R. Murrow: September 28, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The piping-hot question of selling arms to Egypt has finally boiled over, and a lot of contradictory statements have spilled out. The big uncontradicted fact is that Egypt has ordered arms from Czechoslovakia, which it will pay for with cotton and other products. In Washington a deal with Czechoslovakia counts as a Soviet deal, which it is.. But the Kremlin denied to the Israelis that it was selling arms to Egypt, while both the British Ambassador in Cairo and Secretary Dulles said that the Soviet Union had offered to. Technical accuracy isn't so important; what matters is that Egypt is getting arms from the Soviet bloc.

There are contradictions, too, in what the Western powers have been saying and doing. Mr. Dulles and Mr. McMillan, the British Foreign Secretary, yesterday issued a joint statement warning the Communists not to start an arms race in the Middle East and heighten tensions there. They also said that Washington and London have been, and are, in complete agreement on their policies about supplying arms to the Middle East. It was explained that this statement was issued for two reasons, first to correct a false impression that the United States offered to sell arms to Egypt to forestall their being supplied by the Soviet Union. The second reason was to deny that the British Government objected. But only yesterday the State Department was said to

have decided in August to sell arms to Egypt. It was to be a cash sale. It was in August that Mr. Dulles said publicly that the Soviet Union had offered to sell arms to Egypt. And only yesterday the London Foreign Office was quoted as "not looking favorably" on the American proposal.

But that doesn't exhaust the contradictions. General Nasser, the Egyptian premier, said in a speech yesterday that Egypt had appealed to the West for arms and had received only demands. More than a year ago, he said, the United States had offered arms, but only on a written pledge that they should not be used for aggression. He said that the offer had been rejected since "we would not take arms at the expense of freedom." He said France, in return for arms, demanded that Egypt stop criticizing French policy in North Africa. Britain, he said, offered only small quantities of arms, whereas Israel got all it wanted from Britain, Canada, Belgium, France and Italy. He repeated a Western newspaper estimate that Israel is stronger than all the Arab nations combined. When he announced the Czech deal, he said Western influence was terminated, at which the crowd roared.

The Western foreign ministers yesterday warned Mr. Molotov personally about the dangers of the Egyptian arms deal. The Soviet foreign minister didn't argue with them, and said simply that he would pass on the view

expressed to his government.

It is not clear whether the West fears more that the present balance between Middle Eastern states is being upset by the Czech deal, or that the world balance of power is affected by the Soviet Union entering a region hitherto reserved to Western influence.

If the worry is to keep the local balance, then it meeds to be explained why it upsets the local balance if the Soviet bloc supplies something to Egypt and doesn't XXXX upset it if the West does. The answer may be that if the West does it, it also can sell to Israel. Washington told the Israeli that it would do this, at the time it first discussed a deal with Egypt. Now it can balance any strength Egypt is getting from Czechoslovakia in the same way. And Israeli Ambassador Eban in Washington has proposed this. But even if that preserved the balance in the Middle East it still would whip up the arms race, and the world balance still would be threatened.

C.B.S. correspondent Sander Vanocur, in London, points out that the Russians have put the West on the spot. True, the West can supply the Israeli whatever Czechoslovakia supplies Egypt. But in doing so the West would lose all influence with the Arab states. But if the West obtained an agreement from the Kremlin to halt the arms shipments to Egypt, it could

only be at the price of admitting the Soviet Union to the three power treaty by which the Western powers guarantee the peace and stability of the Middle East. That make the tri-partite treaty of 1950 into a four power treaty of 1955. And it would admit the Soviet Union into the Middle East and Mediterranean, which Western policy has staunchly resisted for decades, and which the Kremlin has worked just as hard to bring about. Mr. Vanocur considers the Egyptian arms deal as one of the shrewdest diplomatic moves since the war.

Yesterday's warning to Mr. Molotov came after the deal between Egypt and Czechoslovakia had been made. In other words it was a warning not to do something that already had been done. But it was not as fatuous as it may sound. The Soviet intrusion in the Middle East is only a start. It could be reversed, or it could go much further. The warning was a bid to have it reversed. It was said quietly, in the new subdued tones of the post-Geneva diplomacy. It remains to be seen if it was too quiet to be heeded.

There would seem to be a considerable area of disagreement in sifting fact from fiction in Middle Eastern politics at the moment. John Milton once advised this sort of approach:"Let truth and falsehood grapple, he said, for who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter." But Ben Johnson took another approach when he concluded: "The dignity of truth is lost with much protesting."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President's condition continues to be "satisfactory, without complications." Tonight's official report from Denver adds: the President enjoyed recordings of soft music for short periods both this morning and afternoon. His caloric intake is being maintained at approximately 16-hundred calories a day. News Secretary Hagerty says this deoesn't mean Mr. Eisenhower is on a diet. But his doctors are trying to keep him from putting on too much weight while he is inactive and lying in bed. Hagerty also says that so far no official business of any kind has been discussed with the President. Mr. Eisenhower will go under his oxygen tent again tonight. He went without it during the day.

In Washington, Administration leaders emphasized that everything is going along asusual. Vice President Nixon says "things are going smoothly and we see no serious legal problems involved." He conferred today with Senate Republican Leader Knowland who later told reporters: "There is no emergency requiring either a special meeting of legislative leaders or special procedures."

And here in New York, following the news from Denver, the Stock Market again moved upward.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohamaud Fawzi said in New York today:"It is our indisputable right and our inescapable duty to get from wherever we can our defense requirements." In a statement obviously aimed at Secretary of State Dulles and British Foreign Minister McMillan, Fawzi made it clear his country is annoyed by their appeal to all countries toavoid anarms race in the middle East. Fawzi said:"We shall vigorously resist all atempts to revive

the old system of power politics and spheres of influence. We have no intention whatsoever to attack anyone."

Secretary of State Dulles reveals that last night he discussed with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, Egypt's plan to get arms from Communist Czechoslovakia. And today the State Department sent Assistant Secretary George V. Allen to Cairo to confer with Premier Nasser. I'd like to review this developement in Egypt in a few minutes.

The Big Three foreign ministers today announced complete accord on their preparations for the Geneva Foreign Ministers Conference. And they warned Russia that the Soviet Union is still responsible for free access to Berlin, And that their countries do not recognize East Germany as a soverign state.

At the United Nations, Nationalist China's Foreign Minister Yeh warned the UN that the Russians may be offering the world "a spurious peace." He said the new Soviet attitude could be a maneuver to divert the western world from defense measures and to create a demand for peace at any price. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotvv walked out of the Assembly meeting as Yeh began his speech.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Wilson is reported to have decided that it would be militarily unwise to cut armed service spending any further this year. And Treasury Secretary Humphrey is described as still hopeful that the Pentagon can come up with "something like" a billion dollars in savings in the next nine months.

Senate investigators were told today that "this is perhaps the first time in our history that having a family has become a dangerous thing." The suggestion came from Irving Ferman of the American Civil Liberties Union in testimony on "guilt-by-kinship" cases under the security program.

Ferman called for a "vast amount of over-hauling" for the program. Chairman Johnston of South Carolina charged that the whold program is

"slipshod..ineffective in weeding out Communists and slanderous of loyal workers." Republican Senator Carlson of Kansas defended the program as "effective" in defending national security and in ividual rights. He acknowledged that some mistakes have been made "in a handful" of cases. The committee also heard John B. Phelps of the Federation of American Scientists. He said there is something "radically wrong" with the President's security program. He said "to some extent "young scientists are reluctant to go into government research because of security measures although "a goodly number" are still going intogovernment work. Phelps urged that the main emphasis should be placed on checking the security of scientists whom he described as "the logical targets" for soviet espionage attempts.

Republican Senator Knowland said at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, tonight, that the Eisenhower Administration should demand that the Russians free 900 Americans behind the Iron Crutain ...before next month's foreign ministers meeting.

And Adlai Stevenson, in Austin, Texas, charged that there has been a widening gap in America between the talk and performance on trade with other nations.

Here in New York today, the New York Yankees beat the Brooklyn Dogers, six to five, in the firts game of the world series. Tomorrow, Southpaw Tommy Byrne will pitch for the Yankees..Billy Loes for the Dogers.

The piping-hot question of selling arms to Egypt has finally boiled over, and a lot of contradictory statements have spilled out. The big uncontradicted fact is that Egypt has ordered arms from Czechoslovakia, which it will pay for with cotton and other products. In Washington a deal with Czechoslovakia counts as a Soviet deal, which it is. But the Kremlin denied to the Israelis that it was selling arms to Egypt, while both the British Ambassador in Cairo and Secretary Dulles sais that the Soviet Union had offered to.

Technical accuracy isn't so important; what matters is that Egypt is getting arms from the Soviet bloc.

There are contradictions, too, in what the Western powers have been saying and doing. Mr Dulles and Mr. McMillan, the British Foreign Secretary, yesterday issued a joint statement warning the Communists not to start an arms race in the Middle East and heighten tensions there. They also said that Washington and London have been, and are, in complete agreement on their policies about supplying arms to the Middle East. It was explained that this statement was issued for two reasons first to correct a false impression that the United States offered to sell arms to Egypt to forestall their being supplied by the Soviet Union. The second reason was to deny that the British Government objected. But only yesterday the State Department was said to have decided in August to sell arms to Egypt. It was to be a cash sale. It was in August that Mr. Dulles said publicly that the Soviet Union had offered to sell arms to Egypt. And only yesterday the London Foreign Office was quoted as "not looking favorably" on the American proposal.

But that doesn't exhaust the contradictions. General Nasser, the Egyptian premier, said in a speech yesterday that Egypt had appealed to the West for arms and had recieved only demands. More than a year ago, he said, the United States had offered arms, but only on a written pledge that they should not be used for aggression. He said that the offer had been rejected since "we could not take arms at the expense of freedom." He said that France, in return for arms, demanded that Egypt stop criticizing French policy in North Africa. Britain, he said, offered only small quantities of arms, whereas Israel got all it wanted from Britain, Canada, Belgium, France and Italy. He repeated a Western newspaper statement that Israel is stronger than all the Arab nations combined. When he announced the Czech deal, he said

Western influence was terminated, at which the crowd roared.

The Western foreign ministers yesterday warned Mr. Molotov personally about the dangers of the Egyptian arms deal. The Soviet foreign minister didn't argue with them, ans said simply that we would pass on the view expressed to his government.

It is not clear whether the West fears more the present balance between Middle Eastern states is being upset by the Czech deal, or that the world balance of power is affected by the Soviet union entering a region hitherto reserved to Western influence.

If the worry is to keep the local balance, then it needs to be explained, why it upsets the local balance if the Soviet bloc supplies something to Egypt and doesn't upset it if the West does. The answer may be that if the West does it, it also can sell to Israel. Washington told the Israeli that it would do this, at the time it first discussed a deal with Egypt. Now it can balance any strength Egypt is getting from Czechoslovakia in the same way. And Israeli Ambassador Eban in Washington has proposed this. But even if that preserved the balance in the Middle East it still would whip up the arms race, and the world balance still would be threatened.

C.B.S. correspondent Sander Vanacur, in London, points out that the Russians have put the West on the spot. True, the West can supply the Israeli whatever Czechoslovakia supplies Egypt. But in doing so the West would lose all influence with the Arab states. But if the West obtained an agreement from the Kremlin to halt the arms shipments to Egypt, it could only be at the price of admitting the Soviet Union to the three power treaty by which Western powers guarantee the peace and stability of the Middle East. That would make the tri-partite treaty of 1950 into a four power treaty of 1955. And it would admit the Soviet Union into the Middle East and Mediterranean

which Western policy has staunchly resisted for decades, and which the Kremlin has worked just as hard to bring about. Mr. Vanocur considers the Egyptian arms deal as one of the shrewdest diplomatic moves since the war.

Yesterday's warning to Mr. Molotov came after the deal between Egypt and Czechoslovakia had been made. In other words it was a warning not to do something that already had been done. But it was not as fatuous as it may sound. The Soviet intrusion in the Middle East is only a start. It could be reversed, or it could go much further. The warning was a bid to have it reversed. It was said quietly, in the new subdued tones of the post-geneva diplomacy. It remains to be seen if it was too quiet to be heeded.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

COMMERCIAL

There would seem to be a considerable area of disagreement in sifting fact from fiction in Middle Eastern politics at the moment. John Milton once advised this sort of approach: Let truth and falsehood grapple," he said, for whoever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter." But Ben Johnson took another approach when he concluded: "The dignity of truth is lost with much protesting".

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday September 29 1955

This is the news:

Again tonight the summer White House reports: the President "continues to progress satisfactorily, without complications." And News Secretary Hagerty reveals that the President has now reached the point where he will initial two documents, in the next few days. They are personnel assignment shifts, for State Department foreign officers. Hagerty also announced that Sherman Adams, the assistant to the president, WILL FLY [redacted] to Denver TOMORROW, [redacted] He will take charge of White House business. As Hagerty put it: "The President knows that when Adams personally hands him something to approve, all the work has been done on it." Hagerty also said that "barring complications" there will be no delegation of the President's powers to others. He said from time to time, when he visits Mr. Eisenhower, the President asks him how things are going. And Hagerty's reply has been: "Fine..don't worry."

Twenty-three top government officials attended the National Security Council meeting in Washington today. They agreed on the Adams trip to Denver. Vice President Nixon later told reporters, no new policy decisions were reached, because only the President can make decisions on matters discussed by the Council. Mr. Nixon

asked all those present to join him in silent prayers of thanks for the recovery the President has made so far. And then the group spent two and a half hours discussing business.

Later in the day, Defense Secretary Wilson told a news conference, the government "can get along very well for a reasonable number of weeks or months" without the President. But, said Wilson, "after a certain length of time..we would miss the boss." He said today's Security Council meeting functioned "just like it has been operating when the President was in Geneva or on vacation."

Wilson also told reporters that military spending is running sharply ahead of original estimates. He now sees no way of balancing the budget unless federal revenues increase. The original military budget was 34 billions. Wilson thinks he'll need an additional half billion...for the current fiscal year. He said he's presented his facts to Treasury Secretary Humphrey and He said: "George takes the position that if it's the best we can do, he accepts it." Wilson says the big factor in the budget picture is that "we have not changed our military program." And he adds: "The trend is against us" in efforts to balance the budget.

The Democratic leaders of Congress. Majority Leader Johnson of the Senate and Speaker Rayburn of the House..met in Texas today and agreed: "There will be no change in congressional tactics as a result of Mr. Eisenhower's illness." Adlai Stevenson attended the meeting at Senator Johnson's [redacted] Stonewall farm. JOHNSON & RAYBURN [redacted] pledged to follow a program they hope will put a Democrat in the White House next year.

At the United Nations today, French Foreign Minister Pinay told the Assembly: any plan for the security of Europe must be based on a unified Germany... a continuation of the North Atlantic Treaty organization, and the continued presence of American troops in Europe. He made it clear France will object to any plan, such as the Russians propose, unless it provides for the continued EXISTENCE [redacted] of the North Atlantic Treaty organization.

Pinay also told the Assembly that France will walk out of the U.N. if the problem of Algeria is put on the Assembly's agenda. A Committee has voted not to discuss the issue. But Arab countries are staging a strong fight to bring it to the floor . In Paris tonight, a foreign ministry spokesman told C.B.S. Correspondent Blair Clark: "France

has about had enough of United Nations "needling" on this issue. Its never the British with their colonial problems--like Kenya--its always the French who are attacked in world forums."

The Moscow press said today that 96-hundred German war prisoners will be freed..as promised to Germany. There was no indication when the prisoners would be allowed to go home.

[redacted]

On Cyprus today, a youth was killed, several British soldiers hurt and more than 100 Cypriots arrested, in riots that started from a general strike and demands for union with Greece. The strike against the British halted most activity on the island.

In the Caribbean, ships and planes are still hunting for the 11 hurricane hunters who vanished with their plane two days ago. A Marine Air spokesman says PLANES [redacted] are covering hundreds of square miles of sea. And that Hurricane..Janet.. which already has taken an estimated 400 lives, today slammed into the Gulf Coast of Mexico. It rolled up high tides all the way to Brownsville, Texas.

Here in New York, the Yankees [redacted] beat the Brooklyn Dodgers for a second time. [redacted] The score was four to two.

Edward R. Murrow: September 29, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Unless the unexpected happens, the meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers in Geneva October 27 will be spent in both sides trying to pin the blame for failure on each other, not in trying to claim credit for any substantial success. For no such success is expected. It will be a familiar cold war conference, not hopefully concerned with solutions, but with rivals playing up to world opinion. Presumably it will be an improvement on other cold war conferences in tone and manners. It may wrangle so courteously as to justify calling the present East-West tension the cold peace instead of the cold war. But so far only one section of the agenda offers a fair prospect of agreement, the one dealing with cultural relations. The ministers are expected to agree on the advisability of more travel between East and West and a greater exchange of persons and ideas.

But the other subjects are German unification, a security system for Europe and disarmament, and in these no agreement is expected, or even much progress toward agreement. Both sides have taken up positions miles apart, and they will debate to convince the world rather than each other.

The Western foreign ministers have now agreed on the line to take on German unification and European security. They will link the two, and offer

the Soviet bloc a guarantee against attack on its territories by a united Germany. This would be in a treaty signed by the three Western powers and any NATO members that wished to join, with invitations also to Sweden and Yugoslavia. The Soviet bloc would give a like guarantee against attack on German territory.

This plan would not dissolve the Atlantic Alliance or keep a united Germany from joining it. The Soviet Union insists on both these conditions. And while the Western plan does go a little way toward an all-inclusive European security pact, on which Moscow insists, it is not even a close imitation. For the Soviet proposal is that the security pact in Europe replace NATO and its Warsaw counterpart altogether.

The West will try to make it clear that Moscow is to blame if Germany remains divided, and will hope to demonstrate that it isn't security the Kremlin wants most, since it can have effective safeguards even if Germany is united, and joins NATO.

The Western policy has been made even more irreconcilable with Soviet desires by the adoption by the three foreign ministers of the reservations Dr. Adenauer set down to his recent agreement in Moscow. The ministers upheld his contention that the Bonn Republic alone represents the German

nation, and that German frontiers can only be settled after a peace treaty with a united Germany is negotiated. This is an answer to Moscow's move to make the German Democratic Republic an equal of the Bonn republic, and shows the West will refuse to recognize the East German regime. The ministers specifically said they would hold the Soviet Union responsible for maintaining four-power agreements about Berlin. This is to forestall an expected attempt of the East German communists to impose new restrictions on travel into Berlin, so as to force the West Germans to negotiate and thus recognize them de facto.

In the matter of German unification the West appears to have a distinct propaganda advantage. But on disarmament the situation is not so good. The communique of the Western foreign ministers didn't mention disarmament. Had there been full Western agreement something surely would have been said. It is clear from Premier Bulganin's letter to President Eisenhower what the Soviet strategy at Geneva will be. It will try to get Western agreement to the principle of drastic arms reductions tied in with the abolition of nuclear weapons. The United States had once agreed to this, subject to an adequate control system being set up, then backed away. Thereupon we put all our eggs in the basket of the Eisenhower plan for an exchange of

blueprints and mutual air inspection. Our allies like a warning system that will prevent surprise attack. But they are not ready to abandon drastic disarmament and abolition of nuclear warfare if inspection is adequate. If the West can hold the debate to adequate inspection, it might come off all right. But the Soviet Union can keep saying that we once wanted arms reduced to a stipulated maximum along with the abolition of nuclear weapons, and keep asking why we no longer want it. The objective is to make the United States get the blame if disarmament is not achieved.

The agenda for the coming Geneva conference was fixed by the heads of state at their summit meeting. They had not tried to agree to anything but simply defined certain problems and passed them down to the foreign ministers. Now the problems have to be faced. They already are harder to solve than in July. Moscow won a considerable victory in getting diplomatic relations with the Bonn government without giving up more than 10,000 war prisoners. And the differences over disarmament have jelled since Eisenhower's moving appeal at Geneva for air inspection and exchange of blueprints.

When the Western ministers sat down with Mr. Molotov, Tuesday, they agreed harmoniously to one thing, that the conference would last three weeks. But this amiable accord unfortunately is not an omen.

Art Hannes-

International diplomacy demands many unique qualities of statesmen -- not the least of these being the ability to rationalize a country's action, however untenable the case may be. But in the end, Publilius Syrus and Elbert Hubbard were right when they said:"You may often make excuses - but you can never make them for yourself...so, don't make excuses - make good."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Swing Hagerty Sept.29

Unless the unexpected happens, the meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers in Geneva October 27 will be spent in both sides trying to pin the blame for failure on each other, and not in trying to claim credit for any substantial success. For no such success is expected. It will be a familiar cold war conference, not hopefully concerned with solutions, but with rivals playing up to world opinion. Presumably it will be an improvement on other cold war conferences in tone and manners. It may wrangle so courteously as to justify calling the present East-West tension the cold peace instead of the cold war. But so far only one section of the agenda offers a fair prospect of agreement, the one dealing with cultural relations. The ministers are expected to agree on the advisability of more travel between East and West and a greater exchange of persons and ideas. The ~~United States may even be preparing to relax the legal requirement of fingerprints in granting visas.~~

But the other subjects are German unification, a security system for Europe and disarmament, and in these, no agreement is expected, or even much progress toward agreement. Both sides have taken up positions miles

apart, and they will debate to convince the world rather than each other. ~~They will be busy placing and escaping blame.~~

¶ The Western foreign ministers have now agreed on the line to take on German unification and European security. They will link the two, and offer the Soviet ~~Union~~ bloc a guarantee against attack on its territories by a united Germany. This would be in a treaty signed by the three Western powers and any NATO members that wished to join, with invitations also to Sweden and Jugoslavia. The Soviet bloc ~~Union and its European satellites for their part~~ would give a like guarantee against an attack on German territory.

¶ This plan ~~does~~ would not dissolve the Atlantic Alliance or keep a united Germany from joining it. The Soviet Union insists on both these conditions. And while the Western plan does go a little way toward an all-inclusive European security pact, on which Moscow ~~has proposed~~ insists, it is not even a close ~~invitation of it~~ imitation. For the Soviet proposal is that ~~an all-around~~ the security pact in Europe replace NATO and ~~the~~ its Warsaw counterpart ~~to~~ altogether.

¶ The West will try to make it clear that Moscow is to blame if Germany remains divided, and will hope to demonstrate that it isn't security ~~it~~ the Kremlin wants most, since it can have effective

sfaeguards even if Germany is united and joins NATO.

¶ The Western policy has been made even more irreconcilable with Soviet desires by the adoption by the three foreign ministers of the reservations Dr.Adenauer set down in his recent agreement in Moscow. The ministers upheld his contention that the Bonn Republic alone represents the German nation, and that German frontiers can only be settled after a peace treaty with a united Germany is negotiated. This is an answer to Moscow's more to make up the German Democratic Republic as an equal of the Bonn reublic, and shows the West will refuse to recognise the East German regime. (Specifically) The ministers said they would hold the Soviet Union responsible for maintaining four-power agreements about Berlin. This is to forestall the expected attempt of the East German communists to impose new restrictions on travel into Berlin, so as to force the West Germans to negotiate and thus recognise them defacto.

¶ In the matter of German unification the West appears to have a distinct propaganda advantage. But on disarmament the situation is not so good. The communique of the western foreign ministers didn't mention disarmament. Had there been full Western agreement something

surely would have been said.

It is clear from Premier Bulganin's letter to President Eisenhower that the Soviet strategy at Geneva will be to get Western agreement to the principle of drastic arms reductions tied in with the abolition of nuclear weapons. The United States had once agreed to this if an adequate control system was set up, then backed away. Thereupon it put all its eggs in the basket of the Eisenhower plan for an exchange of blue prints of mutual air inspection. Our allies like a warning system that will prevent surprise attack. But they are not ready to abandon drastic disarmament and abolition of nuclear warfare if inspection is adequate. If the West can keep the debate on adequate inspection, it might come off all right. But the Soviet Union can keep saying that we once wanted arms reduced to a stipulated maximum and the abolition of nuclear weapons and why we no longer want it. So the Soviet objective is to make the United States get the blame if disarmament is not achieved.

The agenda for the coming Geneva meeting was fixed by the heads of state at their summit meeting. They had not tried to agree themselves, but simply defined the problems and passed them down to the foreign

ministers. Now the problems have to be faced. They already are harder to solve than in July. Moscow won a considerable victory in getting diplomatic relations with the Bonn government without giving up more than 10,000 war prisoners. And the differences over disarmament have jelled since Eisenhower's moving appeal at Geneva for air inspection and exchange of blueprint exchange.

When the Western ministers sat down with Mr. Molotov Tuesday, they agreed harmoniously to only one thing, that the conference would last three weeks. But this amiable accord unfortunately is not an omen.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Again tonight the Summer White House reports; the President "continues to progress satisfactorily, without complications." And News Secretary Hagerty reveals that the President has now reached the point where he will initial two documents in the next few days. They are personnel assignment shifts for State Department foreign officers. Hagerty also announced that Sherman Adams, the assistant to the president will fly to Denver tomorrow. He will take charge of White House business. As Hagerty put it: "The Presidnet knows that when Adams personally hands him something to approve, all the work has been done on it." Hagerty also said that "barring complications" there will be no delegation of the President's powers to others. He said from time to time, when he visits Mr. Eisenhower, the President asks him how things are going. And Hagerty's reply has been: "Fine..don't worry."

Twenty-three top government officials attended the National Security Council meeting in Washington today. They agreed on the Adams trip to Denver. Vice President Nixon later told reporters; no new policy decisions were reached because only the President can make decisions on matters discussed by the Council. Mr. Nixon asked all those present to join him in silent prayers of thanks for the recovery the President has made so far. And then the group spent two and a half hours discussing business.

Later in the day, Defense Secretary Wilson told a news conference the government "can get along very well for a reasonable number of weeks or months" without the President. But, said Wilson, "after a certain length of time..we would miss the boss." He said today's Security Council meeting functioned "just like it has been operating when the President was in

Geneva or on vacation."

Wilson also told reporters that military spending is running sharply ahead of original estimates. He now sees no way of balancing the budget unless federal revenues increase. The original military budget was 34 billions. Wilson thinks he'll need an additional half billion ..for the current fiscal year. He said he's presented his facts to Treasury Secretary Humphrey and he said: "George takes the position that if it's the best we can do, he accepts it." Wilson says the big factor in the budget picture is that "we have not changed our military program." And he adds: "The trend is against us" in efforts to balance the budget.

The Democratic leaders of Congress, Majority Leader Johnson of the Senate and Speaker Rayburn of the House...met in Texas today and agreed: "There will be no change in congressional tactics as a result of Mr. Eisenhower's illness." Adlai Stevenson attended the meeting at Senator Johnson's Stonewall farm. Johnson & Rayburn pledged to follow a program they hope will put a Democrat in the White House next year.

At the United Nations today, French Foreign Minister Pinay told the Assembly: any plan for the security of Europe must be based on a unified Germany..a continuation of the North Atlantic Treaty organization, and the continued presence of American troops in Europe. He made it clear France will object to any plan, such as the Russians propose, unless it provides for the continued existence of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Pinay also told the Assembly that France will walk out on the U.N. if the problem of Algeria is put on the Assembly's agenda. A committee has voted not to discuss the issue. But Arab countries are staging a strong fight to bring it to the floor. In Paris tonight, a foreign ministry spokesman told C.B.S. Correspontent Blair Clark: "France has about had enough of United

"needling on this issue. It is never the British with their colonial problems -- like Kenya -- it is always the French who are attacked in world forums."

The Moscow press said today that 96-hundred German war prisoners will be freed .. as promised to Germany. There was no indication when the prisoners would be allowed to go home.

On Cyprus today, a youth was killed, several British soldiers hurt and more than 100 Cypriots arrested, in riots that started from a general strike and demands for union with Greece. The strike against the British halted most activity on the island.

In the Caribbean, ships and planes are still hunting for the 11 hurricane hunters who vanished with their plane two days ago. A Marine Air spokesman says planes are covering hundreds of square miles of sea. And that Hurricane.. Janet..which already has taken an estimated 400 lives, today slammed into the Gulf Coast of Mexico. It rolled up high tides all the way to Brownsville, Texas.

Here in New York, the Yankees, beat the Brooklyn Dogers for a second time. The score was four to two.

Unless the unexpected happens, the meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers in Geneva October 27 will be spent in both sides trying to pin the blame for failure on each other, not in trying to claim credit for any substantial success. For no such success is expected. It will be a familiar cold war conference, not hopefully concerned with solutions, but with rivals plying up to world opinion. Presumably it will be an improvement on other cold war conferences in tone and manners. It may wrangle so courteously as to justify calling the present East-West tension the cold peace instead of the cold war. But so far only one section of the agenda offers a fair prospect

of agreement, the one dealing with cultural relations. The ministers are expected to agree on the advisibility of more travel between East and West and a greater exchange of persons and ideas.

But the other subjects are German unification, a security system for Europe and disarmament, and in these no agreement is expected, or even much progress toward agreement. Both sides have taken up positions miles apart, and they will debate to convince the world rather than each other. The Western foreign ministers have now agreed on the line to take on German unification and European security. They will link the two, and offer the Soviet bloc a guarantee against attack on its territories by a united Germany. This would be in a treaty signed by the three Western powers and any NATO members that wished to join, with the invitations also to Sweeden and Yugoslavia. The Soviet bloc would give a like guarantee against attack on German Territory.

This plan would not dissolve the Atlantic Alliance or keep a united Germany from joining it. The Soviet Union insists on both these conditions And while the Western plan does go a little way toward an all-inclusive European security pact, on which Moscow insists, it is not even a close imitation. For the Soviet proposal is that the security pact in Europe replace NATO and its Warsaw counterpart altogether.

The West will try to make it clear that Moscow is to blame if Germany remains divided, and will hope to demonstrate that it isn't security the Kremlin wants most, since it can have effective safeguards even if Germany is united, and joins NATO.

The Western policy has been made even more irreconcilable with Soviet desires by the adoption by the three foreign ministers of the reservations Dr. Adenauer set down to his recent agreement in Moscow. The ministers upheld his contention that the Bonn Republic alone represents the German

nation, and that German frontiers can only be settled after a peace treaty with a united Germany is negotiated. This is an answer to Moscow's move to make the German Democratic Republic an equal of the Bonn Republic, and shows the West will refuse to recognize the East German regime. The Ministers specifically said they would hold the Soviet Union responsible for maintaining four-power agreements about Berlin. This is to forestall an expected attempt of the East German Communists to impose new restrictions on travel into Berlin, so as to force the West Germany to negotiate and thus recognize them de facto.

In the matter of German unification the West appears to have a distinct propaganda advantage. But on disarmament the situation is not so good. The communique of the Western foreign ministers didn't mention disarmament. Had there been full Western agreement something surely would have been said. It is clear from Premier Bulganin's letter to President Eisenhower what the Soviet strategy at Geneva will be. It will try to get Western agreement to the principle of drastic arms reductions tied in with the abolition of nuclear weapons. The United States had once agreed to this, subject to an adequate control system being set up, then backed away. Thereupon we put all our eggs in the basket of the Eisenhower plan for an exchange of blueprints and mutual air inspection. Our allies like a warning system that will prevent surprise attack. But they are not ready to abandon drastic disarmament and abolition of nuclear warfare if the inspection is adequate. If the West can hold the debate to adequate inspection, it might come off all right. But the Soviet Union can keep saying that we once wanted arms reduced to a stipulated maximum along with the abolition of nuclear weapons, and keep asking why we no longer want it. The objective is to make the United States get the blame if disarmament is not achieved.

The agenda for the coming Geneva conference was fixed by the heads of state at their summit meeting. They had not tried to agree to anything but simply defined certain problems and passed them down to the foreign ministers. Now the problems have to be faced. They already are harder to solve than in July. Moscow won a considerable victory in getting diplomatic relations with the Bonn government without giving up more than 10,000 war prisoners. And the differences over disarmement have jelled since Eisenhower's moving appeal at Geneva for air inspection and exchange of blueprints.

When the Western ministers sat down with Mr. Molotov, Tuesday, they agreed harmoniously to one thing, that the conference would last three weeks. But this amiable accord unfortunately is not an omen.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here in Art Hannes.

HANNES: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Inte national deplomacy demands many unique qualities of statesmen--not the least of these being the ability to rationalize a country's action, however untenable the case may be. But in the end, Publius Syrus and Elbert Hubbard were right when they said: "You may often make excuses - but you can never make them for yourself...so, don't make excuses, make good."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday September 30, 1955

(1)

This is the news.

A CLOSE vote in the United Nations General Assembly HAS presented A NEW crisis for THE U.N. Disregarding a French threat to quit, the Assembly LATE TODAY voted 28 to 27 with five abstentions, to take up the issue of Algerian independence. French Foreign Minister Pinay went to the rostrum right after the vote and said: "twice I have warned the Assembly of the consequences" of such action. Then, he and the entire French delegation walked out. There have been reports for two days that if the UN approved a debate of the Algerian crisis, Premier Faure would ask for Parliamentary approval of France's withdrawal from UN membership. Pinay himself said: "I do not know tomorrow what will be the relations between France and the United Nations."

Earlier today, Britain's Foreign Secretary MacMillan had issued AN INDIRECT warning to the Communists on the Middle Eastern situation. Apparently referring to Egypt's arms deals with Russia and Czechoslovakia, HE SAID that "a heavy responsibility will lie on any country which introduces any new and disturbing factor" into the situation. He said men of good will should try to develop the necessary confidence on both sides for an ultimate settlement to be reached.

On East-West relationships, MacMillan said we are seeking the same

goals, but that we do not seem to be speaking the same language on some issues such as German reunification. [redacted]

In Washington, West Germany's Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano---arriving for talks with Secretary OF STATE Dulles---said the Western powers are firm in insisting on reunification of Germany as part of any European security system.

[redacted]

For the first time since the President suffered his heart attack - (it will be a week tomorrow) - Mr. Eisenhower had what is described as an "excellent" night's rest. The oxygen tent was not used, and we're told: "progress continues to be satisfactory without complications." The President is apparently showing more and more interest in the news of the day...has even inquired about the World Series - about which I'll have more to say in a few minutes. (The Dodgers, in case you haven't already heard, won today's game 8 to 3.)

The President's news secretary, James Hagerty spent 15-minutes with (MR. EISENHOWER) [redacted]. He said the President looked "fine" and was in "good spirits." Mrs. Eisenhower has been doing a considerable amount of reading to the President, who also planned to sign several documents today.

Dr. Paul Dudley White, the Boston physician, who was called to Denver when the HEART attack took place, said today that if he were in Mr. Eisenhower's shoes, he wouldn't want to run again - having seen the strain. But, Dr. White added: "Many things are possible that may not be advisable." DR. WHITE IS GOING BACK TO DENVER NEXT WEEK TO CHECK ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS.

It was also made known that the President's chief assistant, Sherman Adams, is now on his way to Denver, where he will direct temporary White House staff work, until Mr. Eisenhower can take charge again himself.

This announcement came as Vice President Nixon presided over a meeting of the cabinet in Washington. (The President's chair was left vacant. Mr. Nixon used his own chair.) After the Cabinet meeting, a formal statement said:"There are no obstacles, to the orderly and uninterrupted conduct of the foreign and domestic affairs of the nation. The functions of the government will be carried forward in an effective manner, during the absence of the President."

Reports from North Africa say the Sultan of Morocco has offered to step down from the throne, provided the French meet certain conditions. Chief among these is that he be allowed to turn over his powers to a member of his own family. Earlier, the French had ordered the arrest of the Sultan's chief aide on charges of bringing pressure on the Sultan not to quit. REMOVING the Sultan is the first step in the French plan for peace in Morocco.

The provisional government of Argentina has begun a campaign to end the popular myth ex-President Peron created by calling himself "Argentina's NUMBER one worker." The government is making public full details of Peron's private life and his enrichment in office.

In Washington, the case of Merchant Seaman Eugene Landy was cleared today by Navy Secretary Thomas. Using "common sense" as a yardstick, Thomas cleared Landy of "guilt by kinship" charges and awarded him an Ensign's commission in the Reserve. Thomas said he was convinced after a personal investigation, that Landy's association with his mother---a one-time Communist---was "the natural relationship of a mother and son and not a sympathetic association with her political beliefs."

The case of another American serviceman came up before a three-man court of military appeals. By a unanimous vote, the court upheld the conviction and 10-year sentence given Corporal Edward Dickenson for collaboration with his Communist captors in Korea.

In the day's labor news, Westinghouse offered four electrical unions a [redacted] five-year contract calling for annual pay boosts [redacted] during the term of the agreement. The company calls the offer "the most liberal" in its history. There has been no comment from the unions.

In Chicago, engineers of the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad began a strike which could have a far-reaching effect on the nation's rail traffic. The walkout could tie up the major interchange rail system for all railroads terminating in Chicago. The strike was brought on by a stalemate in a wage dispute.

Edward R. Murrow: September 30, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

A whole lot of Dodgers combined their talents to whip the Yankees this afternoon - eight to three. # New York's former Mayor O'Dwyer had suggested that maybe the Dodgers ought to move to Mexico City. Walter O'Malley, the owner of the Dodgers, said if they didn't win today that wouldn't be far enough away.

When the Dodgers lined up for the National Anthem they didn't give the appearance of going anywhere. They had dropped two straight, and they sort of shuffled out as though they were just following their feet.

Young Johnny Podrus had been given the doubtful 23rd birthday present of facing the terrible Yankees, including a surprise starter, Micky Mantle. In the first inning Pee Wee Reese drew a walk and then up waddled the "smiling man," the only player in the Park who always seems too big for his bat - Roy Campanella, who hadn't had a hit in two games. He smote the ball mightily; ~~it~~ into the left field stands, and the Brooklyn fans gave forth with unrestrained noises of approbation. The Yankees tied it in the second on a straightaway home run by Mantle, and an error by Campanella when Skowron smashed into him and knocked the ball out of his hand. Both players appeared somewhat surprised, and the Brooklyn fans were much downcast.

Mr. Turley, who was laboring on what the sports writers call "the mound"

on behalf of the Yankees, was having trouble - the ball wouldn't go where he wanted it to. In the last of the second inning, Jackie Robinson singled. Mr. Turley hit Mr. Amoros on the leg with a very hard pitch. Podrus blooped a ~~bump~~ bunt down the third base line for a hit, and the bases were filled, full, with Jackie Robinson cavorting along the third base line with thoughts of larceny ~~in~~ his heart, in a fashion that must have been most distracting to Mr. Turley. In any event, he walked Junior Gilliam, a run was in; Mr. Turley was out of the ball game, and Mr. Thomas Morgan came in to take up the burden on behalf of the Yankees. He entered into the spirit of the thing, walked Mr. Pee Wee Reese, and then got the side out. The reaction of the Dodger fans to this largesse by the Yankee pitchers was remarkable. They greeted those two runs on the scoreboard without shame or embarrassment, and many remarks were heard to the effect that they counted just as much as two home runs.

Brooklyn got a couple more in the fourth, to lead six to two. Campanella drove one in, and the other was manufactured in this fashion. Sneider was on third, Furillo smote a great towering fly ball, which helped by the wind drifted over into foul territory just in front of the left field boxes. Elston Howard, a fine outfielder by all reports, moved over and

caught the ball. Sneider tagged up and scored. And here the inherent generosity and critical acumen of the Dodger fan was displayed by one who bellowed: "He shouldn't ought to have caught it."

The Yankees got their third run when Andy Carry hit a triple which enabled the ageing but agile Mr. Rizzuto to precede him around the bases.

In the same inning Brooklyn scored, notched up or counted two more runs. Jackie Robinson hit a legitimate double down the third base line, the ball was retrieved by Elston Howard, Robinson rounded second, almost stopped, appeared to be going back to second, at which point Mr. Howard flung the ball with great precision to second base. But Robinson instead of going back went forward - with that swivel-hipped motion of a fast-breaking half-back, which he used to be, but which seems almost indecent in a man of his age - and he was safe at third. The Yankee infield came in, Amoros hit one through it, Gilliam walked, Reese singled, and that was the ball game; young Mr. Podrus, on his twenty-third birthday, going all the way, and allowing only seven hits.

During the post mortem, Yankee outfielder Howard said he saw Robinson overrun second base, and he thought he could make the play there and get him. And he added: "He just out-foxed me, that's all". Professor Casey Stengel,

of the Yankees, opined: "You should never throw behind that fellow - he's a bad one on the bases." He certainly was today.

Generally speaking, as Campanella goes so go the Dodgers. Today he hit a homer to start the scoring, and then collected a single and a double.

So tonight a small sapling of hope grows in Brooklyn. It is a tender plant and will require to be nourished and cultivated with the bats and spikes of Messrs Campanella, Sneider, Robinson and company.

They say that a team can't lose the first two games and go on to win a Series, but that isn't the word in Brooklyn tonight. The experts say that man for man the Dodgers are as good as the Yankees. Today the Dodgers undertook what might be called "collective action," and that mournful cry of "Wait till next year" has been replaced by the more urgent summons which ought to fill the ball park: "Wait till tomorrow". Hope is a precious thing for a Dodger fan - they have had so much experience with it. Today in Brooklyn was a day once described by a faithful follower of the Dodgers as "frabjous".

Even though the Dodgers still trail the Yankees two games to one in the Series, today's win has given Brooklyn ~~rachers~~ Fans new reason to hope. There are undoubtedly some in that town tonite who feel as Doolittle did in suggesting:"We have wine today, let us get drunk today. The sorrows of tomorrow can be borne tomorrow."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

A close vote in the United Nations General Assembly has presented a new crisis for the U.N.. Disregarding a French threat to quit, the Assembly late today voted 28 to 27 with five abstentions, to take up the issue of Algerian independence. French Foreign Minister Pinay went to the rostrum right after the vote and said: "twice I have warned the Assembly of the consequences" of such action. Then, he and the entire French delegation walked out. There have been reports for two days that if the UN approved a debate of the Algerian crisis, Premier Faure would ask for parliamentary approval of France's withdrawal from UN membership. Pinay himself said: "I do not know tomorrow what will be the relations between France and the United Nations."

Earlier today, Britain's Foreign Secretary MacMillan had issued an indirect warning to the Communists on the middle Eastern situation. Apparently referring to Egypt's arms deal with Russia and Czechoslovakia. He said that "a heavy responsibility will lie on any country which introduces any new and disturbing factor" into the situation. He said men of good will should try to develop the necessary confidence on both sides for an ultimate settlement to be reached.

On East-West relationships, MacMillan said we are seeking the same goals goals, but that we do not semm to be speaking the same language on some issues such as German reunification.

In Washington, West German 's Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano--arriving for talks with Secretary of State Dulles --said the Western powers are firm in insisting on reunification of Germany as part of any European security system.

For the first time since the President suffered his heart attack - (it will be a week tomorrow) -- Mr. Eisenhower h o what is described as an "excellent" night's rest. The oxygen tent was not used and we're told: "progress continues to be satisfactory without complications." The President is apparently showing more an more interest in the news of the day..has even inquired about the World Series - about which I'll have more to say in a few minutes. (The Dodgers, in case you haven' already heard, won today's game 8 to 3)

The President's news secretary, James hagerty spent 15 minutes with Mr. Eisenhower. He said the President looked "fine" and was in "good spirits." Mrs. Eisenhower has been doing a considerable abount of reading to the President, who also planned to sign several documents today.

De. Paul Dudley White, the Boston phylician who was called to Denver when the heart attack took place, said today that if he were in Mr. Eisenhower's shoes, he wouldn't want to run again -having seen the strain. But, Dr. White added: "Many things are possible that may not be advisable." Dr. White is going back to Denver next week to check on the President's progress. It also was made known that the President's chief assistant, SHerman Adams is now on his way to Denver where he will direct temporary White House staff work until Mr. Eisenhower can take charge again himself.

This announcement came as Vice President Nixon presided over a meeting of the cabinet in Washington. (The President's chair was left vacant. Mr. Dixon used his own chair.) After the cabinet meeting, a formal statmennt said: "There are no obstacles to the orderly and uninterrupted conduct of the foreign and domenstic affairs of the nation. The functions of the government will be carried forward in an effective manner during the absence of the President."

Reports from North Africa say the Sultan of Morocco has offered to stop down from the throne, provided the French meet certain conditions. Chief among these is that he be allowed to turn over his powers to a member of his own family. Earlier, the French had ordered the arrest of the Sultan's chief aide on charges of bringing pressure on the Sultan not to quit. Removing the Sultan if the first step in the French plan for peace in Morocco.

The provisional government of Argentina has begun a campaing to end the popular myth ex-President Peron created by calling himself "Argentina's number one worker." The government is making public full details of Peron's private life and his enrichment in office.

In Washington, the case of Merchant Seaman Eugene Landy was cleared today by Navy Secretary Thomas. Using "common sense" as a yardstick, Thomas cleared Landy of "guilt by kinship" charges and awarded him an Ensign's commission in the Reserve. Thomas said he was convinced after a personal investigation, that Landy's association with his mother -- a one-time Communist -- was "the natural relationship of a mother and son and not a sympathetic association with her political beliefs.

The case of another American serviceman came up before a three man court of military appeals. By a unanimous vote, the court upheld the conviction and 10-year sentence given Corporal Edward Dickenson for collaboration with his Communist captors in Korea.

In the day's labor news, Westinghouse offered four electrical unions a five-year contract calling for annual pay boosts during theterm of the agreement. The company calls the offer "the most liberal" in its history. there has been no comment from the unions.

In Chicago, engineers of the Indiana Harbor Belt Railfoad bagan a strike which could have a far-reaching effect on the nation's rail traffic.

The walkout could tie up the major interchange rail system for all railroads terminating in Chicago. The strike was brought on by a stalemate in a wage dispute.

A whole lot of Dodgers combined their talents to whip the Yankees this afternoon -- eight to three.

New York's former Mayor O'Dwayer had suggested that maybe the Dodgers ought to move to Mexico City. Walter O'Malley, the owner of the Dodgers said if they didn't win today, that wouldn't be far enough away.

When the Dodgers lined up for the National Anthem, they didn't give the appearance of going anywhere. They haddropped two straight, and they sort of shuffled out as though they were just following their feet.

Young Johnny Podrus had been given the doubtful 23rd birthday present of facing the terrible Yankees, including a surprise starter, Micky Mantle. In the first inning Pee Wee Reese drew a walk and then up waddled the "smiling man", the only player in the park who always seems too big for his bat- Roy Campanella, who hadn't had a hit in two games. He smote the ball mightilly; into the left field stands, and the Brooklyn fans gave forth with unrestrained noises of approbation. The Yankees tied it in the second on a straightaway home run by Mantle, and an error by Campanella when Skowron smashed into him and knocked the ball out of his hand. Both players appeared somewhat surprised and the Brooklyn fans were much downcast.

Mr. Turley, who was laboring on what the sports writers called "the mound" on behalf of the Yankees, was having trouble - the ball wouldn't go where he wanted it to. In the last of the second inning, Jackie Robinson singled. Mr. Turley hit Mr. Amoroso on the leg with a very hard pitch. Podrus blooped a bunt down the third base line for a hit, and the bases were filled, with Jackie Robinson cavorting along the third base line with thoughts of larceny

in his heart, in a fashion that must have been most distracting to Mr. Turley. In any event, he walked Junior Gilliam, a run was in; Mr. Turley was out of the ball game, and Mr. Thomas Morgan came in to take up the burden on behalf of the Yankees. He entered into the spirit of the thing, walked Mr. Pee Wee Reese, and then got the side out. The reaction of the Dodger fans to this largesse by the Yankee pitchers was remarkable. They greeted those two runs on the scoreboard without shame or embarrassment, and many remarks were heard to the effect that they counted just as much as two home runs.

Brooklyn got a couple more in the fourth, to lead six to two. Campanella drove one in, and the other was manufactured in this fashion. Sneider was on third, Furillo smote a great towering fly ball, which, helped by the wind, drifted over into foul territory just in front of the left field boxes. Elston Howard, a fine outfielder by all reports, moved over and caught the ball. Sneider tagged up and scored. And here the inherent generosity and critical acumen of the Dodger fan was displayed by one who bellowed: "He shouldn't ought to have caught it."

The Yankees got their third run when Andy Carry hit a triple which enabled the ageing byt agile Mr. Rizzuto to precede him around the bases.

In the same inning Brooklyn scored, notched up or counted two more runs. Jackie Robinson hit a legitimate double down the third base line, the ball was retrieved by Elston Howard, Robinson rounded second, almost stopped, appeared to be going back to second, at which point Mr. Howard flung the ball with great precision to second base. But Robinson instead of going back, went forward - with the a swivel-hipped motion of a fast breaking half-back, which he used to be, but which seems almost indecent in a man of his age - and he was safe at third. The Yankee infield came in, Amoroso hit one through it, Gilliam walked, Reese singled, and that was the ball game; young Mr. Podrus

on his twenty-third birthday, going all the way, and allowing only seven hits.

During the post mortem, Yankee outfielder Howard said he saw Robinson overrun second base, and he thought he could make the play there and get him And he added:"He just out-foxed me, that's all." Professor Casey Stengel, of the Yankees opined:"You should never throw behind that fellow,- he's a bad one on the bases." He certainly was today.

Generally speaking, as Campanella goes, so go the Dodgers, Today he hit a homer to start the scoring, and then collected a single and a double. So tonight a small sapling of hope grows in Brooklyn. It is a tender plant and will require to be nourished and cultivated with the bats ans spikes of Messrs Campanella, Sneider, Robinson and company.

They say that a team can't lose the first two games and go on to win a Series, but that isn't the word in Brooklyn tonight. The experts say that man for man the Dodgers are as good as the Yankees. Today the Dodgers undertook what might be "collective action", and that mournful cry of "wait till next year" has been replaced by the more urgent summons which ought to fill the ball park: "Wait till tomorrow". Hope is a precious thing for a Dodger fan - they have had so much experience with it. Today in Brooklyn was a day once described by a faithful follower of the Dodgers as "frabjous".

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Even though the Dodgers still trail the Yankees two games to one in the Series, today's win was given Brooklyn fans new reason to hope. There are undoubtedly some in that town tonight who feel as Doolittle did in suggesting: "We have wine today, let us get drunk today. The sorrows of tomorrow can be borne tomorrow."

Good Night and Good Luck.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, October 3, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... Today I asked our correspondent, David Schoenbrun, in Paris to sum up for us the reasons for the French anger at the U. N. General Assembly's decision to debate the Algerian question. Here is his recorded report.

SCHOENBRUN: "How would you feel if the United Nations voted to investigate the brutal American repression of Puerto Rico? Well, that's how we feel tonight." The man who said this to me was a Frenchman, one of the top assistants to the Prime Minister. I had asked him to explain why France had recalled its U. N. delegation and where this latest international crisis would lead. His parallel with Puerto Rico, paralleled to his owncountry's crisis in Algeria, is not perhaps completely exact. Puerto Rico is not one of the forty-eight States whereas Algeria is composedof three states of the French Republic. Puerto Rico has not been part of America for a hundred and twenty-five years whereas Algeria has been French for a century and a half. This only makes this parallel more striking for Frenchmen for many generations have looked upon Algeria as part of France. Frenchmen say that they made Algeria. Almost one million Frenchmen have settled upon that land, plowed its fields, fertilized it with their blood. This, the French believe, and as far as it goes it is true. The French are proud of Algeria, proud of the rising birth rate of a country that was dying before French doctors and nurses came, proud of their schools, their dams, their power plants and factories, proud of the freedom of Algerians who are citizens of France, who vote freely, and who send their representatives here to Paris to the free Parliament of the French Republic, and now all that they have done for a century and more has been brought into question.

France is accused of abominable crimes in Algeria, accused by whom, the French ask, by Saudi Arabia where slavery still exists, by

such peaceful, law-abiding democracies as Argentina and Guatemala, and by virtue of what statute, what international law? The United Nations charter does not authorize interference in the internal affairs of member nations. Would Russia, which voted to investigate Algeria, agree to let the U. N. investigate Latvia, Estonia, or Lithuania? That's what the French are asking tonight. Would America allow an international court to try a man who mudered a Negro who had whistled at his wife? All these question, dozens more, are being asked here in Paris tonight and it is perhaps a good thing that they're being asked for the crisis of France in North Africa, and in the United Nations, despite its gravity, is proving to be a salutary crisis. It is forcing the French, and the world, to reconsider the basic principles of international behavior and of world politics. What, indeed, is the motivating force of the United Nations? What are its fundamental principles? What are the realities of world affairs as well as the ideals? France today today is the victimof an unfavorable vote and they say a violation of the charter. Who will be the victim tomorrow? Is it realistic, they ask, or is it even idealistic to give a vote to a few thousand natives of a Caribbean island while refusing a voice in the world organization to five hundred million Chinese?

The procedures of the United Nations, France says tonight, must be reconsidered. The paper, LE MONDE, suggests that every decision on a major issue now be taken by a two-thirds rather than a simple majority. Whatever the technique adopted it seems obvious that something is wrong with a system that gives only seven votes to the highly civilized and densely-populated countries of this European continent and twice as many to primitive and under-populated lands. It seems obvious that the original meaning of the veto power must be rethought. Paraguay cannot guarantee nor upset world peace as America or Russia or France could. A lot of rethinking perhaps is called for on all sides. The French admit that they, too, have learned a lesson in this crisis of the United Nations. This would never have happened if France had not encouraged it, in fact invited it. The weakness of the

French state, the divisions of its Government, the failure of its own North African policy has caused this crisis. Algerians may enjoy a higher standard of living and of civilization than the Egyptians or the Arabians, who cynically criticize the French, but Algeria does not enjoy the same conditions as other parts of the French Republic. It does not have equal salaries for Algerians with Frenchmen, it does not enjoy equal rights, it does not have proportinate representation in the Parliament of France. None of these things exist. Algeria is part of France in name and in law, but not in practice, not in reality. The most impressive refutation of France's claims to progress in North Africa is the fact that the North Africans are shooting at the French. They do not want to pay for French hospitals and schools with their independence. The final test of a national policy would seem is not just the simple -- is it right or is it wrong? -- but also -- does it work? French policy in North Africa has not worked and, it seems, it must be changed. It is changing, slowly and painfully. The grant of home rule to Tunisia was a great step forward this summer, but those elements in France who favor liberal reforms, and there are many, are not strengthened by such actions as that of the United Nations this past week. No matter how divided the French are among themselves they tighten their ranks when attacked by the outside world. The slogan here in Paris tonight is this -- now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their country and not of their party. This United Nations crisis may prolong the life of a French Cabinet that was tottering before it began.

This is David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris. I return you now to Edward R. Murrow.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President awoke "rested and refreshed" after a night in which he was reported "a little tired" and "not feeling as well as usual." After two check-ups by his physician.. one early in the morning and the second at breakfast time, we were told: "His morning examination showed no changes to indicate complications and his condtioon remains satisfactory." News Secretary Hagerty told reporters that the President's doctors have told Hagerty that "tiredness is not unusual in these cases." Hagerty also told reporters "everybody concerned with the President's condition is going to make a report on exactly what the situation is." After today's medical report, Dr. Paul Dudley White, the Boston heart specialist, said he was greatly relieved. He said:"The report is good." But again he cautioned:"We are still keeping our fingers crossed until after the first two weeks." This Saturday will mark the end of the second week since the President was stricken by a heart attack.

The overnight news from Denver caused another sinking spell in the Stock Market..with losses generally more than five points.

Democratic National Chairman Butler says he has read speculation in newspapers that the Republicans may shift their 1956 conventions from San Francisco to Chicago. He thinks the Republicans planned on a short campaign when they felt the President would run for re-election. Now he thinks they might campaign longer to build-up a new candidate.

In Washington today, Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Commission said that our top scientists are working at five research centers to try to harness the powers of the Hydrogen bomb...for peace-time energy purposes. Straws says he's hopeful of success perhaps within 20 years. If the project

is successful it will "supply mankind with all the energy it will need for all time to come."

At the United Nations today, Israel attacked Russia for its agreement to sell arms to Egypt. Israeli Delegate Eban told the General Assembly: "in the name of our region's threatened security we are moved to appeal to all peace loving states to avoid awarding Arab belligerency with arms: to abstain from disturbing the military balance on which the peace of our region has precariously rested for seven years."

And the Czech government, which is going to supply the actual arms for Egypt in exchange for cotton, today issued a statement protesting what it called "interference" in its deal.

At the United Nations, a number of delegates urged France to end the boycott of the General Assembly which began in protest against the decision to debate the Algerian question. And French premier Faure and Foreign Minister Pinay have canceled a scheduled "courtesy and friendship" visit to Moscow because "the atmosphere is not favorable now." In Moscow, Communist Boss Kruschev made it known that Russia supports what he calls "the national liberation" movement in French North Africa. In a few minutes we'll have a report on the Algerian situation from Paris.

The Western Big Three today formally notified Russia that we will refuse to recognize Communist East Germany. And the West Germans announced that they expect Moscow to release the first German war prisoners over the week-end.

Juan Peron, former dictator of Argentina, said in Paraguay today: "I will not move a finger in political affairs until I am ready to return to Argentina." He did not say when that might be.

In Philadelphia today, F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover told an international police chiefs meeting: Communists and their sympathizers are making "a viscious and sustained attack" on the government's informant system. He said

He said it is through the use of confidential informers that the government has been able to expose the Kremlin conspiracy in the United States. He said the attack on informer witnesses is "part and parcel of the Communist strategy to convert the court room into a forum to discredit the judicial process."

Today I asked our correspondent David Schoenbrun in Paris to sum up for us the reasons for the French anger at the U.N. General Assembly's decision to debate the Algerian question. Here is his recorded report:

SCHOENBRUN: "How would you feel if the United Nations voted to investigate the brutal American repression of Puerto Rico? Well, that's how we feel tonight." The man who told me that is a Frenchman, one of the top assistants to the Prime Minister. I has asked him to explain why Franch had recalled its U.N. delegation and where this latest international crisis would lead. His parallel with Puerto Rico, paralleled to his own country's crisis in Algeria, is not completely exact. Puerto Rico is ont one of the forty-eight states whereas Algeria is composed of three states of the French Republic. Puerto Reco has not been part of America for a hundred and twenty-five years whereas Algeria has been French for a century and a half. This only makes thes parallel more striking for Frenchmen for many generations have looked upon Algeria as part of France. Frenchmen say that they made Algeria. Almost one million Frenchmen have settled upon that land, plowed its fields, fertilized it with their blood. This, the French believe, and as far as it goes it is true. The French are proud of Algeria, proud of the rising birth rate of a country that was dying before French doctors and nurses came, proud of their schools, their dams, their power plants and factories, proud of the freedom of Algerians who are citizens of France, who vote freely, and who sent their representatives here to Paris to the free Parliament of the French Republic, and now all that they have done for a century and more has been brought into question.

France is accused of abonimable crimes in Algeria, accused by whom, the French ask, by Saudi Arabia where slavery still exists, by such peaceful, law-abiding democracies as Argentina and Guatemala, and by virtue of what statute, what international law? The United Nations charter does not authorize interference in the internal affairs of member nations. Would Russia, which voted to investigate Algeria, agree to let the U.N. investigate Latvia, Estonia, or Lithuania? That's what the French are asking tonight. Would Amirica allow an international court to try a man who murdered a Negro who had whistled at his wife? All these questions, dozens more, are being asked here in Paris tonight and it is perhaps a good thing that they're being asked for the crisis of France in North Africa, and in the United Nations, despite its gravity is proving to be a salutaory crisis. It is forcing the French, and the world, to reconsider the basic principles of international behavior and of world politics. What, indeed, is the motivating force of the United Nations? What are its fundamental principles? What are the realities of world affairs as well as the ideals? France today is the victim of an unfavorable vote and they say a violation of the charter. Who will be the victim tomorrow? Is it realistic, they ask, or is it even idealistic to give a vote to a few thousand natives of a Carribean island while refusing a voice in the world organization to five hundred million Chinese?

The prodecures of the United Nations, France says tonight, must be reconsidered. The paper, LE MONDE, suggests that every decision on a major issue now be taken by a two-thirds rather than a simple majority. Whatever the techniqueadopted,, it seems obvious that something is wrong with a system that gives only seven votes to the highly civilized and densely-populated countries of thie European continent and twice as many to the primitive and under populated lands. It seems obvious that the original meaning of the veto power must be rethought. Paraguay cannot guarentee nor upset world peace

as America or Russia or France could. A lot of rethinking perhaps is called for on all sides. The French admit that they, too, have learned a lesson in this cirsis of the United Nations. This would never have happened if France has not encouraged it, in fact invited it. The weakness of the French state, the divisions of its Government, the failure of its own North African policy has caused this crisis. Algerians may enjoy a higher standard of living and of civilization than the Egyptians or the Arabians, who cynically criticize the French, but Algeria does not enjoy the same conditions as other parts of the French Republic. It does not have equal salaries for Algerians with Frenchmen, it does not enjoy equal right, it does not have proportionate representation in the Parliament of France. None of these things exist. Algeria is part of France in name and in law, but not in practice, not in reality. The most impressive refutation of France's claims to progress in North Africa is the fact that the North Africans are shooting at the French. They do not want to pay for French hospitals and schools with their independence. The final test of a national policy would seem is not just the simple -- is it right or is it wrong?--but also--does it work? French policy in North Africa has not worked and, it seems, it must be changed. It is changing, slowly and painfully. The grant of home rule to Tunisia was a great step forward this summer, but those elements in France who favor liberal reforms, and there are many, are not strengthened by such actions as that of the United Nations this past week. No matter how divided ath French are among themselves, they tighten their ranks when attacked by the outside world. The slogan here in Paris tonight is this -- now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their country and not of their party. This United Nations cirsis may prolong the life of a French Cabinet that was tottering before it began.

This is David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris. I return you now to Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: And in case you missed today's baseball score: the Yankees beat the Dodgers, 5 to 1, to even the World Series at three games each. Tomorrow's final game will see Tommy Byrne pitching for the Yankees and Johnny Podres for the Dodgers.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: As my colleggue, Davie Schoenbrun has pointed out, the United Nations crisis involving the French could well have the effect of drawing the government closer together, rather than dividing it further. William Watson once commented that is is "the sense of greatness that keeps a nation great." If this is also true, as S.T. Coleridge remarked that in the last analysis : "A nation is the unity of a people."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday October 4, 1955

This is the news:

The Brooklyn's Dodgers won the World Series today..for the first time in the more than 50 years they've been in the National League. And they did it by beating the Yankees, two to nothing, in the seventh and deciding game. Eight times the Dodgers managed to get into the Series. Today they won it..behind the strong pitching of young Johnny Podres.

From Denver today came word that the President is "rested and refreshed..relaxed and cheerful." He had another good night and made more "satisfactory progress, without complications." His chief assistant, Sherman Adams, visited Mr. Eisenhower again this afternoon. Adams flys to Washington tomorrow night to attend sessions of the National Security Council and the Cabinet.

Vice President Nixon today briefed himself for these meetings. And Secretary of State Dulles told reporters that before long, he feels, the President should be able to handle major foreign policy questions.

The Secretary told reporters today that he has told Russia twice that Communist arms shipments to Egypt will not "contribute" to the lessening of the world's strains. He said we still hope it will be possible to

avoid getting into an arms race in the Middle East. Mr. Dulles says he told Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov it is "not easy or pleasant to speculate on the probable motives of the Soviet bloc leaders in shipping weapons to Egypt." The Secretary also told reporters he believes France's walkout from the United Nations over the week-end was a temporary matter; it doesn't mean that the French government will pull out of the United Nations.

India's Delegate Krishna Mennon called on the French today to end their boycott of the U.N. over the Algerian question. And in a speech to the General Assembly, he said Red China is willing to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the Formosa problem. He said the situation there is potentially grave. He hopes the present conversations, at Geneva, will lead to a direct meeting at a higher level. Menon also said that all nations must renounce war as an instrument of national policy..and throw away their atomic weapons.

The British War Office admitted today that a document published in an Egyptian newspaper was actually a British secret intelligence report on the situation in the Middle East. The document said British intelligence believes the Egyptians "will probably do their best to avoid war." It noted

"less confidence" that the Isreali government will decide to continue the long term and co-existence policy of restraint. Egyptian Premier Nasser says the British document had fallen into the hands of his agents.

Tomorrow, West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer will go to Luxembourg to meet with French Premier Faure. They will discuss the troublesome Saar problem and the forthcoming Geneva conference.

Premier Faure today risked the downfall of his government by ordering the immediate formation of a throne council to replace the ousted Sultan of Morocco. Gaullist members of the Faure cabinet have threatened to walk out.

In Morocco today, French foreign Legionnaires fought their way into a border post, through the ranks of Arab tribesman. They discovered a handful of loyal native troops still holding out.

General Greunther, the supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty organization, today warned the west not to be fooled by the Russians. He said: "With the so-called charm treatment we are getting from the Soviets, we stand in danger of losing the unity and purpose which cement NATO together." He added: "There has been no fundamental change in

Soviet policy."

In Beunos Aires today, the former vice president of Argentina.. ..charged in an eight-page statement that JUAN Peron was cowardly..disloyal..hypocritical and immoral. The former vice president said it was impossible for the men around Peron to rebel against the regime because "evidence" was immediately manufactured "to make them criminals in the eyes of the public and they were persecuted into the furthest corner."

In this country, the Treasury Department today informed Congress that it "would view with the utmost caution" any proposed changes in the excise tax laws that would reduce government revenues. Dan T. Smith told a House committee that a number of suggestions have been made to exempt certain items from excise taxes.

And in Cincinnati, Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said "an even more potent" anti-polio vaccine is being tested... more potent than the one given millions of school children this year.

Edward R. Murrow: October 4, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Once in a great while the news of the day gives what might be called a three-dimensional picture of the state of the world, (tells it with the added dimension of time,) so that suddenly one has a glimpse not only where things stand that day, but maybe even where they are going, ~~perhaps probably~~. The news at this moment has this character. I am thinking, on the one hand, of the crisis in the United Nations, over colonialism; of the conflict in the Middle East over the arming of Egypt; of the upcoming meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers with its prospect of a deadlock over Germany; and of the difficulties in reaching an agreement over the control of armaments. All these are the great unsolved problems in world relations. And simultaneously comes ~~the~~ an announcement that sends a blinding shaft of light into the future, the news that the Atomic Energy Commission has dedicated itself to the development for peaceful uses of thermo-nuclear energy from fusion. This is popularly - and not quite accurately - called harnessing the hydrogen bomb; it isn't the bomb that is to be harnessed, but the energy that would make a bomb.

This news is more important in the field of research than anything since the splitting of the atom. Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission, who made the announcement, is no visionary or emotional enthusiast. He

would not go off half-cocked on an announcement of such magnitude. At the atoms-for-peace conference in Geneva he already had said that a program for harnessing the energy from the hydrogen atom was underway, and called it medium-sized in comparison with the two billion dollar Manhattan project that split the atom. Yesterday he disclosed much more about the program. It spent ten times ~~as much~~ more in 1954 than in '53, and will double this amount in the next fiscal year. The name of the program is "Project Sherwood." The research is being done in five centers, Princeton, Los Alomos, Livermore, Oakridge and New York University. There is no problem, he explained of limited supplies. The research is over the use of deuterium, or heavy water, and the oceans of the world contain enough deuterium to supply all the energy the world will need in a billion years, at a consumption rate one thousand times greater than today. (Such figures no mind can really take in.)

Admiral Strauss frankly said the problems of a controlled fusion reaction had not been solved. What is needed, he explained, is an "idea" such as made the first hydrogen bomb possible. Dr. Lyman Spitzer, who is in charge of the research at Princeton is credited with having submitted an idea for containing and controlling the thermo-nuclear reaction.

Admiral Strauss said that years of intensive effort may be required before the first prototype of an operating thermo-nuclear machine is developed. Calling himself a great optimist, he said he was convinced it will come about. "But" he added, "I can't reduce my optimism to a number of years. Some scientists have estimated twenty years; one of them said one year to a thousand. Twenty years seems a fair guess. It won't astonish me if it comes sooner or if it takes longer."

Suppose it takes twenty years, and the world gets all the energy it can use, then Utopia no longer is a phantasy. It is something that can come through human co-operation. Suppose it takes a thousand years, even that is no long time for so great a development. Admiral Strauss sounded yesterday as though he knew something he didn't go into, something untested as yet, but valid enough to justify speculation in public, and what is even more convincing, valid enough to justify the investment of enormous sums of public money.

What strikes me about the vista the two kinds of news has opened is that it shows the great drama of the world hurtling forward toward two choices, the choice of failure and the choice of success. Of course it is always doing this, but this time the failure and success are of a magnitude

that is almost beyond grasp; on the one hand a nearly total destruction, on the other a realistic millenium. It almost seems as though this might be the last chance, even though it is the first chance to deal with such finalities.

As ~~I look at the risks of world difficulties, I see no short cut solutions~~. If the world fails, it will not be simply because evil men have been stronger or more numerous than the good. I should say that so far there hasn't been wisdom enough to know how to transform colonialism peacefully into independence, or how to combine the unification of Germany with the security of Europe, or how to reduce and control armaments without inviting annihilation. The nations are facing unprecedented conditions, and like individuals, they have to learn through trial and error. Only now it is frightening that for the first time an error may set off a nuclear war and end up with nearly total destruction.

But now we are seeing more clearly the possible alternative, the vision of success, in which the human family leaves the valleys of death and disaster to live on a plateau of well-being with almost infinite productiveness. But how one of these alternatives is to be chosen, and not the other, is no clearer than before Admiral Strauss made his speculations. All that is

clearer is the awe-inspiring dimensions of the alternatives which lie ahead.

Olin Tyce

After seven ~~unsuccessful~~ tries, the Brooklyn Dodgers have finally won a World Series. ~~It was a long time in coming, but~~ As Disraeli once pointed out:"The secret of sucdess is always constancy to purpose." If this, indeed, is the secret, the Dodgers were not wanting in perserverance. Philip Guedalla put it this way:"Success, he said, is little more than a chemical compound of man with moment." In a world series, man with bat doesn't hurt either!

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDEARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Thr Brooklyn Dodgers won the World Series today..for the first time in the more than 50 years they've been in the National Leage. And they did it by beating the Yankees, two to nothing, in the seventh and deciding game. Eight times the Dodgers managed to get into the Series. Today they won it..behind the strong pitching of young Johnny Podres.

From Denver today came word that President Eisenhower is "rested and refreshed...relaxed and cheerful." He had another good night and made more "satisfactory progress without complications." His chief assistant, Sherman Adams, visited Mr. Eisenhower again this afternoon. Adams flys to Washington tomorrow night to attend sessions of the National Security Council and the Cabinet.

Vice President Nixon today briefed himself for these meetings. And Secretary of State Dulles told reporters that before long, he feels, the President should be able to handle major foreign policy questions.

The Secretary told reporters today that he has told Russia twice that Communist arms shipments to Egypt will not "contribute" to the lessening of the world's strains. He said we stillhope it will be possible to avoid getting into an arms race in the Middle East. Mr. Dulles says he told Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov it is "not easy or pleasant to speculate on the probable motives of the Soviet bloc leaders in shipping weapons to Egypt." The Secretary also told reporters he believes France's walkout from the United Nations over the week-end was a temporary matter; it doesn't mean that the French government will pull out of the United Nations.

India's Delegate Krishna Mennon called on the French today to end their boycott of the U.N. over the Algerian question. And in a speech to the General Assembly, he said Red China is willing to negotiate a peaceful settlemnnt of the Formosa problem. He said the situation there is potentially grave. He notes the present conversations, at Geneva, will lead to a direct meeting at a higher level. Mennon also said that all nations must renounce war as an instrument of national policy and throw away their atomic weapons.

The British War Office admitted today that a document published in an Egyptian newspaper was actually a British secret intelligence report on the situation in the Middle East. The document said the British intelligence believes the Egyptians "will probably do their best to avoid war." It noted "less confidence" that the Israeli government will dicide to continue the long term and co-existence policy of restraint. Egyptian Premier Nasser says the British document had fallen into the hands of his agents.

Tomorrow West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer will go to Luxembourg to meet with French Premier Faure. They will discuss the troublesome Saar problem and the forthcoming Geneva conference.

Premier Faure today risked the downfall of his government by ordering the immediate formation of a throne council to replace the ousted Sultan of Morocco. Gaullist members of the Faure cabinet have threatened to walk out.

In Morocco today, French foreign Legionnaires fought their way into a border post, through the ranks of Arab tribesmen. The discovered a handful of loyal native troops still holding out.

General Greunther, the Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, today warned the west not to be fooled by the Russians. He said "With the so-called charm treatment we are getting from the Russians, we stand in danger of losing the unity and purpose which cement NATO together". He

added: "There has been no fundamental change in Soviet policy."

In Buenos Aires today, the former Vice President of Argentina..charged in an eight-page statement that Juan Peron was cowardly...disloyal..hypocritical and immoral. The former vice president said it was impossible for the men around Peron to rebel against the regime because "evidence"was immediately manufactured "to make them criminals in the eyes of the public and they were persecuted into the furthest corner."

In this country, the Treasury Department today informed Congress that it "would view with the utmost caution" any proposed changes in the excise tax laws that would reduce government revenues. Dan T. Smith told a House committee that a umber of suggestions have been made to exempt certain items from excise taxes.

And in Cincinnati, Basil OConnor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis said "an even more potent" anti-polio vaccine is being tested..more potent than the one given millions of school children this year.

Once in a great while the news of the day gives what might be called a three-dimensional picture of the state of the world, tells it with the added dimension of time, so that suddenly one has a glimpse not only where things stand today, but maybe even where they are going, The news at this moment has this character. I am thinking, on the one hand, of the crisis in the United Nations, over colonialism; of the conflict in the Middle East, over the arming of Egypt; of the upcoming meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers with its prospect of a deadlock over Germany; and of the difficulties in reaching an agreement over the control af armaments. All these are the great unsolved problems on world relations. And simultaniously comes an announcement that sends a blinding shaft of light into the future, the news

that the Atomic Energy Commissiom has dedicated itself to the developement for peaceful uses of thermo-nuclear energy for fusion. This is popularly - and not quite accurately - hailed harnessing the hydrogen bomb; it isn't the bomb that is to be harnessed, but the energy that would make a bomb.

This news is more important in the field of research than anything since the splitting of the atom. Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission who made the announcement, is no visionary or emotional enthusias . He would not go off half-cocked on an announcememt of such magnitude. At the atoms - for - peace conference in Geneva he already had said that a program for harnessing the energy from the hydrogen atom was underway, and called it medium-sized in comparison with the two billion dollar Manhattan project that split the atom. Yesterday he disclosed such more about the program. It spent ten times more in 1954 then in 1953 and will double this amount in the next fiscal year. The name of the program is "Project Sherwood." The research is being done in five centers, Princeton, Los Alomos, Livermore, Oakridge and New York University. There is no problem, he explained, of limited supplies.

The research is over the use of dueterium, or heave water, and the oceans of the world contain enough deuterium to supply all the energy the world will need in a billion years, at a consumption rate one thousand times greater than today. Such figures, no mind can really take in.

Admiral Strauss frankly said the problems of a controlled fusion reaction had not been solved. What is needed, he explained, is an "idea" such as made the first hydrogen bomb possible. Dr. Lyman Spitzer, who is in charge of the research at Princeton, is credited with having submitted an idea for containing and controlling the thermo-nuclear reaction.

Admiral Strauss aidd that years of intensive effort may be reuqired before the first prototype of an operating thermo-nuclear machine is developed.

calling himself a great optimist, he said he was convinced it will come about. "But" he added, "I can't reduce my optimism to a number of years. Some scientists have estimated twenty years; one to them said one year to a thousand. Twenty years seems a fair guess. It won't astonish me if it comes sooner or if it takes longer."

Suppose it takes twenty years, and the world gets all the energy it can use, then Utopia no longer is a phantasy. It is something that can come through human co-operation. Suppose it takes a thousand years, even that is no long time for so great a developement. Admiral Strauss sounded yesterday as though he knew something he didn't go into, something untested as yet, but valid enough to justify speculation in public, and what is even more convincing, valid enough to justify the investment of enormous sums of public money.

What strikes me about the vista of the two kinds of news has opened is that it shows the deeat drama of the world hurtling forward toward two choices the choice of failure and the choice of success. Of course it is always doing this, but this time the failure and success are of a magnitude that is almost beyond grasp; on the one hand a nearly total destruction, and on the other a realistic millenium. It almost seems as though this might be the last chance, even though it is the first chance to deal with such finalities.

If the world fails, it will not be simply becuase evil men have been stronger or more numerous than the good. I should say that so far there hasn't been wisdom enough to know how to transform colonialism peacefully into independence, or how to combine the unification of Germany with the security of Europe, or how to reduce and control armaments without inviting annihilation. The nations are facing unprecedented conditions, and like individuals, they have to learn through trial and error. Only now it is frightening that for the first time an error may set off a nuclear war and end up with nearly total destruction.

But now we are seeing more clearly the possible alternative, the vision of success, in which the human family leaves the valleys of death and disaster to live on a plateau of well-being with almost infinite productiveness. But how one of these alternatives is to be choses, and not the other, is no clearer then before Admiral Strauss made his speculations. All that is clearer is the awe-inspiring dimensions of the alternatives that lie ahead.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is Olin Tyce.

TYCE:COMMERCIAL

MURROW: After seven tries, the Brooklyn Dodgers have finally won a World Series. As Disraeli once pointed out: "The secret of success is always constancy to purpose." If this, indeed, is the secret, the Dodgers were not wanting in perseverence. Philip Guedella put it this way: "Success," he said, "is little more than a chemical compound of man with moment." In a world series, man with bat doesn't hurt either.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Wednesday October 5, 1955

This is the news:

The President had "an excellent night", and continued to make a satisfactory improvement, without complications, during the day. This afternoon he saw Sherman Adams, the assistant to the President, and signed four recess appointments. He initialed two other documents. The President also took time today to open get-well cards, and gifts, from his grandchildren. They sent him playing cards, stationery, a Texas border story..and bubblegum... all of which produced much enjoyment for the President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

Republican National Chairman Hall today signed a final contract, to hold his party's national convention in San Fransisco next year. He said it contains no "escape clause", and should put at rest what he called "false rumors" spread by Democrats, that the Republicans would SHIFT TO Chicago.

California's Republican Governor Knight said today, that if the President does not run for re-election, Knight will head A "favorite son" ticket in California's presidential primary.. "regardless" of what Vice President Nixon does. Mr. Nixon is also a Californian

At the United Nations today, the political committee voted unanimously to SHELVE a debate on Algeria..in the hope that the

French will resume their seats in the Assembly. And an American embassy spokesman in Paris says French Foreign Minister Pinay today told Ambassador Dillon that greater western solidarity could have prevented France's walkout on Saturday. (I would like to discuss this case in a few minutes.)

French Premier Faure is still faced with a threat by five of his cabinet ministers to leave the government because of his North African policies. And in Morocco, the French flew-in more troops to battle Berber horsemen whose new raids are showing signs of well-organized leadership.

Premier Faure was in Luxembourg TODAY meeting with West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer. They re-affirmed their support of a statute to internationalize the Saar and stressed the need for European unity and Franco-German friendship.

In this country, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen today won a ten-and-a-half-cents an hour wage boost for its 175-thousand members. The union originally had sought a 31-cent an hour increase.

In New Castle, Indiana, eight persons were wounded after an

exchange of gunfire at the Perfect Circle Corporation foundry [redacted] where some employes are on strike. An estimated 5-thousand strikers and sympathizers demonstrated in front of the plant. State Police Captain Robert Dillon said three or four shots were fired from the crowd and about seven from the plant. The CIO auto workers headquarters in Detroit says no [redacted] shots were fired from the crowd. After police closed down the plant and [redacted] evacuated 260 non-union workers they brought out 29 shotguns and rifles and five pistols. (by one reporter's count.) The strike started on July 25.

In Washington, Attorney General Brownell told a conference of United States district attorneys from throughout the nation, that [redacted] under the Republican Administration, the Justice Department has achieved its first goal.."the restoration of public confidence in its functions." Brownell said the district attorneys had demonstrated "that the enforcement of the law can be efficient, fair and humane."

~~Senator Mc Carthy said today that books written by Communists or books "that do violence to American~~

The Army and Air Force today released a document that shows the location of almost every air base the United States operates or uses in Europe and Japan. The document gives the names and exact location of EACH BASE. [redacted] It also provides data on what seems to be most of the air and ground bases of the British and French air forces and armies. Defense officials say they see no "security breach" in the 59-page "official table of distances" between points in Great Britain, Europe, North Africa, the Near East and Japan. Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary Honoman says the document was not submitted to his office for security review because it was intended for "internal use."

The American Farm Bureau Federation said today that "it doubts the wisdom of a government purchase or price support program" for hogs at this time.

Television Star Arthur Godfrey today paid a $500 fine in settling a complaint of careless flying. His lawyer says "this is not to be construed as an admission of guilt" by Godfrey. The Civil Aeronautics Administration accepted the money "in full settlement of civil penalties arising by reason of...violations." The pilot of an Ozark Air Line

plane had complained that Godfrey's plane had forced him to turn aside after a take-off from Chicago's Midway airport. Godfrey says he acted "with every consideration for safety" but realizes that inexperienced air passengers "could well be distrubed by the seemingly close proximity of another aircraft." A spokesman for the C.A.A. says its fairly common to accept fines in settlement of violations that are not flagrant.

Edward R. Murrow: October 5, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The crisis in the United Nations over the withdrawal of France from the General Assembly may have been postponed, at least temporarily, by the decision to shelve debate on the Algerian question. By the time the Assembly gets around to it, conditions in France or Algeria could change and so could opinions in the U.N. The committee might decide not to debate this issue this year. Something like this happened last year, when the question of Cyprus was put on the agenda, and then, after a wait, was not debated. That requires a two-thirds vote by the Assembly, but though it voted 28 to 22 to debate Cyprus it unanimously agreed to put off the discussion.

A surprising consequence of the U.N. crisis has been its effect on the Algerian separatists who brought it on. They did so last month by formally repudiating Algerian integration into France. This sensational step was taken by the sixty Moslem members of the second chamber of the Algerian Assembly. They were going back on the Statute of Algeria of 1947 which made Algeria part of metropolitan France. Now some of these separatists are regretting their action. They discover that they have made the Algerian rebels important in a way they hadn't foreseen. Until now the Moslems inside the Algerian regime could be the leaders in pressing for reforms. They could be the opposition party to France. But to be that there had to

be a constitutional system. And in repudiating the integration with France they have, in effect, turned over their oppositional functions to the rebels. The only way to hold onto their power in Algeria is to hold onto Algerian integration.

If in two weeks the separatist movement in Algeria breaks up, or backs down, it would change the whole picture and this would be reflected in the United Nations.

I spoke of the last Assembly voting to debate Cyprus and then reversing itself. But there is only a partial analogy between Cyprus and Algeria. Cyprus is a British Crown Colony and member of the British Commonwealth. Algeria is part of metropolitan France, that is, France in Europe. The fact that sixty Moslems in the Algerian assembly repudiated integration did not, and could not, of itself end integration. What happens inside Algeria still remains a domestic question for France. The French claim that the U.N., in voting to debate Algeria violated its charter, is on solid ground. For the charter states that there can be no U.N. intervention in matters "which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state." This the United States delegation saw clearly. Usually when it comes to a vote involving colonialism our delegation abstains. But it voted to reject the

debate on Algeria.

The French, in addition to their constitutional argument, make much of what they have done for Algeria. It is true that a million of their people and a great deal of their money and enterprise have gone to make Algeria far more prosperous than its neighbors. This has created a French community that tends to lord it over the Moslems economically, and to hold them at bay politically. Even so, the rivalry could have been kept within bounds by a sound administration and liberal leadership. The French Treasury has scheduled large annual payments for six years to aid Algeria beyond its ability to aid itself. This is taxing the French in Europe, for the benefit of the Algerian citizens, and the French don't much like it. But they have demonstrated a sense of obligation.

But even this cannot be wholly convincing, since the French case is compromised by the fact that the statute of Algeria promised reforms that to this day have not been introduced. It is this failure that has fanned the discontent, stirred up the rebels, and at last the separatists. The story of too-little-and-too-late has been tragically repeated in Algeria. Governor General Soustelle called a conference for last week, where he was going to sit down with the Algerians, and discuss the grant of some of the ~~many~~

reforms set down in the statute. One was to change the French administrator from a dictator to an advisor; another was to introduce Arabic as a language of instruction; another was to abandon French control over religious appointments and finances. But the Moslems had walked out.

Time and again the Moslems have pressed to have these promises kept. Then they saw the Minister of the Interior prepare to meet them, and watched the French community put its pressure groups to work in Paris to block them. Then if strikes, or uprisings, or violence, followed the reforms would be pigeon-holed on the ground that political rights couldn't be won by violence. And even when this cycle wasn't operative, reforms were lost simply because the cabinet in Paris fell.

Obviously it would be good for the United Nations and for its relations with France, if the vote on debating Algeria could be reversed. But it also would be good for all concerned if France would not put off keeping its promises to North Africa till the last minute. One of these days the last minute may be really too late.

There is one school of statesmanship that holds to the theory that delay is the best of all diplomatic maneuvers. But James Russell Lowell answered that argument this way:"New times, he said, demand new measures and new men; the world advances, and in time outgrows the laws that in our father's day were best. And doubtless, after us, some purer scheme will be shaped out by wiser men than we."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Wyoming Highway Patrol says 65 persons were killed today in the crash of a United Airline DC 4 Coach. This worst accident in our civil aviation history occured this morning at Medicine Bow Peak, 40 miles west of Laramie. A National Guard pilot who flew over the scene says the plane plowed into a sheer rock cliff about 200 feet from the top of the 12-thousand foot peak with its 62 passengers and three crew members. Apparently, the plane strayed from its course because of terrific air turbulence and then crashed into the peak. The flight originated in New York and was to end in San Francisco.

In Denver, the President continues to make progress "without complications". And his staff announced today that Mr. Eisenhower has invited Vice President Nixon to visit him on Saturday. Mr. Nixon will fly to Denver with Sherman Adams, the assistant to the presidnnt, Major John Eisenhower, the President's son, and Dr. Paul Dudley White, the Boston heart specialist.

News Secretary Hagerty says he does not know what the President and Vice President will discuss. But, he says, "it will not be a visit where controversial policies" will be taken up. Hagerty also indicates that Secretary of State Dulles may be asked to drop in on the Presideent some time next week... before going to the foreign ministers conference at Geneva.

In Washington today, the Defense Department announced that work has started on building a space satellite. It also revealed that the little satellite is expected to sweep around the globe for several days, electronically sending back to earth atmospheric secrets before it disintegrates. The Glen L. Martin Company, and General Electric are working on the first stages

rocket. It will circle the globe once every one or two hours for several days at 18-thousand miles an hour.

Labor Secretary Mitchell said today that yesterday's violence at the Perfect Circle Company plant in Indiana was "deplorable". The government is watching the situation "closely". At the plant today truce efforts collapsed with the CIO auto workers warning of possible new violence.

Commerce Secratary Weeks said today that Lothair Teetor, a member of the board of directors at the struck plant..and former board chairman..is resigning as assistant secratary of commerce at the end of November. Weeks says te's sorry to see Teetor go..and that reports that Teetor is being fired are not true.

Labor Secretary Mitchell says more people were employed during September than in any previous September in our history. But he says there was a drop in total employement because th the seasonal factor of young people leaving jobs to return to school.

Isreal has notified the United States that she needs more arms to match the weapons . Egypt is getting from Communist Czechoslovakia. Informed sources say sreal did not ask for specific military equipment. A detailed request is expected later.

In France today, the leaders of four parliamentary groups called on Premier Faure to resign before a full-scale debate starts on his reform program for Morocco. Faure has refused saying: "It is time for Frenchmen to stand up and be counted" on this issue. The call for his resignation came after the Premier fired four of his cabinet members.

French General De Latour, toured the Moroccan battle zone with an armoured column today, and then said: "There may be a terrible war", if the Spanish do not control their zone of Morocco. He referred to the recent French charges that tribesmen from Spanish Morocco are helping the rebels. Spain has

denied this.

In West Germany today, 24 of Hitler's World War Two Generals returned from Soviet prison camps..after ten years. They were the first of the 96-hundred prisoners of war whose release was promised by Soviet Premier Bulganin.

Britains's Chancellor of the Exchequer R.A. Butler told the conserva - tive Party today that the government must cut its expenditures and continue a credit squeeze on consumers. But, he said, Britain will not return to controlling imports, allocation, or rationing.

The Argentine government today advised nieghboring Paraguay to get rid of former Argentine Dictator Peron and send him out of South America.

The continued progress of the President toward recovery is what has made it unnecessary to delegate his powers. But that is not to say that the Presidnnt's advisors have not dealt with the problem and made some history in doing it. Satisfaction is now being expressed in Washington at the teamwork shown. The country has been spared uncertainty, agitation and a public display of political rivalries. This has been chiefly due to the decision that unless the President's incapacity takes a very serious turn, perhaps of long duration, the powers and duties of the office need not be delegated at all. They can be performed by his own staff. That is why Sherman Adams, chief presidential assistant, went to Denver, and why he submitted certain ducuments to the President for signature. It was a symbolic act.

Among the papers was a letter to Vice President Nixon asking him to hold and preside over regular sessions of the cabinet and the National Security Council. This put the stamp of the Presidnet's approval on holding these meetings in his absence. The first meetings after the President's illness had been on the Vice President's call, issued after he consulted with the Assistant Attorney General and members of the White House Staff. Now no questions can arise over holding such meetings.

With Mr. Adams in Denver he becomes what Press Secretary Hagerty called the President's deputy. And what was really recognized in sending him there was that the presidency not only is an office, but has become a government department. It normally functions in the President's name and through his authority without his immediate supervision. It carries on while he is out of Washington, it can go on working while he is ill.

Three important meetings were held in Washington last week, in addition to the many personal consultations. The first was the one between Mr. Nixon, the Deputy Attorney General and members of the White House Staff, where it was decided to call the cabinet and the National Security Council. The second was held when Attorney General Brownell and Presidential Assistant Adams reached Washington from abroad. Mr. Nixon and Secretary Humphreys also were there. The decided that there should be no delegation of powers at this time. The third meeting was of the National Security Council, which brought all the top advisors of the President together. They decided that the Presidnet should perform a token exercise of his powers by initialing two documents in Denver. These were duly taken there by Mr. Adams, and the President signed them. The real reason for this operation was to show the public that the President's powers were not being delegated. The documents themselves were not at all urgent. One was an okay of some State Department appointments, the other affected government pay increases not taking effect till July of next year.

The course taken by the President's advisors has kept the crisis clear of political taint. The only person who might have exploited it for his own advantage was the Vice President. Washington observers testify that he did not do so. The opinion is expressed by William Springer of the Christian Science Monitor that: "The Vice President's wise conduct and team play throughout these anxious negotiations have won praise from all sides.

What has happened has needed Mr. Nixon's willing co-operation, for constitutionally, if the President suffers from a disability it is on the Vice President that the powers and duties of the office devolve. But the President's advisors decided that the presidency is a department of government that goes on functioning in the President's absence. They did not try to decide what constitutes a disability in the constitutional sense, or how it should be certified, or how long the duties, if passed to the Vice President, should be exercised by him.

But so long as the President needs to make no major decision which Mr. Adams finds him incapable of making, the present arrangement can last. If the President should become incapable of making a major decision, formal steps will have to be taken to delegate his powers to the Vice President. The course most often mentioned for such an emergency would be to call Congress in a special session which would resolve that the presidential powers and duties had temporatily devolved on the Vice President.

As long as the President is doing well, this bridge doesn't have to be crossed. Even if a future president suffers a disability, the bridge wouldn't have to be crossed till an emergency made it necessary. That is, legislation in anticipation of an emergency now seems unnecessary. And recognition of this fact may prove to be a permanent contribution made at this time.

In Wilson's time, the presidency had not become a massive government department. There was no Sherman Adams; there was Joe Tumulty, the President's secretary. And when the President was stricken, Mr. Tumulty, Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Grayson tried to be a Sherman Adams. The result was highly satisfactory. With the development of the President's secretariat, that unfortunate experience need never be rebeated.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Art Hannes.

HANNES: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Indiscussing the State of the Nation's politics and circumstances which sometime demand unusual personal sacrifices, these words from Rousseau would seem appropriate: "There is the man," he said, "who owes nothing to the land in which he lives? Whatever the land may be, he owes to it the most precious thing possessed by man - the morality of his actions and the love of virtue."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday Oct 7, 1955

This is the news:

The President continues to make progress. And the White House says he will have Secretary of State Dulles visit him next Tuesday. It will be their first discussion of foreign policy since the President suffered a heart attack two weeks ago tomorrow. Apparently the two men will discuss plans for the Geneva meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers. Tomorrow, Vice President Nixon arrives in Denver, to visit with the President. Today the Vice President presided at a two and a half hour cabinet meeting in Washington..the second such meeting since the President became ill.

Adlai Stevenson told Wisconsin Democrats today: the nation's farm problem is "a desperately difficult one". He said the present Republican policy of sliding or flexible supports is "not working." Stevenson added:"Instead of eliminating surpluses, as advertised, it is eliminating farmers..as not advertised."

Hog prices on the Chicago market dropped 25 to 50 cents a hundred pounds today..to the lowest level since the Office of Price Stabilization Days.

And representatives of the hog industry, meeting secretly with

Secretary of Agriculture Benson in Washington, urged Benson to "explore the possibilities" of having the government buy limited amounts of pork for the school lunch program. They also want a [redacted] stepped-up campaign designed to get consumers to use more pork and pork products.

In Paris today, the French Assembly started debate on the Moroccan situation. Two former premiers..Pinay and Reynaud.. came to the support of Faure. But the powerful Socialist party has refused to back the Premier when the vote comes.

At Rouen, some 500 French army reservists, recalled to fight in North Africa, barricaded themselves in their barracks and refused to leave. This is the second such mutiny in a month by French Reservists called back for action in Morocco.[redacted]

In Cairo today, Crown Prince Feisal, foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, said that Russia has offered to supply his country with arms. He said he sees no objection to any Arab state obtaining weapons from any source possible. Feisel did not say what disposition had been made of the Soviet offer.

Isreali officials charged today that Egypt is organizaing

guerrilla attacks from neighboring Arab states [redacted] as "a prelude to waging war." Official sources in Cairo deny the charge.

The Soviet newspaper Pravda said today that the success of the forthcoming foreign ministers conference at Geneva cannot depend on a solution of the [redacted] PROBLEM of uniting Germany. This indicates the Russians will stick with their previous insistence that the question is an internal one..to be decided by East and West Germany.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer..who is 79..is suffering from a slight cold. He has been ordered to stay at home for a few days.

The Russians today released another group of German prisoners of war: 25 generals.. an admiral..four construction [redacted] architects and two sergeants.

British Foreign Secretary MacMillan said today that the west intends to offer Russia "full protection" against any armed threat from a reunited Germany.

And the British foreign office disclosed tonight that in 1952, Soviet agents offered a British diplomatic courier a small fortune to let them

steal a diplomatic bag that was in transit from the British embassy in Moscow. The courier refused the bribe and reported it to higher officials when he reached London.

The new provisional government of Argentina revealed today that ex-president Peron's announcement four years ago...that Argentina had launched an atoms-for-peace project..was a complete farce. The government spent about 71-million dollars on the project without any chance of success.

At the United Nations today , the United States, Great Britain and Australia called for another conference--within three years--on the use of atomic power for peace. They reported great satisfaction with the first such conferenceh held in Geneva last August.

In Indiana, Mayor Paul F. McCormack of New Castle said today the strike-bound Perfect Circle Corporation can re-open, with National Guard protection. The company said it plans to resume operations on Monday.

Utah's Republican Governor J. Bracken Lee said today he is not going to pay all of his federal taxes because he believes its

unconstitutional for the nation "to tax its citizens for the support of foreign nations." The Internal Revenue Service says "the government has adequate machinery for collecting the taxes."

CBS [redacted] Radio Correspondent Dan Schorr has been in Moscow the past few weeks. Tonight we asked him to sum up for you some of his first impressions of the City. Here's Dan Schorr..sitting at his hotel window..looking down on the city of Moscow..and recording:

(tape runs 6;02 ending.. Now back to Ed Murrow in NY)

That was Dan Schorr recording from Moscow.

This is Ed Murrow reporting from NY..I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.....Here is Bob Dixon.

The report we just listened to by Dan Schorr, giving his impressions of life in Moscow, ~~is~~ was based to a great extent on first impressions ~~in a~~ fo~~reign land~~. But, as Oliver Wendell Holmes once pointed out:"A moment's insight is sometimes worth a life's experience." Any effort to sum up the picture would probably bring us to the conclusion peached by Sir Winston Churchill:"The only guide to man, he said, is his conscience."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, October 7, 1955
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... CBS Radio correspondent Dan Schorr has been in Moscow for the past few weeks. Tonight we asked him to sum up for you some of hisfirst impressions of the city. Here is Dan Schorr, sitting at his hotel window, looking down on the city of Moscow and recording.

SCHORR: The balcony of my room, in the Hotel National, overlooks the busy intersection of two twelve-lane avenues, Gorki and Mahoviac Streets. Across Revolutionary Square is the Kremlin. Its walls and turrets no longer mysterious as they look down on the hordes of tourists. Outside the Kremlin walls, at a red-marbled mausoleum, a long ribbon of people stretches back three blocks filing slowly through the hushed room where Lenin and Stalin lie embalmed and enshrined side by side in an awesome red spotlight. Across Red Square from the Kremlin, the Goum? Department store, ~~xxxPrime Minister~~ ex-Premier Malenkov's symbol of better times for consumers, displays awkwardly fashioned suits for 1600 rubles, that's $400.00 at the Soviet rate of exchange, and television sets with 12-inch screens for about the same price, recently marked down.

Traffic on the inter-section below me is lively but not what you'd call jammed. There are the little brown Muscovitches, they're the four-cylinder Porpidas(?). In smaller numbers, the Zims - of the officials - that look like pre-war Buicks, and now and then a Zis, the custom-built car for the big shots, looking like pre-war Packards. There are red buses and blue trolley-buses, much more modern than the rickety trolley cars you'll see in other parts of town.

But most of all on the busy inter-section below, there are people, hundreds and hundreds, clogging the streets, ignoring traffic lights, forcing drivers to blow horns impatiently as they thread their way through the throng. There are all sorts of people: workers, students, women with children, a good sprinkling of uniforms providing a touch of color in an otherwise drab picture of black-and-gray coats. As on Times Square or

on Chicago's Loop, the faces are of people preoccupied with their own business. Or engaged in animated conversation. They are not at all, as somehow we thought before coming to Russia, the numbed faces of robots. There is no sign, as one looks from three floors above, of suffering or repression. Nor as my Soviet hosts have pointed out dozens of times, is there any Iron Curtain. It is timed between Geneva and Geneva, I can talk to anyone I want. I can photograph and film on the street. I am not - as far as I can tell - followed, although the solicituous Intourist employees in the hotel service bureau like to know where I'm going when I hire a car. Nor when I meet Russians do I find the slightest sign of hostility. But only friendliness and curiosity; curiosity that reaches mass proportions when we set up our CBS News cameras.

There is no Iron Curtain. But some kind of veil there is, that stands between an American correspondent and the Russian. And that veil evidences itself in subtle ways.

On that Sunday morning when I received, by cable, the news of President Eisenhower's heart attack, I went out in Red Square to find out what the average Russian would think of it. It was easy to collect a friendly, jabbering throng, and the police nearby did not interfere. But when I told them of the President's illness, some shook their heads, and a few said it had not been in the Soviet press. It was not official in Russia and so it was not a fact. It could not be discussed. Twenty-four hours later, when it had been reported by Tass, the Soviet News Agency, and papers had published messages of sympathy from Voroshilov, Khrushchev and Bulganin, then Russians I met expressed sympathy to me. The President's heart attack was now a fact. And there was an official attitude along with it.

For three weeks I've been trying to arrange to film the home of an average Muscovite family, without success. Persons whom I asked said they'd be willing if there was official permission. But official permission has not come. More experienced correspondents than myself have told me the Russian does not wish to be singled out for such special attention. Does

not want foreigners in his home. Does not wish to take chances even if this is the time of the Geneva spirit.

It isn't hard to meet the leaders of the Soviet Union, men like Khrushchev, Bulganin, Malenkov and others. At the many receptions in the Kremlin, and in embassies, I've had more first-hand contact with Bulganin and Khrushchev than I ever had with President Eisenhower in Washington. We shake hands. We exchange toasts. We trade banter. And behind the roaring laugh of Khrushchev and the suave chuckles of Bulganin, who once patted my face affectionately as he spoke to me, behind these outward signs of friendliness were thoughts I knew I could not penetrate.

This is Moscow today to a green correspondent. Deliberate hostility seems to have been replaced by deliberate joviality. And the one seems to cloak as much as the other ever did.

As I look down on the streams of Russians, in the street below, I know that I can now rub shoulders with them, but not penetrate their minds. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was Dan Schorr recording from Moscow. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

ANNOUNCER: (C O M M E R C I A L) ...

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S.RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President continues to make progress. And the White House says he will have Secretary of State Dulles visit him next Tuesday. It will be their first discussion of foreign policy since the President suffered a heart attack two weeks ago tomorrow. Apparently the two men will discuss plans for the geneva meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers. Tomorrow, Vice President Nixon arrives in Denver to visit with the President. Today the Vice President presided at a two and a half hour cabinet meeting in Washington..the second such meeting since the President became ill.

Adlai Stevenson told Wisonssin Democrats today: the nation's farm problem is "a desperately difficult one". He said the present Republican policy of sliding of flexible supports is "not working". Stevenson added: "Instead of eliminating surpluses, as advertised, it is eliminating farmers...as not advertised."

Hog prices on the Chicago market dropped 25 to 50 cents a hundred pounds today..to the loswest level since the Office of Price Stabilization Days.

And representatives of the hog industry, meeting secretly with Secretary of Agriculture Benson in Washington, urged Benson to "explore the possibilities" of having the government buy limited amounts of pork for the school lunch program. They also want a stepped-up campaign designed to get consumers to use more pork and pork products.

In Paris today, the French Assembly started debate on the Moroccan situation. Two former premiers..Finay and Reynaud..came to the support of Faure. But the powerful Socialist party has refused to back the Premier when the vote comes.

At Rouen, some 500 French army reservists, recalled to fight in North Africa, barricaded themselves in their barracks and refused to leave. This is the second such mutiny in a month by French Reservists called back for action in Morocco.

In Cairo today, Crown Prince Feisal, foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, said that Russia has offered to supply his country with arms. He said he sees no objections to any Arab state obtaining weapons from any source possible. Feisel did not say what disposition had been made of the Soviet offer.

Isreali officials charged today that Egypt is organizing guerilla attacks from neighboring Arab states as "a prelude to waging war." Official sources in Cairo deny the charge.

The Soviet newspaper Pravda said today that the success of the forthcoming foreign ministers conference at Geneva canot depend on a solution of the problem of uniting Germany. This indicates the Russians will stick with their previous insistence that the question is an internal one..to be decided by East and West Germany.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer..who is 79...is suffering from a slight cold. He has been ordered to stay at home for a few days.

The Russians today released another group of German prisoners of war: 25 generals..an admiral..four construction architects and two sergeants.

British Foreign Secretary Mac Millan said today that the west intends to offer Russia "full protection" against any armed threat from a reunited Germany.

And the British foreign office disclosed tonight that in 1952, Soviet agents offered a British diplomatic courier a small fortune to let them to steal a diplomatic bag that wis in transit from the British embassy in Moscow. The courier refused the bribe and reported it to higher officials when he reached London.

The new provisional government of Argentina revealed today that ex-president Peron's announcement four years ago..that Argentina had launched an atoms-for-peace project ..was a complete farce. The government spent about 71 million dollars on the project without any chance of success.

At the United Nations today, the United States, Great Britain and Austria called for another conference--within three years -- on the use of atomic power for peace. They reported great satisfaction with the first such conference held in Geneva last August.

In Indiana, Mayor Paul F. McCormack of New Castle said today the strike-bound Perfect Circle Corporation can re-open, with National Guard protection. The company said its plans to resume operations on Monday.

Utah's Republican Governor J. Bracken Lee said today he is not going to pay all of his federal taxes because he believes its unconstitutional for the nation "to tax its citizens for the support of foreign nations." The Internal Revenue Service says "the government has adequate machinery for collecting the taxes."

CBS Radio Correspondent Dan Schorr has been in Moscow the past few weeks. Tonight we asked him to sum up for yousome of his first impressions of the city. Here's Dan Schorr..sitting at his hotel window..looking down on the city of Moscow...and recording.

SCHORR: The balcony of my room, in the Hotel National, overlooks the busy intersection of two twelve-lane avenues, Gorki and Mahoviac Streets. Across Revolutionary Square is the Kremlin. Its walls and turrets no longer mysterious as they look down on the hordes of tourists. Outside the Kremlin walls, at a red-marbled mausoleum, a long ribbon of people stretches back three blocks filing slowly through the hushed room where Lenin and Stalin lie embalmed and enshrined side by sine in an awesome red spotlight. Across Red Square from the Kremlin, the Houm Department store, ex-Premier Malenkov's

symbol of better times for consumers, displays awkwardly fashioned suits for 1600 rubles, that's $400.00 at the Soviet rate of exchange, and television sets with 12-inch screens for about the same price, recently marked down.

Traffic on the inter-section below me is lively but not what you'd call jammed. There are the little brown Muscovitches, they're the four-cylinder Porpidas. In smaller numbers, the Zims - of the officials - that look like pre-war Buicks, and now and then a Ziz, the custom-built car for the big shots, look like pre-war Packards. There are red busses and blue trolley-busses, much more modern than the rickety trolley cars you'll see in other parts of town.

But most of all on the busy inter-section below, there are people, hundreds and hundreds, clogging the streets, ignoring traffic lights, forcing drivers to blow horns impatiently as they thread their way through the throng. There are all sorts of people: workers, students, women with children, a good sprinkling of uniforms providing a touch of color in an otherwise drab picture of black and gray coats. As on Times Square or Chicago's Loop, the faces are of people preoccupied with their own business, or engaged in inimated conversation. They are not at all, as somehow we thought before coming to Russia, the mumbed faces or robots. There is no sign, as one looks from three floors above, of suffering or repression. Nor as my Soviet hosts have pointed out dozens of times, is there an Iron Curtain. It is timed between Geneva and Geneva, I can talk to anyone I want. I can photograph and film on the street. I am not - as far as I can tell - followed, although the solicitous Intourist employees in the hotel service bureau like to know where I am going when I hire a car. Nor when I meet Russians do I find the the slightest sign of hostility. But only friendliness and curiosity; curiosity that reaches mass proportions when we set up our CBS News Cameras.

There is no Iron Crrtain. But some kind of veil there is, that stands between an American correspondent and the Russian. And that veil evidences itself in subtle ways.

On that Sunday morning when I received by cable, the news of President Eisenhower's heart attack, I went out in Red Souare to find out what the average Russian would think of it. It was easy to collect a friendly, jabbering throng, and the police nearby did not interfere. But when I told them of the President's illness, some shook their heads, and a few said it had not been in the Soviet press. It was not official in Russia so it was not a fact. It could not be disucssed. Twenty-four hours later, when it had been reported by Tass, the Soviet News Agency and papers had published messages of sympathy from Voroshilov, Khurschev and Bulganin, then Russians I met expressed sympathy to me. The President's heart attack was now a fact. And there was an official attitude along with it.

For three weeks I have been trying to arrange to film the home of an average Muscovite family, without success. Persons whom I asked said they'd be willing if there was official permission. But official permission has not come. More experienced correspondents than myself have told me the Russian does not with to be singled out for such special attention. Does not want foreigners in his home. Does not with to take chances even if this is the time of the Geneva spirit.

It isn't hard to meet the leaders of the Soviet Union, men like Khrushchev , Bulgaiin, Malenkov and others, At ane many receptions in the Kremlin and in embassies, I've had more first-hand contact with Bulganin and Khrushchev than I ever had with President Eisenhower in Washington. We shake hands. We exchange toasts. We trade banter. And behind the roaring laugh of Khrushchev and the suave chuckles of Bulganin, who once patted my face

affectionately as he spoke to me, behind these outward signs of friendliness were thoughts I knew I could not penetrate.

This is Moscow today to a green correspondent. Deliberate hostility seems to have been replaced by deliberate joviality. And the one seems to cloak as much as the other ever did.

As I look down on the streams of Russians in the street below, I know that I can now rub shoulders with them, but not penetrate their minds. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was Dan Schorr recording from Moscow. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.....Here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The report we just listened to by Dan Schorr, giving his impressions of life in Moscow, was based to a great extend on first impressions. But, as Oliver Wendell Holmes once pointed out: "A moment's insight is sometimes worth a life's experience." Any effort to sum up the picture would probably bring us to the conclusion reached by Sir Winston Churchill:"The only guide to man", he said, "is his conscience."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Monday Oct. 10, 1955

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the United States will not disarm, "unless we can be sure others are doing the same." And he called on Russia to accept President Eisenhower's proposal for exchange of military blueprints and aerial inspection. Dulles said the United States will proceed realistically. "This time we do not propose to disarm ourselves unless we can be sure that others are doing the same." We were fooled after the last war. Mr. Dulles decried the practice of neutrality in the current East-West struggle. He said neutrality today "is like asking each community to forego a police force , and to leave it to each citizen to defend his own home with his own gun." He expressed confidence that... one day... world opinion will force Russia to relax its grip on East Germany and to liberate the satellite peoples. Regarding the Soviet "new look", Dulles said we cannot tell whether it ~~[illegible]~~ is a genuine change of purpose, or whether it is merely a maneuver. We have to be ready for either contingency.

Secretary Dulles spoke before the annual convention of the American Legion in Miami. Before the Dulles speech, the Legionnaires stood in

silent prayer for President Eisenhower's ~~speedy~~ recovery.

The latest bulletin on the President's condition says that he continues "to progress satisfactorily without complications." In a few minutes, we shall go to Denver for a first-hand report on ~~the~~ Mr. Eisenhower's condition and the modified work schedule the doctors may allow him to follow.

White House News Secretary James Hagerty announced today that the trip which Vice President Nixon was scheduled to take to the Near East in November has been postponed indefinitely. This was done so that during the President's convalescence Nixon will be available to preside at cabinet and National Security Council meetings in Washington.

In New York today, former President Truman was noncommital on the subject of whom he prefers for the Democratic presidential nomination. He told reporters: "I have never been on anybody's bandwagon." "I have ~~[illegible]~~ no desire to be here."

Republican Chairman Leonard Hall said today that President Eisenhower's illness created a "political moratorium" between the Republicans and Democrats. But he has no illusions the truce will last much longer. However, it looks like the Democrats are preparing to

~~dump Adlai Stevenson in midstream."~~

~~The Wall Street Journal reported today that its own survey of Democratic Party leaders shows Adlai Stevensen "clearly in the lead." But the newspaper says that Governor Harriman and Senator Kefauver are serious contenders ... one has the nomination "in the bag."~~

The Stock Market ran into a selling wave today, and stocks broke 3 to 10 points... with paper losses around four billion dollars.

~~The Supreme Court today rejected a Justice Department request that Louisiana's tidal boundary be allowed to extend no farther than three miles into the Gulf of Mexico.~~

The Supreme Court today rejected a Justice Department request that Louisiana's tidal boundary be allowed to extend no farther than three miles into the Gulf of Mexico. The Justice Department sought... unsuccessfully... to strike down Louisiana's claim that its boundary reaches ten and a half miles out from shore. The dispute involves ownership of underwater oil reserves worth many millions of dollars.

In another action, the Supreme Court agreed to review the anti-trust suit against DuPont and General Motors. A federal judge ruled last spring that evidence supporting the Government's case was lacking. The Government charged that G.M. and DuPont operations are interlocked in violation of the anti-monopoly laws.

Governor Craig of Indiana today imposed full martial law on the struck Perfect Circle foundry in New Castle... and on two of the company's neighboring plants.

~~Twenty-two thousand workers struck the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company in northern California and Nevada today after more than three months of wage negotiations.~~

In Washington, the Government announced that unemployment dropped last month to the lowest level in nearly two years. Average weekly earnings reached a new record high last month--- [redacted] 77 dollars and and 90 cents.

The Atomic Energy Commission announced it will conduct a series of tests to find out if atmoic weapons can be set off accidently, [redacted] as in case of fire while in storage. The safety tests will be held at the Nevada proving grounds, starting November 1st.

Senator Anderson of New Mexico says tonight that Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Commission has advised Congress "there may be a question as to the validity of the Dixon-Yates contract." Anderson is chairman of the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee. Straws is holding up negotiation of a settlement.

The defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization... meeting in Paris... were warned today against complacency. Admiral Wright of the United States told the NATO ministers that Russia now has more submarines than the rest of the world combined. And all Soviet submarines, he said, are ready for action.

Correspondents in Moscow asked Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov today whether he might retire... in view of his confessed "ideological error" with regard to Communism. Molotov said: "There is no question of my retirement." And Molotov said he would attend the forthcoming Geneva conference, according to plan.

The British Labor Party opened its national convention today in Margate, England and... on a show of hands... voted down a resolution calling for more nationalization of industry.

In Paris, Premier Edgar Faure called a cabinet meeting this afternoon... to discuss his second showdown on North Africa. Over the week-end, the French Assembly approved the premier's Moroccan policy by an overwhelming vote. Tomorrow the Assembly takes up the question of Algeria, and the going may be rough. There are signs that some of Faure's opponents are waiting until then to go out for his political scalp.

And now, for that latest word on President Eisenhower, let's hear from George Herman in Denver.

Herman runs 5:00, returns on cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow in New York."

That was my colleague, George Herman, reporting from Denver on the condition of the President and his future plans.

On Formosa today, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek reviewed his armed forces in observance of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese republic. Chiang called for renewed preparations for the "counterattack" against the Chinese mainland.

In South America, the provisional government of Argentina today asked Paraguay to intern deposed president Juan Peron sufficiently far from the frontier... so that his presence cannot cause trouble.

Today, the new Argentine government restored all Roman Catholic holidays supressed earlier this year by the Peron dictatorship. On the other hand, the new government decreed that October 17th... the holiday created by Peron as Loyalty Day... (to observe his release from temporary imprisonment in 1945...) no longer is a holiday.

The office of the Presidency is probably the most demanding, exhausting, gratifying - and perhaps at times - frustrating jobs an individual can be called upon to take. And with this in mind, Jane Addams was right when she said:"The lessons of great men are lost unless they reinforce upon our minds the highest demands we make upon ourselves...unless they drive our sluggish wills forward in the direction of their highest ideals."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, October 10, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... And now, for the latest word on President Eisenhower let's hear from George Herman in Denver.

HERMAN: Now that the President is over the first two weeks of his illness, the doctors have had a chance to estimate the speed, if not the completeness, of his recovery. And the disappointing answer is that his recovery is slow. This is not necessarily a bad sign, especially since it's accompanied only by other good signs and symptoms. Dr. Paul Dudley White, the Boston heart specialist, speaking on behalf of the panel of doctors here in Denver and some others he's consulted elsewhere, said they don't know why the healing of the President's heart is slow. In some cases such healing is fast, x in others average, and often enough, as in the President's case, it is slow. Nobody knows why. Altitude is not a factor, neither is age nor climate nor general condition. The slowness of the healing of the President's heart is not a sign of anything else; it's merely a fact of life in itself. As such, it means that it's too early to tell how far the healing process is going to go. Apparently it's nowhere near its end as yet.

Dr. White indicates that it might be five or six months before the slow healing process will come to its end, and only at that time will the doctors know whether the President has come out of this attack with a good, efficient heart. That's what Dr. White meant when he said it's impossible at this time to say what the President's condition will be a year from now, whether, for instance, he would be able to run again. But in the meantime, taking into account the speed of the healing and the excellent condition of the President in all other ways, the doctors have worked out a schedule for the President's gradual return to work. Dr. White says it's a very gradual return, that the President urged him not to rush things against his better

judgment, that he and the other doctors didn't intend to rush things, no matter what the President had said. Nevertheless he said that it was important to drain off some of the President's mental energy into light work, that such work would, in fact, lessen the burden on his heart. Dr. White is a perky little man, somewhat given to colorful language, and at one point he said that until the work started (and I quote Dr. White) "to keep him from bubbling over and to protect his heart from the effects of his overactive brain, we k have kept him daily on mild sedation."

To distfact the President's mind at first there was light music, then heavier music and talking books of Westerns and crossword puzzles and quiz games. As the first two weeks of his illness came to an end, there were brief visits with Deputy President Sherman Adams, the President's chief of staff and a man who is not given to small talk or evasions of the truth. When Sherman Adams said, "everything's okay, Mr. President", the President knew that everything was, in fact, okay. Then came visits with Vice President Nixon this week end, during which the President expressed eagerness to see a number of his Cabinet members as soon as the doctors would allow. He and Mr. Nixon worked out a tentative schedule, the order in which the President will see his lieutenants and advisors. Tomorrow Secretary of State Dulles will be the first. His conference with the President will not be a social visit or a chat. The doctors want the President to talk fully and freely with Dulles, to discuss issues and to make decisions. In fact, he's fully capable of making any major policy decisions that might arise at any time now.

After this conference tomorrow, the President will be checked out with microscopic care, and if everything is as good as expected he may meet with another Cabinet member, possibly the Secretary of the Treasury, later this week. By the end of next week, some

time around the 20th or 22nd of this month, he may be holding conferences every day, but not more than fifteen or twenty minutes at a time - and that will continue for some time.

The President is already reading more each day, and soon he will be reading the abstracts of administrative problems, which his staff has always prepared for him, and he'll be signing them and writing notes and comments on them. I asked Dr. White whether the President's visitors would still be briefed by doctors before seeing the President and he said yes, surely they would. And I asked what they had to avoid, what states of mind were dangerous to the President. "Anger", he said. And the President's close friend and personal physician, Dr. Snyder, chimed in, "by all means he must avoid anger." As for physical activity, the President today started brief airings. His bed was wheeled out onto the porch for a bit of sun and a look at the breath-taking mountain panorama here, which his doctors want him to start painting soon. He'll be lifted out of bed for a while next week, take a few steps the week after, and he'll actually walk a trifle the first week in November. He may return to the east, to his Gettysburg home, the second week in November for more of this same kind of convalescence and rest mixed with work; and he may return to the White House as Congress reconvenes in early January. But this program, like all others, is subject to change without notice, and the final word won't come until much later, probably some time in the early spring.

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: And that was my colleague George Herman, reporting from Denver on the condition of the President and his future plans.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the United States will not disarm, "unless we ben be sure others are doing the same." And he called on Russia to accept President Eisenhower's proposal for exchange of military blue prints and aerial inspection. Dulles said the United States will proceed realistically. "This time we do not propose to disarm ourselves unless we can be sure that others are doing the same." We were fooled after the last war. Mr. Dulles decried the practice of neautrality in the current East-West struggle. He said neautrality today "is like askin each community to forego a police force, and to leave it to each citizen to defend his own home with his own gun." He expressed confidence that...one day..world opinion will force Russia to relax its grip on East Germany and to liberate the satellite peoples. Regarding the Soviet "new look", Dulles said we cannot tell whether it is a genuine change of purpose, or whether it is merely a maneuver. We have to be ready for either contingency.

Secretary Dulles spoke before the annual convention of the American Legion in Miami. Before the Dulles speech, the Legionaires stood in silent prayer for the President's recovery.

The latest bulletin on the President's condition says that he continues "to progress satisfactorily without complications." In a few minutes, we shall go to Denver for a first-hand report on Mr. Eisenhower's condition and the modified work schedule the doctors may allow him to follow.

White House News Secretary James Hagerty announced today that the trip which Vice President Nixon was scheduled to take to the Near East in November has been postponed indifinitely. This was done so that during the President's

convelescence Nixon will be available to preside at cabinet and National Security Council meetings in Washington.

The Stock Market ran into a selling wave today, and stocks broke 3 to 10 points..with paper losses around four billion dollars.

The Supreme Court today rejected a Justice Department request that Louisiana's tidal boundary be allowed to extend no farther than three miles into the Gulf of Mexico. The Justice Department sought..unsuccessfully..to strike down Louisiana's claim that its boundary reaches ten and a half miles out from shore. The dispute involves ownership of underwater oil reserves worth many millions of dollars.

In another action, the Supreme Court agreed to review the anit-trust suit against DuPont and General Motors. A federal judge ruled last spring that evidence supporting the Government's case was lacking. The Government charged that G.M. and DuPont operations are interlocked in violation of the anti-momopoly laws.

Governor Craig of Indiana today imposed full martial law on the struck Perfect Circle foundry in New Castle and on two of the company's neighboring plants.

In Washington, the Government announced that unemployment dropped last month to the lowest level in nearly two years. Average weekly earnings reached a new record high last month....77 dollars and 90 cents.

The Atomic Energy Commission announced it will conduct a series of tests to find out if atomic weapons can be set off accidently, as in case of fire while in storage. The safety tests will be held at the Nevada proving grounds starting November 1st.

Senator Anderson of New Mexico says tonight that Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Commission has advised Congress "there may be a question as to the validity of the Dixon-Yates contract". Anderson is chairman of the

Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee. Straws is holding up negotiation of a settlement.

The defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Orgaiization..meeting in Paris..were warned today against complacency. Admiral Wright of the United States told the NATO ministers that Russia now has more submarines than the rest of the world combined. And all Soviet submarines, he said, are ready for action.

Correspondents in Moscow asked Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov today whether he might retire..in view of his confessed "ideological error" with regard to Communism. Molotov said: "There is no question of my retirement". And Molotov said he would attend the forthcoming Geneva conference, according to plan.

The British Labor Party opened its national convention today in Margate, England and..on a show of hands..voted down a resolution calling for more nationalization of industry.

In Paris, Premier Edgar Faure called a cabinet meeting this afternoon .. to discuss his second showdown on North Africa. Over the week-end, the French Assembly approved the premier's Moroccan policy by an overwhelming vote.Tomorrow the Assembly takes up the question of Algeria, and the going may be rough. There are signs that some of Faure's opponents are awaiting until then to go out for his political scalp.

And now for that latest word on President Eisenhower; let's hear from George Herman in Denver.

HERMAN: Now that the President is over the first two weeks of his illness, the doctors have had a chance to estimate the speed, if not the completeness, of his recovery. And the disappointing answer is that his recovery is slow. This is not necessarily a bad sign, especially since it's accompanied only by other good signs and symptoms. Dr. Paul Dudley White, the Boston heart

specialist, speaking on behalf of the panel of doctorw here in Denver and some tohers he's consulted elsewhere, said they don't know why the healing of the President's heart is slow. In some cases such healing is fast, in others average, and often enough, as in the President's case, it is slow. Nobody knows why. Altitude is not a factor, neither is age nor climate nor general condition. The slowness of the healing of the President's heart is not a sign of anything else; it's merely a fact of life in itself. As such, it means that it's too early to tell how far the healing process is going to go. Apparently it's nowhere near its end as yet.

Dr. White indicated that it might be five or six months before the slow healing process will come to its end, and only at that time will the doctors know whether the President has come out of this attack with a good, efficient heart. That's what Dr. White means when he said it's impossible at this time to say what the President's condition will be a year from now, whether, for instance, he would be able to run again. But in the meantime, taking into account the speed of the healing and the excellent condition of the President in all other ways, the doctors have worked out a schedule for the President's gradual return to work. Dr. White says its a very gradual return, that the President urged him not to rush things against his better judgement, that he and the other doctors didn't intend to rush things, no matter what the President has said. Nevertheless he said that it was important to drain off some of the President's mental energy into light work, that such work would, in fact, lessen the burden on his heart. Dr White is a perky little man, somewhat given to colorful language, and at one point, he said that until the work started (and I quote Dr. White) "to keep him from bubbling over and to protect his heart from the effects of his overactive brain, he have kept him daily on mild sedation."

To distract the President's mind at first there was light music, then heavier music and talking books of western and crossowrd puzzles and quiz games. As the first two weeks of his illness came to an end, there were brief visits with Deputy President Sherman Adams, the Preisdent's chief of staff and a man who is not given to small talk or evasions of the truth. When Sherman Adams said, "Everything's okay, Mr. President", the President knew that everything was, in fact, okay. Then came visits with Vice President Nixon this week end, during which the President expressed eagerness to see a number of his Cabinet

members as soon as the doctors would allow. He and Mr. Nixon worked out a tentative schedule, the order in which the President will see his lieutenants and advisors. Tomorrow Secretary of State Dulles will be the first. His conference with the President will not be a social visit or a chat. The doctors want toe President to talk fully and freely with Dulles, to disuuss issues and to make decisions. In fact, he's fully capable of making any major policy decisions that might arise at any time now.

After this conference tomorrow, the President will be checked out with microscopic care, and if everything is as good as expected he may meet with another Cabinet member, possibly the Secretary of the Treasury, later this week. By the end of next week, some time around the 20th or 22nd of this month, he may be holding conferences every day, but not more than fifteen or twenty minutes at a time - and that will continue for some time.

The President is already reading more each day, and soon he will be reading the abstracts of administrative problems, which his staff has always prepared for him, and he'll be signing them and writing notes and comments on them. I asked Dr. hite whether the President's visitors would still be briefed by doctors before seeing the President and he said yes, surely they would. And I asked what they had to avoid, what states of mind were dangerous

to the President. "Anger", se said. And the President's close friend and personal physician, Dr. Snyder chimed in, "by all means he must avoid anger." As for physical activity, the President today started brief airings. His bed was wheeled out onto the porch for a bit of sun and a look at the breath-taking mountain panorama here, which his doctors want him to start painting soon. He'll be lifted out of bed for a while next week, take a few steps a week after, and he'll actually walk a trifle the first week in November He may return to the east, to his Gettysburg home, the second week in November for more of this same kind of convlaescence and rest mixed with work; and he may return to the White House as Congress convenes in early January. But this program, like all others, is subject to change without notice and the final word won't come until much later, probably some time in the early spring. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Gerogc Herman, reporting from Denver on the condition of the President and his future plans.

On Formosa today, Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek reviewed his armed forces in observance of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic. Chiang called for renewed preparations for the "counterattack" against the Chinese mainland.

In South America, the provisional government of Argentina today asked Paraguay to intern deposed President Juan Peron sufficiently far from the frontier..so that his presence cannot cause trouble.

Today the new Argentine government restored all Roman Catholic holidays surprssed earlier this year by the Peron dictatorship. On the other hand, the new government decreed that October 17th..the holiday created by Peron as Loyalty Day...(to observe his release from temporary imprisonment in 1945) no longer is a holiday.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The office of the Presidency is probably the most demanding, exhausting, gratifying - and perhaps at times - frustrating jobs an individual can be called upon to take. And with this in mind, Jane Addams was right when she said: "The lessons of the great men are lost unless they reinforce upon our minds the highest demands we make upon ourselves...unless they drive our sluggish wills forward in the direction of their highest ideals."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday

Oct. 11, 1955

EDWARD R. MURROW
WTOP, WASHINGTON

This is the news: 3594 X 510P

President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles discussed foreign policy for 25 minutes today in the President's hospital room in Denver. It was the first time Mr. Eisenhower had dealt with major policy since his heart attack, September 24th. And it was a longer conference THAN originally planned. After the meeting, doctors checked the President's pulse and blood pressure and found no adverse effects. Mr. Dulles told reporters: "I had a very satisfactory talk indeed with the President. He was interested, alert and helpful with respect to all the matters we discussed." These matters included preparations for the forthcoming Geneva conference and the drawing up of an "interim reply" to Soviet Prime Minister Bulganin's recent disarmament proposals. The contents of the reply WERE not divulged. Dulles said a more detailed letter will be sent to Bulganin at a later date. He said there is a "distinct possibility" he will see President

Eisenhower again before he leaves for the Geneva meeting a week from Saturday.

At the United Nations, Russia today accepted the principle of an international agency for controlling the atoms-for-peace program. But Russia insisted that the agency be under the U.N. security council... where the big power veto applies... and that Red China be included in the program.

General Nathan Twining, United States Air Force chief of staff, said today the Air Force is 100 percent behind any workable plan for disarmament... but that obviously Communist goals conflict with our own. Twining said that although the United States is well ahead of Russia in the air power race, we are losing ground. The Russians are building airplanes at a faster rate.

(more)

In Margate, England, Labor Party Leader Clement Attlee said today he believes the chances of a disarmament agreement among the major powers are brighter than ever. Attlee addressed the annual Labor Party conference, which saw a moderate... Hugh Gaitskell... defeat Aneurin Bevan for party treasurer.

In Paris, General Gruenther today warned the defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that Western Europe is still [redacted] vulnerable to Soviet attack... and urged the free nations of Europe to integrate their air forces so they could respond more quickly in an emergency. [redacted] The NATO commander conceded the transfer of French troops to North Africa has weakened West European defense, but said the allies should show an understanding of the French problem.

My colleague, David Schoenbrun, cables from Paris tonight that top French officials are drawing up a plan for raising security forces for North Africa from among the African peoples themselves... rather than call up new classes of French reservists. This would be an application of the lesson learned in Indo-China, that pitting French Army troops against native nationalists instead of helping the real native nationalists fight native Communists is a terrible mistake. Schoenbrun [redacted] says this new plan will be taken up in earnest next week, if Premier Faure wins out in the current debate on Algeria in the National Assembly.

(more)

—INSERT—

Israel asked the United States today for assurance it will be able to buy Western arms to offset the ARMAMENTS Communist Czechoslovakia is sending to Egypt.

West German Chancellor Adenauer was revealed today to be ill with bronchial pneumonia. Although the chancellor's condition is improved, he must stay in bed at least two more weeks.

Iran announced her decision today to join the Western sponsored Middle East defense pact. Other members are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan and Iraq.

—INSERT—

In Indo-China, the government of Laos and pro-Communist rebel leaders agreed today to a cease-fire, ending the sporadic warfare in northern Laos.

The British envoy in Peiping is reported tonight to have opened new secret talks with Communist China... aimed at expediting the release of another 19 Americans held by the Chinese Reds.

Former President Truman said again today he not taking sides in the matter of selecting a Democratic presidential candidate. But whomever the Democrats nominate, he said, will be the next President of the United States.

St. Louis was hit by a transport strike today. [redacted]

Operations of the St. Louis Public Service Company REMAINED AT A STANDSTILL [redacted]

when A.F.L. bus and streetcar OPERATORS [redacted] ignored

a back to work order after the utility was seized by the state.

In New Castle, Indiana, non-union workers reopened the struck Perfect Circle foundry as National Guard troops enforced martial law. Company officials say full production will be resumed [redacted] tomorrow.

END SCRIPT

BLISS

Swing Oct 11

3

Edward R. Murrow, CBS Washington.

3539

~~Have checked my analysis with Boris Molotov.~~

In these days of illness of public leaders it is not amiss to point out that a Soviet leader also is suffering from a serious illness, one often fatal in his country, of which the unmistakable symptom is a public confession of ideological error. The victim is Foreign Minister Molotov. His is not a bodily illness, but it is one of the gravest political maladies known. What is somewhat baffling is that he also announced that he will represent the Soviet Union at the foreign ministers meeting of the Big Four this month. This may sound as though the public confession was not a symptom of serious illness at all. But it sounds that way only to those with short memories about events in Russia. Mr. Molotov, even if he is going to Geneva, is a compromised man, and one significance of his going is that the Soviet Union is being represented by a glorified messenger boy, who is foreign minister only in name. The real ~~foreign minister~~ policy maker is Khruschchev. That was so when Mr. Molotov went to the UN meeting in SanFrancisco, and the Assembly meeting in New York. But then it had

not been publicly admitted. Now it is advertised. And, I might say, it does not add to the prospect of the Geneva meeting amounting to much.

¶ The fateful error confessed by Mr. Molotov was astonishingly trivial, so much so that his confessional can have only symbolic meaning. What he said was that the Soviet Union had laid the foundations of socialism. This by itself is not an error. The error was not to go on to say that the superstructure of socialism also had been built.

¶ But to admit an ideological error in a public repentance in the Soviet Union is the start of political suicide. It may be a slow suicide, but it is fatal, at least politically. In the past it usually has been fatal physically too.

¶ Let me recall to you that the newspapers of March 15, 1953 listed the men who succeeded to power on the death of Stalin. They were headed by a triumvirate. The same three men dominated the presidium of the council of ministers and the presidium of the central committee, the new Politburo. Their names were Malenkov, Beria and Molotov. Since then Beria has been shot, Malenkov has humiliated himself with a public confession of incompetence AND has become a lesser official. Now Molotov joins his two colleagues on the road to oblivion. The triumvirate has completely vanished.

¶ The world has been told that government by dictatorship under Stalin gave way to government by committee. That is, the original triumvirate was superceded by a larger body. The additional members were Bulganin, Khruschchev, Voroshilov, Kaganovich and Mikoyan. There were also two others, nominees of Malenkov, named Saburov and Pervukhin. But when Malenkov fell the star of these two sank. ¶ Today Voroshilov is an old man whose health has been ruined by heavy drinking. Kaganovich and Mikoyan continue to be active functionaries, but do not count as among those at the helm. The committee at the helm had five members, the triumvirate plus Khruschchev and Bulganin. Now only two remain. ¶ Actually Khruschchev started the overthrow of Malenkov within three weeks of Stalin's death, when he replaced him as secretary of the Communist party. Beria moved too fast in the race for power and united the committee against him so that he could be shot. Now finally Molotov, the old Bolshevik, who had been premier under Stalin, has been toppled. So The Soviet Union no longer is run by a committee, it is governed by Khruschchev and Bulganin.

¶ One may legitimately ask if this means that ultimately a showdown for power must come between these two. That would seem to be the organic development to expect in a totalitarian government. But

perhaps it won't be necessary. Actually Khruschchev is dictator in fact, with Bulganin his most useful Number Two. No one can be dictator in the Soviet Union who does not dominate the army. Bulganin has ties with the army, and can keep it in line. Possibly the army to some extent can keep Khruschchev in line. But the dictatorship of Khruschchev is the reality, the power of the army is not supreme.

¶ One may ask how it can happen that Malenkov and Molotov remain in the service of the state and are not shot. People remembering the blood purge under Stalin may think that they see a contrast in the mildness of the new regime. But people remembering the blood purge, do not always remember that it was preceded by a long period of what seemed to be mildness. Stalin fought Trotsky from 1923 to 1929 before he exiled him, and Trotsky made confession after confession. Bukharin, Rykov and Tomkin were humilated and demoted for five years while continuing to serve the state, then were shot the following year. Zinoviev and Kamenev went through demotion and humiliation long before they were purged. In those days the party had rights of debate and insisted on discussing the fate of its leaders. Now secrecy prevails. One just doesn't know how and why Malenkov and Molotov came to their present disgrace. We see only

the public ritual, attack in the party press, the humiliating plea of guilty, the public repentance.

¶ But there is nothing exceptional in Malenkov and Molotov still being around. So were Stalin's enemies for years. It may be that Khruschchev can consolidate his one-man rule without a purge. That is still to be seen. But if he does, he will be breaking fresh ground for a totalitarian dictatorship. endit.

Have checked facts with Bertram Wolfe.

Swing

WORD

Russia's foreign Minister Molotov, by his own admission, has made a mis-statement of fact...an unimportant one...but nonetheless a mistake in an area he is expected to be most competent. Henry Ford and James Froude once concluded:"Even a mistake can turn out to be the one thing necessary to a worthwhile achievement... mistakes are often the best teachers." This may be true elsewhere, but not in Russia! Good Nite and Good Luck! end

aaron

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles discussed foreign policy for 25 minutes today in the President's hospital room in Denver. It was the first time Mr. Eisenhower had dealt with major policy since his heart attack, September 24th. And it was a longer conference than originally planned. After the meeting, doctors checked the President's pulse and blood pressure and found no adverse effects. Mr. Dulles told reporters:"I had a very satisfactory talk indeed with the President. He was interested, alert and helpful with respect to all the matters we disucssed." These matters included preparations for the forthcoming Geneva conference and the drawing up of an "interim reply" to Soviet Prime Minister Bulgaiin's recent disarmament proposals. The contents of the reply were not divulged. Dulles said a more detailed letter will be sent to Bulganin at a later date. He said there is a "distinct possibility" he will see President Eisenhower again before he leaves for the Geneva meeting a week from Saturday.

At the United Nations, Russia today accepted the principle of an international agency for controlling the atoms-for-peace program. But Russia insisted that they agency by under the U.N. securtiy council.. here the big power veto applies...and that Red China be incluced in this program.

General Nathan Twining, United States Air Force chief of staff, said today the Air Force is 100 percent behind any workable plan for disarmament... but that obviously Communist goals conflict wit our own. Twining said that although the United States is well ahead of Russia in the air power race, we are losing ground. The Russians are building airplanes at a faster rate.

In Margate, England, Labor Party Leader Clement Attlee said today he believes the chances of a disarmement agreement among the major powers are brighter then ever. Attlee addressed the annual Labor Party conference, which saw a moderate..Hugh Gaitskell..defeat Aneurin Bevan for party treasurer.

In Paris, General Greunther today warned the defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that Western Europe is still vulnerable to Soviet attack..and urged the free nations of Europe to integrate their air forces so they could respond more quickly in an emergency. The NATO commander conceded the transfer of French troops to North Africa has weakened West European defense, but said the allies should show an understanding of the French problem.

My colleague, David Schoenbrun, cables from Paris tonight that top French officials are drawing up a plan for raising security forces for North Africa from among the African peoples themselves...rather than call up new classes of French reservists. This would be an application of the lesson learned in Indo-China, that pitting French Army troops against native nationalists instead of helping the real native nationalists fight native Communists is a terrible mistake. Schoenbrun says this new plan will be taken up in earnest next week, if Premier Faure wins out in the current debate on Algeria in the National Assembly.

West German Chancellor Adenauer was revealed today to be ill with bronchial pnuumonia. Although the chancellor's condition is improved, he must stay in bed at least two more weeks.

Iran announced her decision today to join the Western sponsored Middle East defense pact. Other members are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan and Iraq.

Israel asked the United States today for assurance it will be able to buy Western arms to offset the armaments Communist Czechoslovakia is sending to Egypt.

In Indo-China, the government of Laos and pro-communist rebel leaders agreed today to a cease-fire, ending the sporadic warfare in northern Laos.

The British envoy in Peiping is reported tonight to have opened new secret talks with Comm nist China..aimed at expediting the release of another 19 Americans held by the Chinese Reds.

Former President Truman said again today he was not taking sides in the matter of selecting a Democratic presidential candidate. But whomever the Democrats nominate, he said, will be the next President of the United States.

Saint Louis was hit by a transport strike today. Operations of the St. Lousi Public Service Company remained at a standstill when A.F. of L. bus and streetcar operators ignored a back to work order after the utility was seized by the state.

In New Castle, Indiana, non-union workers reopened the struck Perfect Circle foundry is National Guard troops enforced martial law. Company officials say full production will be resumed tomorrow.

In these days of illness of pullic leaders it is not amiss to point out that a Soviet leader also is suffering from a serious illness, one often fatal in his country, of which the unmistakable symptom os a public confession of ideological error. The victim is Foreign Minister Molotov. His is not a bodily illness, but it is one of the gravest political maladies known. What is somewhat baffling is that he also announced that he will represent the Soviet Union at the foreign ministers meeting of the Big Four this month. This may sound as though the public confession was not a symptom of serious illness at all. But it sounts that way only to those with short memories about events in Russia.

Mr. Molotov, even if he is going to Geneva, is a compromised man, and one significance if his going is that the Soviet Union is being represented by a

glorified messenger boy, who is foreign minister only in name. The real policy maker is Khruscheshev. That was so when Mr. Molotov went to the UN meeting in San Francisco, and the Assembly meeting in New York. But then it had not been publicly admitted. Now it is advertised. And, I might say, It does not add to the prospect of the Geneva meeting amounting to much.

The fateful error confessed by Mr. Molotov was astonishingly trivial, so much so that his confessional can have only symbolic meaning. What he said was that the Soviet Union had laid the foundation of socialism. This by itself is not an error. The error was not to go on to say that the superstructure of Socialism also had been built.

But to admit an ideological error in a public repentance in the Soviet Union is the start of political suicide. It may be a slow suidice, but it is a fatal, at least politically. In the past it usually has been fatal phusically, too.

Let me recall to you that the newspapers of March 15, 1953, listed the men who succeed to power on the death of Stalin. They were headed by a triumverate. The same three men dominated the presidium of the council of ministers and the presidium of the central committee, the new Politburo. Their names were Malenkov, Beria and Molotov. Since then Beria has been shot, Malenkov has humiliated himself with a public confession of incompetence and has become a lesser official. Now Molotov joins his two colleagues on the road to oblivion. The triumvirate has completely vanished.

The world has been told that government by dictatorship under Stalin gave way to government by committee. That is, the original triumvirate was superceded by a larger body. The additional members were Bulganin, Khruschev, Voroshilov, Kaganovich and Mikovan. There were also two others, nominees of Malenkov, named Saburov and Pervukhin. But when Mal nkov fell the star of these two sank.

Today Voroshilov is an old man whose health has been ruined by heavy drinking. Kaganovich and Mikoyan continue to be active functionaries, but do not count as among those at the helm. The committee at the helm had five members, the tirumvirate plus Khruschchev and Bulganin. Now only two remain.

Actually Khruschchev started the overthrow of Malenkov within three weeks of Stalin's death when he replaced him as secretary of the Communist Party. Beria moved too fast in the race for power and united the committee against him so that he could be shot. Now finally Molotov, the old Bolshevik, who had been premier under Stalin, has been toppled. So the Soviet Union no longer is run by a committee, it is governed by Khruschchev and Bulganin.

One may legitimately ask if this means that ultimately a showdown for power must come between these two. That would seem to be the organic development to expect in a totalitarian government. But perhaps it won't be necessary. Actually Khruschchev is dictator in fact, with Bulganin his most useful Number Two. No one can be dictator in the Soviet Union who does not dominate the army. Bulganin has ties with the army, and can keep it in line. Possibly the army to some extent can keep Khruschchev in line. But the dictatorship of Khruschchev is the reality, the power of the army is not supreme.

One may ask how it can happen that Malenkov and Molotov remain in the service of the state and are not shot. People remembering the blood purge under Stalin may think that they see a contrast in the mildness of the new regime. But people remembering the blood purge do not always remember that it was preceded by a long period of what seemed to be mildness. Stalin fought Trotsky from 1923 to 1929 before he exiled him and Trotsky made confession after confession. Bukharin, Rykov amd Tomkin were humiliated and demoted for five years while continuing to serve the state, then were shot the following year. Zinoviev and Kamenev went through demotion and humiliation long before they were purged. In those days the party had rights of debate and

insisted on discussing the fate of iis leaders. Now secrecy prevails. One just doesn't know how and why Malenkov and Molotov came to their present disgrace. We see only the public ritual, attack in the party press, the humiliating plea of guilty, the public repentance.

But there is nothing exceptional in Malenkov and Molotov still being around. So were Stalin's enemies for years. It may be that Khruschchev can consolitate his one man rule without a purge. That is still to be seen. But if he does, he will be breaking fresh ground for a totalitatian dictatorship.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in ammoment with the Word for Today.

COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Russia's foreign minister Molotov, by his own admission, has made a mis-statement of fact...an unimportant one..but nonetheless a mistake in an area he is expected to be most competent. Henry Ford and James Froude once concluded: "Even a mistake can turn out to be the one thing necessary to a worthwhile achievement...mistakes are often the best teachers." This may be true elsewhere, but not in Russia.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Oct. 12, 1955

Wed. Oct 12, 1955

This is the news:

The Summer White House in Denver tonight made public the text of President Eisenhower's "interim reply" to Soviet Premier Bulganin, on the subject of disarmament. In his letter to Bulganin, Mr. Eisenhower offered to accept Russia's proposal for stationing military inspection teams at key points in the United States and in the Soviet Union... if [redacted] it would help improve relations between the two countries. The President also told the Soviet premier: "I am encouraged that you are giving such full consideration to my Geneva proposal"... that's the proposal Mr. Eisenhower made at the Big Four ~~Geneva~~ conference for exchange of military blueprints and ~~reciprocal~~ aerial inspection. The President [redacted] continued... with reference to his Geneva proposal... "I hope that we can agree on it---not as a cure-all---but to show a spirit of non-aggressiveness on both sides." Such a spirit, Mr. Eisenhower said, would create a fresh atmosphere "which would ~~[illegible]~~ dispel much of the present fear and suspicion. This, of itself, would be worthwhile."

(I want to try to review the background of the ~~[illegible]~~ disarmament question in a few minutes.)

Edward R. Murrow Oct. 12, 1955

~~This is the [redacted]~~

Russia warned Iran today that it attaches "grave importance" to the Iranian decision to join the Middle East defense pact. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov told the Iranian ambassador... in Moscow... that the action of Iran contradicts the good neighborly relations between the two countries. He called the pact "an instrument of certain aggressive circles which are not interested in the consolidation of peace." The United States... in a special statement... tonight rejected the Soviet view. The State Department hailed Iran's action as a step promoting peace and prosperity in the Middle East. And the Iranian government said the pact is directed against no one... that it is "purely defensive".

The State Department also said today ~~that~~ it has information indicating that the Soviet bloc may soon make an offer of arms to Israel. An Israeli spokesman confirms that Russia has passed on "a roundabout indication" of such an offer, but Israel has made no effort to follow it up. Czechoslovakia already has agreed to supply arms to Egypt, an action which caused Washington and London deep concern.

In Cairo, our special envoy to the Middle East... Eric Johnston... says he "hopes" the Arab states and Israel will proceed with the Jordan River development project. The Arabs want more time to consider modifications of the plan.

Israel announced today that it has struck oil for the second time in the Negev Desert... with indications the new strike may be richer than the first.

In Washington, Air Secretary Quarles said today "our best hope for peace may lie in a nuclear stalemate." He said, "The threat of nuclear annihilation may force man to live in peace." #

And in London, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery said war won't work in an atomic age. But we must be strong. Montgomery proposed that the air forces of the Western powers be united... and commanded by an American.

In Paris, the ~~plight~~ troubles of Premier Faure's government ~~was~~ increased this afternoon when the Socialist Party announced it would vote against the government's policy in Algeria. Faure's plan to maintain Algeria as part of metropolitan France was denounced as "outdated".

The West German government announced today that Chancellor Adenauer shows "further improvement" in his battle with bronchial pneumonia. He may even take part in a cabinet meeting a week from Friday.

In Denver, President Eisenhower had lunch today with his brother, Dr. Milton [redacted]. For the third day, the President's bed was rolled out onto [redacted] an open terrace... so he could enjoy the warm autumn sunshine. His condition continues "to progress satisfactorily without complications." And Treasury Secretary Humphrey will see him on Saturday.

~~President Eisenhower's disarmament peace plan was debated in the United Nations political committee today. No [redacted] action was taken.~~

Sir Percy Spender of Australia warned that ~~"miracles" from the peaceful use of atomic energy are not to be expected overnight.~~

In Miami, the American Legion convention today called for the withdrawal of the United States from UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The Legion also asked for a congressional investigation of UNESCO. A report that the organization is neither Communist nor atheistic... nor in favor of world government... was defeated in committee.

In Miami, the American Legion convention today called on Congress to abolish the United States National Commission for UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The Commission has 100 members... 60 representing national organizations, and 40 appointed by the Secretary of State. Abolishing the commission would emasculate American participation in UNESCO. The Legion also called for a congressional investigation of tax-exempt foundations.

In Austin, the Texas Supreme Court ruled today that state funds may be spent for schools, attended by both Negroes and whites. The court based its ruling on the United States Supreme Court decision, outlawing school segregation. It then went further and declared all provisions of the Texas constitution requiring segregation, unconstitutional.

The government today announced a broadening of the Salk vaccine program. Effective immediately, each state may establish its own priorities... making possible the innoculation of all children, through the age of 14. Up to now, children from five through nine had top priority for the anti-polio shots.

In St. Louis, A.F.L. bus and streetcar workers voted today to continue their strike for higher pay. They ignored the recommendation of union leaders (and the order issued by Governor Donnelly) to return to work.

On the New York Stock Market today, stocks made a strong recovery, with paper profits of more than two billion dollars.

~~And in baseball... Fred Hutchinson, the former Detroit manager (currently with Seattle) has been named manager of the St. Louis Cardinals. His contract runs two years.~~

Edward R. Murrow: October 12, 1955 7:45 pm

President Eisenhower's answer to Soviet Premier Bulganin's personal letter on disarmament which he signed yesterday is important for having been written, ~~but it cannot be expected to say much that is new.~~ It is significant that almost the first official business the stricken President transacted was to deal with this letter. Premier Bulganin had written unhelpfully about the President's ~~pet~~ project of exchanging military blueprints and air inspection, saying that it was not linked with arms reductions. He made a strong plea that the United States go back to the negotiations that led to the Soviet offer of May tenth, which accepted a greatly reduced force-level for everyone, tied in with the abolition of nuclear weapons. The United States last spring had accepted the basic thesis of this offer, but subject to adequate controls.

Subsequently, Harold Stassen, the President's advisor on peace (which includes disarmament) put this American agreement "in reserve." That is, it didn't go into the wastebasket, it was laid away in the deep freeze. It ~~is~~ was important that the President answer the Bulganin letter, for one thing to set the record straight about the offer he made at Geneva, which wasn't meant to be a disarmament offer, but simply a proposal to prevent surprise attack. Mr. Eisenhower indicated at Geneva and in his letter to Bulganin that if the plan was

accepted it would help create conditions in which disarmament would become possible.

Premier Bulganin in his letter tried to put this country at a disadvantage before the world. So the President's reply may clear away any doubts that the ultimate desire of America still is arms reduction under adequate controls.

~~Another point the letter can make, is to show that~~ Disarmament negotiations have developed in a way that makes a commitment to specific reductions difficult at this time, and any promise to link reductions with the abolition of nuclear weapons impossible. There now are two new considerations. One is the appointment by Mr. Stassen, shortly after he took over his present assignment, of a task force of eight eminent experts to report on all aspects of inspection and control. The existence of this task force was kept secret and disclosed to the UN Disarmament Committee by Mr. Stassen only last week. Actually the experts should be ready to report fairly soon. They include such notables as Physicist Ernest Lawrence, who is studying the detection of existing nuclear weapons; General James Doolittle, who is studying air inspection; and General Walter Bedell Smith who is studying inspection of ground forces. Their reports will shape and limit

American policy, for everything hinges on adequate inspection and control, which the experts are to define and certify. ~~The President can offer nothing till the experts have spoken.~~

The other new consideration is that everyone agrees -- the Russians included -- that there is no way to prove that existing nuclear weapons have not been hidden away if an agreement is made to destroy them. So there can be no agreement to abolish these weapons. It is possible that Dr. Lawrence may disclose some new process which registers the existence of hidden nuclear weapons. But no scientist has hinted that such a discovery is in sight.

Since nobody is going to sign an agreement to abolish nuclear weapons, the Soviet offer of May tenth is obsolete, and it is not our disarmament negotiations that have to be put back on the track, as Bulganin suggested, it is the Soviet negotiations that have to find a new point of departure. Indeed, both sides have to start afresh within the limits of the possible as to inspection and control.

What this will be is too early to say. The likeliest course may be an agreement not to use nuclear weapons except to resist aggression. Bulganin, in his letter, did not speak of the abolition of these weapons, but of the prohibition of their use. Early this year the United States accepted

the principle of banning the use of nuclear weapons except against aggression. ~~during the arms reduction program then under discussion~~. The Soviet delegate made a counter-proposal that aggression should be determined by the UN Security Council, where, of course, the Russians have the veto. This the West rejected.

Mr. Stassen, before the President took ill, reported to him that he believed the Russians would come around to his Geneva project of exchanging military blueprints and air inspection. But the real message of the Bulganin letter was that these alone are not acceptable. Air inspection would permit this country to photograph everything above the earth's surface in the Soviet Union, with cameras that can show a golfball from 50-thousand feet. We would learn a lot we don't know without giving up something of equal importance in return, for the Russians already know our establishments pretty well. So the Russians probably will insist on arms reductions.

But they must be changing their ideas about the nature and size of armies. In the May tenth offer the Communists were going to have military supremacy over the West in a world without nuclear weapons. Now both sides will keep nuclear weapons. So the value of conventional armaments in a nuclear world has to be re-assessed, by us and even more by the Soviet Union.

Robert Louis Stevenson, in writing about the attitudes of individuals, might well have expressed a formula for nations in this nuclear age when he concluded:"A knowledge that another has felt as we have felt, and seen things not much otherwise than we have seen them, will continue to the end to be one of life's choicest blessings."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Summer White House in Denver tonight made public the text of President Eisenhower's "interim reply" to Soviet Premier Bulganin on the subject of disarmement. In his letter to Bulganin, Mr. Eisenhower offered to accept Russia's proposal for stationing military inspection teams at key points in the United States and the Soviet Union...if it would help improve relations between the two countries. The President also told the Soviet Premier:"I am encouraged, that you are giving such full consideration to my Geneva proposal" ...that's the proposal Mr. Eisenhower made at the Big Four Conference for exchange of military blueprints and aerial inspection. The President continued ...with reference to his Geneva proposal.."I hope that we can agree on it--not as a cure-all--but to show a spirit of non-aggressiveness on both sides." Such a spirit, Mr. Eisenhower said, would create a fresh atmosphere "which would dispel much of the present fear and suspicion. This, of itself, would be worthwhile." I want to try to review the background of the disarmament question in a few minutes.

Russia warned Iran today that it attaches "grave importance" to the Iranian decision to join the Middle East defense pact.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov told the Iranian ambassador..In Moscow.. that the action of Iran contracicts the good neighborly relations between the two countries. He called the pact "an instrument of certain aggressive circles which are not interested in the consolidation of peace." The United States..in a special statement..tonight rejected the Soviet view. The State Department hailed Iran's action as a step promoting peace and prosperity in the Middle East. And the Iranian government said the pact is directed against

no one..that it is "purely defensive".

The State Department also said today it has information indicating that the Soviet bloc may soon make an offer of arms to Israel. And Israeli spokesman confirms that Russia has passed on "a roundabout indication" of such an offer, but Israel has made no effort to follow it up. Czechoslovakia already has agreed to supply arms to Egypt, and action which caused Washington and London deep concern.

Israel announced today that it has struck oil for the second time in the Negev Desert..with indications the new strike may be richer than the first.

In Washington, Air Secretary Quarles asid today "our best hope for peace may lie in a nuclear stalemate..." He said, "the threat of nuclear annihilation may force man to live in peace."

In Paris, the troubles of Premier Faure's government increased this afternoon when the Socialist Party announced it would vote against the government's policy in Algeria. Faure's plan to maintain Algeria as part of metropolitan France was denounced as "outdated".

The West German government announced today that Chancellor Adenauer shows "further improvement" in his battle with bronchial pneumonia. He may even take part in a cabinet meeting a week from Friday.

In Denver, President Eisenhower had lunch today with his brother, Milton. For the third day, the President's bed war rolled out onto an open terrace..so he could enjoy the warm autumn sunshine. His condition continues "to progress satisfactorily without complications." And Treasury Secretary Humphrey will see him on Saturday.

In Miami, the American Legion convention today called on Congress to abolish the United States National Commission for UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Culturll Organization. The Commission has 100 members...60 representing national organizations and 40 appointed by the

Secretary of State. Abolishing the commission would emasculate American participation in UNESCO. The Legion also called for a congressional investigation of tax-exempt foundations.

In Austin, the Texas Supreme Court ruled today that state funds may be spent for schools attended by both Negroes and whites. The court based its ruling on the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation. It went further then and declared all provisions of the Texas constitution requiring segregation unconstitutional.

The government today announced a broadening of the Salk vaccine program. Effective immediately, each state may establish its own priorities..making possible the innoculation of all children through the age of 14. Up to now, children from five through nine had top priority for the anit- polio shots.

In St. Louis, A.F. of L. bus and streetcar workers today voted to continue their strike for higher pay, They ingored the recommendation of union leaders (and the order issued by Governor Donnelly) to return to work.

On the New York Stock Market today, stocks made a strong recovery with paper profits of more than two billion dollars.

President Eisenhower's answer to Soviet Premier Bulganin's personal letter on disarmement which he signed yesterday is important for having been written, It is significant that almost the first official business the stricken President transacted was to deal with this letter. Premier Bulganin had written unhelpfully about the President's project of exchanging military blueprints and air inspection, saying that it was not linked with arms reductions. He made a strong plea that the United States go back to the negotiations that led to the Soviet offer of May tenth which accepted a greatly reduced force-level for everyone, tied in with the abolition of nuclear weapons. The United States last spring had accepted the basic theses of this offer, but subject to adequate controls.

Subsequently, Harold Stassen, the President's advisor on peace (which includes disarmement) put this American agreement "in reserve". That is, it didn't go into the wastebasket, it was laid away in the deep freeze. It was important that the President answer the Bulganin letter, for one thing to set the record straight about the offer he made at Geneva, which wasn't meant to be a disarmement offer, but simply a proposal to prevent surprise attack. Mr. Eisenhower indicated at Geneva and in his letter to Bulganin that if the plan was accepted, it would help create conditions in which disarmement would become possible.

Premier Bulganin in his letter tried to put this country at a disatvantage before the world. So the President's reply may clear away any doubts that the ultimate desire of America still is arms reduction under adequate controls.

Disarmament negotiations have developed in a way that makes a commitment to specific reductions difficult at this time, and any promise to link reductions with the abolition of nuclear weapons impossible.

There now are two new considerations. One is the appointment by Mr. Stassen, shortly after he took over his posent assignment, of a task force of eight eminent experts to report on all aspects of inspection and control. The existence of this task force was kept secret and disclosed to the UN Disarmement Committee b Mr. Stassen only last week. Actually the experts whould be ready to report fairly soon. They include such notables as Physicist Ernest Lawrence, who is studying the detection of existing nuclear weapons; General James Doolittle, who is studying air inspection; and General Walter Bedell Smith who is studying inspection of ground forces. Their reports will shape and limit American policy, for everyting hinges on adequate inspection and control, which the experts are to define and certify.

The other new consideration is, that everyone agrees -- the Russian included -- that there is no way to prove that existing nuclear weapons have not been hidden away if an agreement is made to destroy them. So there can be no agremment to abolish these weapons. It is possible that Dr. Lawrence may disvlose some new prosess which registers the existence of hidden nuclear weapons But no scientict has hinted that such a discovery is in sight.

Since nobody is going to sign an agreement to abolish nuclear weapons, the Soviet offer of May tenth is obsolete, and it is not our disarmament negotiations that have to find a new point of departure. Indeed, both sides have to start afresh within the limits of the possible as to inspections and control.

What this will be is too early to say. The likeliest course may be an agreement not to use nuclear weapons except to resist aggression. Bulganin in his letter, did no speak of the abolition of these weapons, but of the prohibition of their use. Early this year the United States accepted the principle of banning the use of nuclear weapons except against aggression. The Soviet delegate made a counter-proposal that aggression whould be determined by the UN Security Council, where, of course, the Russians have the veto. This the West rejected.

Mr. Stassen, before the President took ill, reported to him that he believed the Russians would come around to his Geneva project of exchanging military blueprints and air inspection. But the real message of the Bulganin letter was that these alone are not acceptable. Air inspection would permit this country to photo raph everything above the earth's surface in the Soviet Union, with cameras that can show a golfball from 50-thousand feet. We would learn a lot we don't know wit out giving up something of equal importance in return, for the Russians already know our establishments pretty well. So the Russians probably will insist on arms reduction

But they must be changing their ideas about the nature and size of armies. In the May tenth offer, the Communists were going to have military supremacy over the West in a world without nuclear weapons. Now both sides will keep nuclear weapons. So the value of conventional armaments in a nuclear world has to be re-assessed by us and even more by the Soviet Union.

COMMERCIAL:

MURROW: Robert Louis Stevenson, in writing about the attitudes of individuals, might well have expressed a formula for nations in this nuclear age when he concluded: "A knowledge that another has felt as we have felt, and seen things not much otherwise than we have seen them, will continue to the end to be one of the life's choicest blessings."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Oct. 13, 1955 Thursday

This is the news:

President Eisenhower had his best day today since the heart attack on September 24th. / On the eve of his 65th birthday, Mr. Eisenhower enjoyed his first cup of coffee since entering the hospital. / He was allowed to stay on the terrace for 35 minutes---the longest time so far. He waved to other patients nearby. / And the latest medical bulletin is the best yet. / In addition to the usual report of satisfactory progress "without complications", it went on to say, the President's heart "now shows well advanced evolutionary changes." In other words, the healing process is well advanced. / Tomorrow Mr. Eisenhower will observe his birthday quietly. / But some of the hundreds of gifts that have arrived will be unwrapped. / And a huge dietary cake will be cut... and shared with the other patients and members of the hospital staff.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Wilson said today that Western Europe needs a unified air warning system, similar to that operated by the United States and Canada. / A reporter asked the defense secretary, what he thought of Field Marshal Montgomery's statement yesterday,

that the Western powers need a single, combined air force with an American in command. Wilson said he believed Montgomery was overstating the case "to make progress".

The National Security Council met at the White House today and discussed [redacted] Russia's offer of military and economic aid to the Middle Eastern countries.

And in the House of Representatives, 15 Democratic members from New York State demanded that the United States send Israel tanks and planes equal to those Egypt may get from Communist Czechoslovakia.

At the United Nations today, Russia championed the election of Poland to the temporary seat on the Security Council. It contended election of the Philippines would violate a "gentlemen's agreement" providing that a Communist nation be represented on the council in addition to Russia. The United States said the agreement is no longer valid... that it applied only to the [redacted] first election of non-permanent seats, nine years ago.

In Miami, the American Legion convention today defeated a motion calling for the United States to withdraw completely from the U.N.

The legionnaires concluded their meeting by electing a new national commander---J. Addington Wagner of Battle Creek, Michigan, a Purple Heart winner in World War II.

The Defense Department called today for the drafting of 18-thousand men in December. The Navy will get 10-thousand. The Army quota---8-thousand men---is a little lower than usual, because of summer enlistments.

The foreign minister of West Germany said today the West has agreed to draw up a European security system, at the forthcoming Geneva conference... but to press, at the same time, for a settlement on German reunification.

The condition of Chancellor Adenauer, who is ill with bronchial pneumonia, continues to improve.

In Paris, Premier Faure made a personal appeal to the French National Assembly, for approval of his Algerian policy. Faure said the Arabs... as well as the French in Algeria... must have the right to vote. / Their standard of living must be raised. / But, he said, there is no quick, easy solution. / A vote of confidence in the Assembly may come late tonight.

The Budapest radio announced tonight that the Hungarian government is releasing Catholic Archbishop Josef Groesz, who was sentenced four years ago to serve 15 years in prison. The Communist broadcast said the prison sentence was suspended at the request of Catholic authorities in Hungary.

In Washington, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee today heard testimony that the reason the University of Chicago law school placed hidden microphones in jury rooms... as a study project... was to build confidence in the jury system. Paul Kitch, a Wichita, Kansas attorney, said it was he who "sold" the law school dean on the idea.

Republican Governor Knight of California told the Los Angeles Mirror-News today that he "just doesn't think" Vice President Nixon could be a successful candidate for President. Moreover, he doesn't believe that Republican Senator Knowland could win either. Governor Knight said there is no personal animosity in his attitude... that he worked hard for Nixon when Nixon was campaigning for the Senate in 1950. The governor said he himself is not interested in running for the presidency. But he does plan to lead the California delegation

to the national Republican convention as a "nominal" favorite son.

Pan American World Airways announced today that it plans to introduce regular overseas service with American-built jet airliners in three years. The new jet transports... to be built by Boeing and Douglas. about 45 will cut present ~~a~~ flying time in half. And they will cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a billion dollars,

Edward R. Murrow: October 13, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

A Soviet official was recently asked in a private conversation, at what particular moment the "New Look" in Soviet policy went into effect. He replied that it was on the day that Malenkov announced, that the Soviet Union had the hydrogen bomb. This answer can be put beside the statement of Air Secretary Quarles yesterday, that America's best hope for peace lies in nuclear stalemate, in which neither side would strike, for fear of mutual destruction. When the Soviet Union made the hydrogen bomb this era of the stalemate opened.

In this era, fundamental change is to be expected in two fields, military organization and diplomacy. At the Summit meeting, the heads of state seemed to recognize, that from now on, no great power will plan the launching of World War Three. If this is true it would mean that military organization must be adjusted to nuclear facts. And it is certain that diplomacy is becoming something never before experienced.

Field Marshal Montgomery has taken the lead in calling present military organization in the West "totally and completely unsuited in modern times." The Deputy Supreme Commander of NATO said, that the day of the armored division, and the infantry division as known in WORLD WAR II is past. He urged the creation of a single, united Western air force, under an American

commander, and a single political authority for the direction of a war, which should be in America. War in the nuclear age, he said, would differ from past wars, in that the destructive power would come into full effect almost at once. There would be no time to train forces after the war started. The necessary forces have to be created now.

Viscount Montgomery did not propose merged power under a single command as a guarantee that all-out nuclear war would be won. His inference was, that the measures he advocated would keep it from being lost. In a way he was saying the West must be as well organized as the East, which already has something that approaches a single command.

The effect of the nuclear era on diplomacy is even more far-reaching. In the past, diplomacy has functioned with resort to a military show-down as its final, determining factor. War was the ultimate threat. Now the most compelling motive is not the waging of such a war, but the utter necessity of avoiding it.

What this can mean in the future is suddenly lighted up by the present Soviet policy in the Middle East. Here the new Soviet diplomacy is at work. In the nuclear era this Soviet diplomacy may be all smiles and politeness, but it is not amity and friendliness. Instead it is producing

intense rivalry, that deliberately plays on the danger of war, and indeed creates the danger, as though it could depend on the other side avoiding war, at all costs.

When the Soviet Union decided to furnish arms to Egypt, it was ringing the alarm bell of war. It knew that when Egypt had enough arms, and had trained its forces to use them, it could be expected to attack Israel. This is a highly dangerous game, but since Egypt couldn't attack right off, the time-lag could be politically exploited, and if a political victory was won, the Kremlin could turn the war danger off again.

However a new danger arose, that of Israel launching a preventive war. Some elements, still in the minority in Israel, are advocating just that. The Kremlin plays with these explosives with a certain cold-blooded skill. After creating the danger of an Egyptian attack on Israel, it turned to Israel with an offer to sell arms to it, too. That assures Israel that it may be able to keep the military superiority it now enjoys.

What the Kremlin is doing, in alternately creating and allaying war fever, has little to do with the aspirations of either Egypt or Israel. In the language of gangsterism, the Kremlin is "muscling in," in the Middle East and the Mediterranean,-demanding a share in running this part of the world

which so long has been a Western sphere of influence. The Soviet Union asks, in this menacing way, to be a partner, a joint guarantor of peace and security throughout this region. If this can be achieved, the balance of political power between East and West will tip sharply in favor of the East. Power will have been won without war.

If there were acute danger of an all-out nuclear war, this game would be too dangerous to risk. But since the avoidance of such a war is the basic objective of policy, the danger becomes manageable. What the West may learn, is that this new diplomacy can work elsewhere, say in Southeast Asia, or even South America. It can work wherever a zone of influence has been mapped out by a big country that watches over small countries, and the supervision becomes irksome. to the small country

Obviously no one can argue for a return to the consideration of all-out war as an objective of policy. But it is well to see that the nuclear stalemate can become costly to Western political power, unless the West learns how to cope with the new diplomacy. It hasn't learned it yet.

Art Hannes -

In matters of international diplomacy, success can best be achieved by a degree of give and take...the extent to which both parties are willing to compromise. Plutarch put it this way:"The conduct of a wise politician is ever suited to the present posture of affairs. Often, by foregoing a part he saves the whole and by yielding in a small matter secures a greater." And, as Horace added:"No one is so savage that he can not become civilized if he will lend a patient ear."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower had his best day today since the heart attack on September 24th. On the eve of his 65th birthday, Mr. Eisenhower enjoyed his first cup of coffee since entering the hospital. He was allowed to stay on the terrace for 35 minutes -- the longest time so far. He waved to other patients nearby. And the latest medical bulletin is the best yet. In addition to the usual report of satisfactory progress "without complications", it went on to say the President's heart "now shows well advanced evolutionary changes." In other words, the healing process is well advanced. Tomorrow Mr. Eisenhower will observe his birthday quietly. But some of the hundreds of gifts wiat have arrived will be unwrapped. And a huge dietary cake will be cut...and shared with the other patients and members of the hospital staff.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Wilson said today that Western Europe needs a unified air warning system, similar to that operated by the United States and Canada. A reporter asked the defense secretary what he thought of Field Marshal Montgomery's statement yesterday that the Western powers need a single, combined air force with an American in command. Wilson said he believed Montgomery was overstating the case "to make progress."

The National Security Council met at the White HQuse today and discussed Russia's offer of military and economic aid to the Middle Eastern countries.

And in the House of Representatives, 15 Democratic members from New York State demanded that the United States and Israel tanks and planes equal to those Egypt may get from Communist Czechoslovakia.

At the United Nations today, Russia championed the election of Poland to the tempopary seat on the Security Council. It contended election of the Philippines would violate a "gentlemen's agreement" providing that a Communist nation be represented on the council in addition to Russia. The United States said the Agreement is no longer valid..that it applied only to the first election of non-permanent seats, nine years ago.

In Miami, the American Legion convention today defeated a motion calling for the United States to withdraw completely from the U.N. The Legionnaires concluded their meeting by electing a new national commander -- J. Addington Wagner of Battle Creek, Michigan, a Purple Heart Winner in World War II.

The Defense Department called today for the drafting of 18-thousand men in December. The Navy will get 10-thousand. The army quota -- 8-thousand men- is a little lower then usual because of summer enlistments.

The foreign minister of West Germany said today the West has agreed to draw up a European security system at the forthcoming Geneva Conference... but to press, at the same time, for a settlement on German reunification.

The Condition of Chancellor Adenauer, who is ill with bronchial pneumonia, continues to improve.

In Paris, Premier Faure made a personal appeal to the French National Assembly for approval of his Algerian policy. Faure said the Arabs..as well as the French in Algeria..must have the right to vote. Their standard of living must be raised. But, he said, there is no quick, easy solution. A vote of confidence in the Assembly may come late tonight.

The Budapest radio announced tonight that the Hungarian government is releasing Catholic Archbishop Joseph Groesz, who was sentenced four years ago to serve 15 years in prison. The Communist broadcast said the prison sentence was suspended at the request of Catholic authorities in Hungary.

In Washington, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee today heard testimony that the reason the University of Chicago Law School placed hidden microphones in jury rooms..as a study project..was to build confidence in the jury system. Paul Kitch, a Wichita, Kansas attorney, said it was he who "sold" the law school dean on the idea.

Republican Governor Knight of California told the Los Angeles Mirror-News today that he "just doesn't think" Vice President Nixon could be a successful candidate for President. Moreover, he doesn't believe that Republican Senator Knowland could win either. Governor Knight said there is no personal animosity in his attitude..that he walked hard for Nixon when Nixon was campaigning for the Senate in 1950. The governor said he himself is not interested in running for the presidency. But he does plan to lead the California delegation to the National Republican Convention as a "nominal" favorite son.

Pan American World Airways announced today that it plans to introduce regular overseas service with the American- built jet airliners in three years. Ahe new jet transports..to be built by Boeing and Douglas..about 45..will cut present flying time in half. And they will cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a billion dollars.

A Soviet official was recently asked in a private conversation, at what particular moment the "New Look" in Soviet policy went into effect. He replied that it was on the day that Malenkov announced, that the Soviet Union had the hydrogen bomb. This answer can be put beside the statement of Air Secretary Quarles yesterday, that America's best hope for peace lies in a nuclear stalemante, in which neither side would strike, for fear of mutual destruction. When the Soviet Union made the hydrogen bomb, this area of the stalemate opened .

In thes era, fundamental change is to be expected in two fields, military organization and diplomacy. At the Summit meeting, the heads of state seemed

to recognize, that from now on, no great power will plan the launching of World War Three. If this is true, it would mean that military organization must be adjusted to nuclear facts. And it is certain that diplomacy is becoming something never before experienced.

Field Marshal Montgomery has taken the lead in caling present military organization in the West "totally and completely unsuited in modern times." The Deputy Supreme Commander of NATO said, that thd day of the armored division, and the infantry division, as known in World War II is past. He urged the creation of a single, united Western air force, under an American commander, and a single political authority for the direction of a war, which should be in America. War in the nuclear age, he said, would differ from past wars, in that the destructive power would come into full effect almost at once. There would be no time to train forces after the war started. The necessary forces have to be created now.

Viscount Montgomery did not propose merged power under a single command as a guarantee that all-out nuclear war would be won. His inference was, that the measures he advocated would keep it from being lost. On a way he was saying the West must be as well organized as the East, which already has something that approaches a single command.

The effect of the nuclear era on diplomacy is even more far-reaching. In the past, diplomacy has functioned with resort to a military show-down as its final, determining factor. War was the ultimate threat. Now the most compelling motive is not the waging of such a war, but the utter necessity of avoiding it.

What this can mean in the future is suddendly lighted up by the present Soviet policy in the Middle East. Here the new Soviet diplomacy is at work. In the nuclear era this Soviet diplomacy may be all smiles and politeness,

but it is not amity and friendliness..Instead it is producing intense rivalry, that deliberately plays on the danger of war, and indeed creates the danger, as though it could depend on the other side avoiding war, at all costs.

When the Soviet Union decided to furnish arms to Egypt, it was ringing the arlarm bell of war. It knew that when Egypt has enough arms, and had trained its forces to use them, it could be expected to attack Israel. This is a highly dangerous game, but since Egypt couldn't attack right off, the time-lag could be politically exploited, and if a political victory was won the Kremlin could turn the war off again.

However a new danger arose, that of Israel launching a preventative war. Some Elements, still in the minority in Israel, are advocating just that. The Kremlin plays with these explosives with a certain cold -blooded skill. After creating the danger of an Egyptian attack on Israel, it turned to Israel with an offer to sell arms to it, too. That assures Israel that it may be able to keep the military superiority it now enjoys.

That the Kremlin is doing, in alternately creating and allaying war fever, has little to do with the aspirations of either Egypt or Israel. In the language of gangsterism, the Kremlin is "muscling in", in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, demanding a share in running this part of the world which so long has been a Western sphere of influence. The Soviet Union asks, in this menacing way, to be a partner, a joing guarantor of peace and security throughout this region. If this can be achieved, the balance of political power between East and West will tip sharply in favor of the East. Power will have been won without war.

If there were acute danger of an all-out nuclear war, this came would be too dangerous to risk. But since the avoidance of such aswar is the basic objective of policy, the danger becomes manageable. That the West may learn,

is that this new diplomacy can workelsewhere, say in Southeast Asia, or even South America. It can work whereever a zone of influence has been mapped by a big country that watches over small countries, and the supervision becomes irksome to the small country.

Obviously no one can argue for a return to the donsideration of all-out war as an objective of policy. But it is well to see that the nuclear stalemate can become costly to Western political power, unless the West learns how to cope with the new diplomacy. It hasn't learned it yet.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today. Now, here is Art Hannes.

HANNES: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In matters of international diplomacy, success can best be achieved by a degree of give and take..the extent to which both parties are willing to compromise. Plutarch put it this way: "The conduct of a wise politician is ever suited to the present posture of affairs. Often, by foregoing a part he saves the whole and by yielding in a small matter secures a greater." And, as Horace added: "No one is so savage that he cannot become civilized if he will lend a patient ear."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Friday

Edward R. Murrow Oct. 14, 1955

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon presided today over a two and a half hour meeting of the Cabinet. The question of sagging farm prices reportedly was discussed.

Gabriel Hauge, the President's assistant for economic affairs, addressed the Commonwealth Club of California today... and said the economic philosophy of the Eisenhower Administration is to preserve the "essential features" of the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations and then go on to create "an environment in which the traditional forces of our free-choice economy are strengthened." The President, he said, has refused to play politics with the people's prosperity. "He has denounced no group in our society as greedy or sinister." Hauge pointed out that Mr. Eisenhower refused to join those who "would try to make water run uphill by reverting to rigid price supports at unrealistic levels... as a solution for the farm program."

In Des Moines today, Republican Governor Hoegh outlined a four-point program for bolstering the farm economy. He told a conference of

midwestern Republican governors that the Government can help the situation by purchasing quality livestock on the open market... by stockpiling food as part of the [redacted] national defense program... by promoting food consumption... and by taking some land out of production, to insure for posterity "bread and peace". Hough opened the conference. The next speaker, Governor Joe Foss of South Dakota, proposed that farm prices be fixed at 90 to 100 percent of parity. He said he had always advocated rigid parity. As the governors met, hog prices in Iowa dropped to the lowest levels since 1949.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson today ordered a four percent cut in next year's cotton acreage allotment. And he set a national marketing quota of 10-million bales. [redacted]

Gerald D. Morgan, counsel to the President, today refused to say what happened at a series of White House meetings dealing with the Clark Hill power project. He ~~informed~~ told Democratic Representative Chudoff (chewed off) of Pennsylvania that to supply such information would violate policy

existing since the beginning of the government... as to relations between Congress and the executive branch. Chudoff is chairman of a House subcommittee investigating administration power policies. He has raised the question whether... in the case of the Clark Hill Dam in Georgia... the Administration has not denied rural cooperatives the preference Congress intended them to have in buying power. White House counsel said the Administration was seeking disposal of Clark Hill power "in accordance with law." Last summer, Attorney General Brownell ordered the Clark Hill contract held up, on grounds that it flouted congressional intent.

Federal Narcotics Commissioner Anslinger told a House Ways and Means Subcommittee today that stiffer penalties would go a long way toward stamping out the [redacted] narcotics racket. Anslinger said narcotics problems have been brought under control wherever peddlars of dope are subjected to long prison terms.

[redacted]

The Government announced today that it is going to install a high-speed electronic [redacted] brain, to keep track of the 350-million checks the government issues in a single year. The "brain" will replace 450 employes and save the taxpayer around two and a quarter million dollars a year. [redacted]

A new committee was formed in the Senate today... the special Senate subcommittee on disarmament. The group has 12 members, chosen from the important foreign relations, armed services and joint atomic committees. Its chairman will be Senator Humphrey of Minnesota.

President Eisenhower observed his 65th birthday today at Fitzsimmons Hospital in Denver. And for the first time, the medical bulletin contained a personal note. It's aid: "The entire medical, nursing and attendants' staff wishes the President a very happy birthday." His condition continues to improve.

~~In St. Louis, bus and streetcar operators gave up their strike~~

[redacted]

The eastern seaboard was lashed today by a freak storm--- the Weather Bureau [redacted] calls it "an extra tropical storm". Many highways are flooded, and at least 3 persons are dead or missing. [redacted]. Winds up to 55 miles an hour have hit the New York metropolitan area, with gusts up to 64 miles an hour at Atlantic City. The Weather Bureau [redacted] warns of abnormally high tides. New England will feel the full force of the storm late tonight.

At the United Nations, Russia today dropped its sponsorship of Poland for the temporary seat on the Security Council when the voting remained deadlocked after five ballots. Yugoslavia is now the Soviet choice, while the United States continues to support the Philippines. (The voting will be resumed on Tuesday.)

In Paris, the vote of confidence in the Faure government has also been put off until Tuesday. —

And in London tonight, this official statement: "In view of the varied reports which have been published, the Press Secretary to the Queen has been authorized to say that no announcement concerning Princess Margaret's personal future is at present contemplated."

Edward R. Murrow: October 14, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

It seems that many news trails tonight lead to the Middle East. There was a meeting of British, French and American representatives in London today to discuss Western policy in that area. Our Ambassador Aldrich called on British Foreign Secretary MacMillan for the second time in recent days. In Moscow the Communist newspaper Izvestia claimed that the United States had used "bribery and threats," had "delivered an ultimatum" in order to get Iran to join a defense alliance with Turkey and Iraq. Reports from Washington indicate that the plan for the Jordan River development, which we had hoped would ease the bitter Arab-Jewish strife, is on the verge of collapse.

Israeli spokesmen have told American officials that they won't sit idly by and allow Egypt and the other Arab states to beef up their armed strength with communist weapons. Russia is doing what it can to exploit the growing tension and turmoil in the Middle East.

In Israel David Ben Gurion - struggling to create a new government - is seriously ill, the nature is not disclosed but believed to be a cerebral hemmhorage.

And today Egyptian Premier Nasser, in an exclusive interview with the New York Post, lashed out with unprecedent fury against the Jews; not only

those in ~~EMX~~ Israel but in this country and elsewhere. He spoke of the "Zionist conspiracy" rooted in this country - Arab efforts in the United States will be vain because of the Jews. Nasser sees his mission to save the Arab world from "international jewry and the wealth of the Jews." He contends that "any talk of peace is idle." He cannot see a single point of compromise, however small, between the Arabs and Israel. He is convinced that America can do nothing for the Arab people.

My colleague Alexander Kendrick cables from Cairo that the Arab League has expressed its support for the Egyptian policy of buying arms from the Communist bloc - also supported the Nationalist movements in ~~MOROCCOX~~ Morocco, Tunis and Algeria.

Diplomacy in the Middle East is maneuvering at great speed. Russian and Czech ambassadors have been daily visitors to Arab officials during the past week. It is possible that Iran's action in joining Turkey may bring the Soviet Union and the other Arab states closer together.

During the last few weeks communist activity in the Middle East hasn't been confined to the arms deal with Egypt. There have also been offers of economic and technical assistance. Kendrick reports that Hungary is building eight bridges across the Nile for Egypt. Russia is understood to

have offered the Egyptians financing for their high dam project - designed for the first time in history to control the flood waters of the Nile. For the next ten years this will be Egypt's number one economic project. The Egyptians claim they are considering the Russian ~~XXXXXXX~~ offer only because of delays in getting financial support from the United States and the International Bank.

A group of Egyptian doctors just returned from the Soviet Union with glowing reports. A fourth-rate Russian musical troup, the first ever to appear in Cairo, was lavishly praised. Next week the Rumanian National Opera Company arrives. Next week also will be Armaments Week in Egypt - school children, government clerks, various clubs will contribute money for the Czech arms deal. One Egyptian donated his wedding ring; revenue from football games and movies will go to the arms fund. The cost of the deal is secret, and this move is obviously aimed at increasing morale and militarism. It is remindful of similar so-called voluntary movements in Germany and Italy in the mid-thirties.

The Communist ~~XXXXX~~ bloc is giving us a demonstration of open competition in power politics, under the label of peaceful co-existence.

And in Russia itself the press and radio are full of dark forebodings.

Iran is warned that she runs the risk of "being involved in an armed conflict." It is contended that American interest in North Africa is in no sense dictated by concern for the people who live there. The Russians are being told that the United States has scuttled all the extensive work done by the U.N. Disarmament Committee. Party boss Krushchev told Canada's Lester Pearson on Tuesday night that NATO is plotting the destruction of the Soviet Union.

This conditioning of the Soviet public began about a month ago, and seems to be reaching a climax as the Geneva Foreign Ministers' Conference approaches. It would seem that the Russian public is being prepared for the failure of the Four Power meeting, so that if it fails, or when it fails, they will know where to place the blame. They will place it on the Western system of alliances, and on what is called "certain circles in the United States" who are represented as being opposed to any kind of reconciliation.

What the Russians say to the outside world seldom bears much relation to what they say to their own people. But public opinion must be conditioned in a dictatorship; and the Russian people are now being conditioned to expect failure at Geneva, and increased tension if not an explosion in the Middle East.

The Russians, in their efforts to escape responsibility should the Geneva Conference end in failure, have apparently overlooked a basic point, once referred to by Bishop Joseph Butler in these words:"Things and actions are what they are, and the consequences of them will be what they will be; why then should we desire to deceive ?"

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon presided today over a two and a half hour meeting of the Cabinet. The question of sagging farm prices reportedly was discussed.

Gabried Hauge, the President's assistant for economic affairs, addressed the Commonwealth Club of California today...and said the economic philosophy of the Eisenhower Administration is to preserve the "essential features" of the Roosevelt and Truman Administration and then go on to create "an environment in which the traditional forces of our free-choice economy are strengthened." The President, he said, has refused to play politics with the people's prosperity. "He has denounced no group in our society as greedy or sinister." Hauge pointed out that Mr. Eisenhower refused to join those who "would try to make water run uphill by reverting to rigid price supports at unrealistic levels.. as a solution for the farm program."

In Des Moines today, Republican Governor Hoygh outlined a four-point program for bolstering the farm economy. He told a conference of miswestern Republican governors that the Government can help the situation by purchasing quality livestock on the open market.. by stockpiling food as part of the national defense program..by promoting food consumption..and by taking some land out of production, to insure for posterity, "bread and peace". Hoygh opened the conference. The next speaker, Governor Joe Foss of South Dakota, proposed that farm prices be fixed at 90 to 100 percent of parity. He said he had always advocated rigid parity. As the governors met, hog prices in Iowa dropped to the lowest levels since 1949.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson today ordered a four percent cut in next year's cotton acreage allotment. And he set a national marketing quota of 10 million bales.

Gerald D. Morgan, counsel to the President, today refused to say what happened at a series of White House meetings dealing with the Clark Hill Power project. He told Democratic Representative Chudoff of Pennsylvania that th supply such information would violate policy existing since the beginning of the government..as to relations between Congress and the executive branch. Chudoff is chairman of a House subcommittee investigating administration power policies. He has raised the question whether ..in the case of the Clark Hill Dam in Georgia..the Administration has not denied rural cooperatives the preference Congress intended them to have in buying power. White House Counsel said the Amdinistration was seeking disposal of Clark Hill power "in accordance with law." Last summer, Attorney General Brownell ordered the Clark Hill contract held up, on goounds that it flouted congressional intent.

Federal Narcotics Commissioner Anslinger told a House Ways and Means Subcommittee today that stiffer penalties would go a long way toward stamping out the narcotics racket. Anslinger said narcotics problems have been brought under control wherever peddlars of dope are subjected to long prison terms.

The Government announced today that it is going to install a high-speed electronic brain, to keep track of the 350 million checks the government issues in a single year. The "brain" will replace 450 employees and save the taxpayer around two and a quarter million dollars a year.

A new committee was formed in the Senate today..the special Senate subcommittee on disarmament. The group has 12 members, chosen from the important foreign relations, armed services, and joint atomic committees. Its chairman will be Senator Humphrey of Minnesota.

President Eisenhower observed his 65th birthday today at Fitzsimmons Hospital in Denver. And for the first time, the medical bulltinn contained a personal note. It said: "The entire medical, nursing and attendants' staff

wishes the President a very happy birthday." His condition continues to improve."

The eastern seaboard was lashed today by a freak storm--the Weather Bureau calles it "an extra tropical storm." Many highways are flooded, and at least 3 persons are dead or missing. Winds up to 55 miles an hour have hit the New York Metropolitan area, with gusts up to 64 miles an hour at Atlantic City. The Weather Bureau warns of abnormally high tides. New England will feel the full force of the storm late tonight.

At the United Nations, Russia today dropped its sponsorship of Poland for the temporary seat on the Security Council when the voting remained deadlocked after five ballots. Yugoslavia is now the Soviet choice, while the United States continues to support the Philippines. (The voting will be resumed on Tuesday.)

In Paris, the vote of confidence in the Faure government has also been put off until Tuesday.

And in London tonight, this official statement: "In view of the varied reports which have been published, the Press Secretary to the Queen has been authorized to say that no announcement concerning Princess Margaret's personal future is at present contemplated."

It seems that many news trails tonight lead to the Middle East. There was a meeting of British, French and American representatives in London today to discuss Western policy in that area. Our ambassador Aldrich called on British Foreign Secretary MacMillan for the Second time in recent days.

In Moscow the Communist newspaper Izvestia calimed that the United States had used "bribery and threats", had "delivered an ultimatum" in order to get Iran to join a defense alliance with Turkey and Iraq. Reports from Washington indicate that the plan for the Jordan River developement, which we had hoped

would east the bitter Arab-Jewish strife, is on the verge of collapse.

Israeli spokesmen have told American officials that they won't sit idly by and allow Egypt and the other Arab states to beef up their armed strength with communist weapons. Russia is doing what it can to exploit the growing tension and turmoil in the Middle East.

In Israel, David Ben Gurion - struggling to create a new government - is seriously ill, the nature is not disclosed, but believed to be a cerebral hemmhorage.

And today Egyptian Premier Nasser, in an exclusive interview with the New York Post, lashed out with unprecedented fury against the Jews; not only those in Israel, but in t is country and elsewhere. He spoke of the "Zionist conspiracy" rooted in this country - Arab efforts in the United States will be vain because of the Jews. Nasser sees his mission to save the Arab world from "international Jewry and the wealth of the Jews". He contends that "any talk of peace is idle." He cannot see a single point of compromise, however small, between the Arabs and Israel. He is convinced that America can do nothing for the Arab people.

My colleague Alexander Kendrick cables from Cairo that the Arab League has expressed its support for the Egyptian policy of buying arms from the Communist bloc - also supported the Nationalist movements in Morocco, Tunis and Algeria.

Diplomacy in the Middle East is maneuvering at great speed Russian and Czech ambassadors have been daily visitors to Arab officials during the past week. It is possible that Iran's action in joining Turkey may bring the Soviet Union and other Arab states closer together.

During the last few weeks Communist activity in the Middle East hasn't been confined to the arms deal with Egypt. There have also been offers of economic and technical assistance. Kendrick reports that Hungary is building

eight bridges across the Nile for Egypt. Russia is understood to have offered the Egyptians financing for their high dam project - designed for the first time in history to control the flood waters of the Nile. For the next ten years this will be Egypt's number one economic project. The Egyptians claim they are considering the Russian offer only because of delays in getting financial support from the United States and the International Bank.

A group of Egyptian doctors just returned from the Soviet Union with glowing reports. A fourth-rate Russian musical troup, the first ever to appear in Cairo, was lavishly praised. Next week the Rumanian National Opera Company arrives.

Next week also will be Armaments Week in Egypt - school children, government clerks, various clubs will contribute money for the Czech arms deal. One Egyptian donated his wedding ring; revenue from football games and movies will to th the arms fund. The cost of the deal is secret, and this move is obviously aimed at increasing morale and militarism. It is remindful of similar so-called voluntary movements in Germany and Italy in the mid-thirties.

The Communist bloc is giving us a demonstration of open competitioon in power politics, under the label of peaceful co-existence.

And in Russia itself the press and radio are full of dark forebodings. Iran ha warned that she runs the risk of "being involved in an armed conflict." It is contended that American interest in North Africa is in no sense dictated by a concern for the people who live there. The Russians are being told that the United States has scuttled all the extensive work done by the U.N. Disarmement Committee. Party boss Kruschev told Canada's Lester Pearson on Tuesday night that NATO is plotting the destruction of the Soviet Union.

This conditioning of the Soviet public began about a month ago and seems to be reaching a climax as the Geneva Foreign Minister's Conference approaches.

It would seem that the Russian public is being prepared for the failure of the Four Power meeting, so that if it fails, or when it fails, they will know where to place the blame. They will place it on the Western system of alliances, and on what is called "certain circles in the United States" who are represented as being opposed to any kind of reconciliation.

What the Russians say to the outside world seldom bears much relation to what they say to their own people. But public opinion must be conditioned in a dictatorship; and the Russian people are now being conditioned to expect failrure at Geneva, and increased tension if not an explosion in the Middle East.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians, in their efforts to escape responsibility, should the Geneva Conference end in failure have apparently overlooked a basic point, once referred to by Bishop Jospeh Butler in these words: "Things and actions are what they are, and the consequences of them will be what they will be; why then should we desire to decieve?"

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday

Edward R. Murrow Oct. 17, 1955

This is the news:

The floodwaters are receding tonight in six northeastern states. Highways are being reopened. And rail service from New York to New England is being restored... (at least on a partial basis.) After three days of torrential rain, the toll of dead and missing stands at more than 40. Property damage is estimated in the millions, but still considerably lower than the loss suffered by ~~from floods that plagued~~ the same area in August. Yesterday... at the height of the flood... 45-hundred families were homeless in Connecticut, which was hardest hit. Half the temporary restorations, set up after the earlier catastrophe in Connecticut, have now been destroyed. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts... as well as Connecticut... all suffered severe damage. The sun broke out today, for the first time since Friday. And although the Weather Bureau reports the possibility of more rain tonight, no serious rainfall is expected.

In Denver, President Eisenhower received "with gratification" word that the Federal Government... and the Red Cross... are sending help

to the stricken states.

The President conferred today with Secretary of Defense Wilson and Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. Wilson said no pressing matters were discussed. But they did talk about the defense budget. Wilson estimated it will run slightly higher than the 34 and a half billion dollars estimated for this fiscal year. Today... for the first time... the President sat up outdoors, on the sundeck at Fitzsimmons Hospital.

Vice President Nixon WILL SAY in New York tonight that because of the improved atmosphere, the forthcoming Geneva conference "holds more promise for resolving differences than any similar conference between East and West in the last 10 years." Nixon SAYS the time has come for a settlement of differences at the conference table. Nevertheless, when Secretary of State Dulles goes to Geneva next week "he will be on the lookout for the real policies of the Kremlin, not merely professions of good will." Mr. Nixon praises Senate Democratic Leader Johnson and Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for their support of the President's foreign policy. He SAYS Mr. Eisenhower's plan for exchange of military blueprints "strikes at

the roots of aggression..... No greater step toward peace could be taken."

In the United Nations, the election to fill a temporary seat on the Security Council has again been postponed... until Wednesday. A showdown vote had been scheduled for tomorrow. /The United States will use the additional time to press for the election of the Philippines to the council seat. Russia's choice is Yugoslavia.

In Washington, the Supreme Court today handed down a number of decisions. The court unanimously upheld a decision throwing out the wartime treason charges against former Army Sergeant John Provoo. It concurred in the ruling of a lower court that "deliberate" delays in prosecuting the case affected Provoo's chances for a fair trial.

The Supreme Court voted... 5 to 3... to order a new hearing in the case of Caryl Chessman. Seven years ago, the state of California sentenced Chessman to death for kidnaping. In the interim he has staged a long legal battle and written two best-sellers.

The Supreme Court also granted a review to 14 leaders of the Communist Party in California... who were convicted of conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of the government. The Supreme Court will hear arguments in the case and then hand down a decision.

In still another action, the court permitted the filing of a brief by 360 persons, of varying prominence, challenging the constitutionality of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The law cracks down on the Communist Party as a whole, rather than on individual members. The brief calls it "the most terrible threat so far devised to freedom in America."

In South America, deposed Argentine dictator Juan Peron was interned today on a ranch in Southern Paraguay... a spot deemed "sufficiently remote from the Argentine frontier." Pro-Peron demonstrations in Argentina failed to materialize.

In Paris, Premier Faure tonight met with his cabinet to consider the confidence vote scheduled to take place tomorrow in the French National Assembly. Foreign Minister Pinay warned the Assembly that overthrow of the government would help undermine the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In Morocco, the new Regency Council held its first meeting today and appealed for support from the local population. The first task of the council will be to name a prime minister, who will form a representative government.

The Spanish War Ministry... in Madrid... today denied charges that French troops (in Morocco) were fired on from across the Spanish Moroccan border.

The Moscow radio today announced the appointment of Vladimir Matskevich as Soviet minister of agriculture. Matskevich was head of the Soviet farm delegation which recently toured the United States.

A government spokesman in Bonn said today that West German Chancellor Adenauer is making "strong steps toward recovery." The chancellor has been ill for more than a week with bronchial pneumonia.

(filler)

The 18 Colombo powers met today in Singapore. At the opening session, Australia said it favors continuance of the Asian development program.

In Burma, Prime Minister U Nu took off by plane today for a two-week visit to Russia... at the invitation of the Soviet government.

And radio Peiping announced that the first full congress of the Chinese Communist Party.(. since it seized control [redacted] in 1946.). will not be held until late next year.

My colleague Richard C Hottelet ...who has supplied this reporter with much information...is home from Germany for a brief visit...which provides an opportunity to ask him some questions....

MURROW: Dick, every traveller from Germany is asked one question, and there's no reason why you should be an exception. What happens when Chancellor Adenauer dies?

HOTTELET: A lot of Germans have been asking that question for the past ten days. The Chancellor is now getting over his third attack of pneumonia in two or three years, and for a man who's almost eighty years old, that's a dangerous proposition. ---- He's a stronwilled man, an old patriarch who enjoys his enormous authority. So far he's kept every bit of it - refusing to share it with other and younger men; and, specifically, he has not groomed anyone to succeed him. There's no German Anthony Eden. So the first thing that will happen will be a fine shuffle among several possible candidates. --- There aren't many of these, but happily there are a few good ones. One who's come up strongly in the past six months, is the new Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano. ------- By and large, I'd say this. The democratic system is now strong enough in Germany to survive Chancellor Adenauer's passing. And there are some men whom we can expect to grow and fill his shoes.

MURROW: There's still a great deal of speculation about the Moscow Conference. What is the Germans' considered opinion of the consequences, now that a month has passed?

HOTTELET: On the political side, things are pretty clear. Moscow did not weaken the western position. Diplomatic relations are not important in themselves. One topranking official said, "up till now we had <u>no</u> relations with Moscow; now we've got bad relations." ---- But psychologically, the effect has been interesting. The circumstances of Moscow were a shock and a humiliation for the Chancellor and his friends.

They came face to face with the prodigious vitality, the brutal power and the great skill of the Kremlin. They returned with the feeling that anyone who goes to Russia to negotiate on his own is likely to come back without his shirt and his pants. --- ~~Maxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxx~~ Put another way, the Germans - certainly the majority of Germans - see that they have come as far as they have because they are members of a big western team. They want now, more than ever, to keep that team together and to keep it strong. ------ Those people who ~~xxx~~ have dreamt about a German-Russian partnership now probably have fewer illusions. The Kremlin has made it clear once again that any such deal will be entirely on Russian terms.

MURROW: But it's pretty clear, isn't it, that the Russians can offer very attractive terms. They hold East Germany - and they are the only ones who can ~~xxxx~~ give Germany reunification overnight.

HOTTELET: That's true, Ed. But, so far, everything the Russians have said and done has indicated one thing - they will permit reunification and maybe abandon their stooges in ~~xxx~~ East Germany ONLY if that will give them control of all of Germany. And if the West Germans want to buy reunification from Moscow, they'll have to ~~xxxxx~~ pay a lot more than neutrality. The price is their freedom; and that is too high a price.

MURROW: Well, have the Germans developed any other formula for reunification?

HOTTELET: No they haven't. No one has. It looks as if there were no way of persuading the Russians to surrender East Germany. They themselves have not suggested any reasonable price for getting out. The West has been offering them security guarantees; and there's been talk of huge commercial credits. But the Russians aren't interested. --- It's hardly likely that you could bluff them into

pulling out. And nobody wants a war to push them back. ---- So, it looks as though there won't BE any German reunification for some time. --- And I think the Germans believe one thing pretty well: if there is any chance of achieving unity in peace and freedom it lies in a strong and united west.

MURROW: Do they think that the next Foreign Ministers Conference at Geneva will bring any progress in this direction?

HOTTELET: I haven't seen a German politician or a newspaper which expressed any real hope of progress at Geneva. The Russians have, on the contrary, very clearly stated that the time is not ripe for solving the German problem. Moscow is aiming at one immediate goal for Germany - it wants the west to condone the status quo - to accept the existence of two Germanys for the time being, by recognizing the communist regime of East Germany. --- As a matter of fact, one of the first crises of the next conference may well arise when the Russians suggest that the East Germans take part officially, and sit down with the West Germans to settle their own affairs.

As the Germans see it, the strongest western counterargument is an appeal to world public opinion. The East German regime is not legitimate; and the western allies can well keep insisting on free elections as the only foundation of a united, democratic Germany.

MURROW: Some free elections are coming up next Sunday, which also have a bearing on German unity. On October 23rd the people of the Saar territory will vote on a European statute. What do you think is going to happen, Dick?

HOTTELET: I was in the Saar only a few days ago, ED, and it looks as though

this statute will be defeated. --- Now, theoretically, this means only that one form of settlement of the Saar problem will have to be dropped. The plan which the Germans and French have agreed upon, to put the Saar under European control till a peace treaty, will be abandoned. ------- But in fact, this referendum has taken on some of the aspect of a plebiscite. The new, opposition parties argue that the Saar ought to go back to Germany, and that the statute should be defeated.

MURROW: If the statute is accepted, the Saar would be buttoned up neatly as a kind of European territory. What happens if it is rejected?

HOTTELET: Nobody knows. Quite literally. Neither the Germans nor the French nor anyone else has said or written anything to provide for such an event. ---- This is a real political ostrich outlook. --- But the problem may have to be faced very soon. Will the Saar government then try to suppress the opposition parties again? Will it try to challenge the result? If it does there may be serious trouble in the Saar. ---- There will be pressure on the Germans and the French to negotiate a new settlement. But the French have other worries at the moment. They're not happy about the idea. ------ One thing is sure, something will have to be done about the Saar. Let's hope it's better than what's been done so far.

My colleague, Richard C. Hottelet, has spent ~~considerable~~ many years reporting the news from abroad. And he - possibly more ~~so~~ than most - would probably agree ~~without question to~~ with the conclusions reached by the Roman Terence, and a man named Teddy Roosevelt:"True wisdom consists, not only in seeing what is before your eyes, but in foreseeing what is, to come...nine-tenths of wisdom, is being wise in time."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1955
7:45- 8:00 p.m., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The flood waters are receding tonight in six northeastern states. Highways are being reopened. And rail service from New York to New England is being restored..at least on a partial basis. After three days of torrential rain, the toll of dead and missing stands at more than 40. Property damage is estimated in the millions, but still considerably lower than the loss suffered by the same area in August. Yesterday..at the height of the flood... 45 hundred families were homeless in Connecticut, which was hardest hit. Half the temporary restorations, set up after the earlier catastrophe in Connecticut, have now been destroyed. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts..as well as Connecticut..all suffered severe damage. The sun broke out today, for the first time since Friday. And although the Weather Bureau reports the possibility of more rain tonight, no serious rainfall is expected.

In Denver, President Eisenhower received "with gratification" word that the Federal Government..and the Red Cross..are sending help to the stricken states.

The President conferred today with Secretary of Defense Wilson and Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. Wilson said no pressing matters were discussed. But they did talk about the defense budget. Wilson estimated it will run slightly higher than the 34 and a half billion dollars estimated for this fiscal year. Today..for the first time... the President sat up outdoors, on the sundeck at Fitzsimmons Hospital.

Vice President Nixon will say in New York tonight that because of the improved atmosphere, the forthcoming Geneva converence "holds more promise for resolving differences than any similar conference betseen East and West in the last 10 years." Nixon says the time has come for a settlement of differences at the conference table. Nevertheless, when Secretary of State Dulles goes to Geneva next week, "he will be on the lookout for the real policies of the Kremlin, not merely professions of good will." Mr. Nixon praises Senate Democratic Leader Johnson and Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for their support of the President's foreign policy. He says Mr. Eisenhower's plan for exchange of military blueprints "strikes at the roots of aggression..no greater step toward peace could be taken."

In the United Nations, the elections to fill a temporary seat on the Security Council has again been postponed..until Wednesday. A showdown vote had beenscheduled for tomorrow. The United States will use the additional time to press for the election of the Philippines to the council seat. Russia's choice is Yugoslavia.

In Washington, the Supreme Court today handed down a number of decisions The court unanimously upheld a decision throwing out the wartime treason charges against former Army Sergeant John Provoo. It concurred in the ruling of a lower court that "deliberate " delays in prosecuting the case affected Provoo's chances for a fair trial.

The Supreme Court voted 5 to 3 .. to order a new hearing in the case of Caryl Chessman. Seven years ago, the state of California sentenced Chessman to death for kidnapping. In the interim he has staged a long legal battle and written two best-sellers.

The Supreme Court also granted a review to 14 leaders of the Communist Party in Califonnia..who were convicted of conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of the government. The Supreme Court will hear arguments in the case and then hand down a decision.

In still another action, the court permitted the filing of a brief by 360 persons, of varying prominence, challenging the constitutionality of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The law cracks down on the Communist Party as a whole, rather than on individual members. The brief calls it "The most terrible threat so far devised to freedom in America."

In South America, deposed Argentine dictator Jann Peron was interned today on a ranch in Southern Paraguay..a spot deemed "sufficiently remote from the Argentine frontier." Pro-Peron demonstrations in Argentina failed to materialize.

In Paris, Premier Faure tonight met with his cabinet to consider the confidence vote scheduled to take place tomorrow in The French National Assembly. Foreign Minister Pinay warned the Assembly that overthrow of the government would help undermine the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In Morocco, the ner Regency Council held its first meeting today and appealed for support from the local population.. The first task of the council will be to name a prime minister, who will from a representative government.

The Spanish War Ministry..in Madrid..today denied charges that French troops (in Morocco) were fired on from across the Spanish Moroccan border.

The Moscow radio today announced the appointment of Vladimir Matskevich as Soviet minister of agriculture. Matskevich was head of the Soviet farm delegation which recently toured the United States.

A government spokesman in Bonn said to ay that West German Chancellor Adenauer is making "strong steps toward recovery." The chancellor has been ill for more than a week with bronchial pneumonia.

My coll ague Richard C. Hottelet..who has supplied this reporter with much information..is home from Germany for a brief visit..which provides an opportunity to ask him some questions.

MURROW: Dick, every traveller from Germany is asked one question, and there's no reason why you should be an exception. What happens when Chancellor Adenauer dies?

HOTTELET: A lot of Germany have been asking that question for the past ten days. The Chancellor is now getting over his third attack of pneumonia in two or three years, and for a man who's almost eighty years old, that's a dangerous proposition. He's a strongwilled man, an old patriarch who enjoys his enormous authority. So far he's kept every bit of it - refusing to share it with other and younger man; and, specifically, he has not groomed anyone to succeed him. There's no German Anthony Eden. So the first thing that will happen will be a fine shuffle among several possible candidates. There aren't many of these, but happily there are a few good ones. One who's come up strongly in the past six months, is the new Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano. By and large, I'd say this. The democratic system is now strong enough in Germany to survive Chancellor Adenauer's passing. And there are some men who we can expect to grow and fill his shoes.

MURROW: There's still a great deal of speculation about the Moscow Conference. What is the German's considered opinion of the consequences, now that a month has passed?

HOTTELET: On the political side, things are pretty clear. Moscow did not weaken the western position. Diplomatic realtions are not important in themselves. One topranking official said, "up till now we had no relations with Moscow; now we've got bad relations." But psychologically, the effect has been interesting. The circumstances of Moscow were a shock and a humiliation

for the Chancellor and his friends. They came face to face with the prodigious vitality, the brutal power and the great skill of the Kremlin. They returned with the feeling that anyone who goes to Russia to negotiate on his own is likely to come back without his shirt and pants. Put another way, the Germany - certainly the majorit of Germans - see that they have come as far as they have because they are members of a big western team. They want now, more than ever, to keep that team together and to keep it strong. Those people who have dreamed about a German-Russian partnership now probably have fewer illusions. The Kremlin has made it clear once again that any such deal will be entirely on Russian terms.

MURROW: But it's pretty clear, its't it, that the Russians can offer very attractive terms They hold East Germany - and they are the only ones who can give Germany reunification overnight.

HOTTELET: That's true, Ed. But, so far, everything the Russians have said and done has indicated one thing - they will permit reunification and maybe abandon their stooges in East Germany ONLY if that will give them control of all of Germany. And if the West Germans want to buy reunification from Moscow, they'll have to pay a lot more than neautrality. The price is their freedom; and that is too high a price.

MURROW: Well, have the Germans developed any other formula for reunification?

HOTTELET: No they haven't. No one has. It looks as if there were no way of persuading the Russians to surrender East Germany. They themselves have not suggested any reasonable price for gettin out. The West has been offering them security guarantees; and there's been talk of huge commercial credits. But the Russian aren't interested. It's hardly likely that you could bluff them into pulling out. And nobody wants a war to push them back. So, it looks as though there won't be any German reunification for some time. And I think

the Germans believe one thing pretty well: if there is any chance of achieving unity in peace and freedom it lies in a strong and united west.

MURROW: Do they think that the next Foreign Ministers Conference at Geneva will bring any progress in this direction?

HOTTELET: I haven't seen a German politician or a newspaper which expressed any real hope of progress at Geneva. The Russians have, one the contrary, very clearly stated that the time is not ripe for solving the German problem. Moscow is aiming at one immidiate goal for Germany - it wants the west to condone the status quo- to accept the existence of two Germanys for the time being, by recognizing the Communist regime of East Germany -- As a matter of fact, one of the first crises of the next conference may well arise when the Russians suggest that the Esat Germans take part officially, and sit down with the West Germans to settle their own affairs.

As the Germans see it, the strongest western counterarguement is an appeal to world public opinion. The East German regime is not legitimate; and the western allies can well keep insisteing on free elections as the only foundation of a united, democratic Germany.

MURROW: Some free elections are coming up next Sunday, which also have a bearing on German unity. On October 23rd the people of the Saar territory will vote on a European statute . What do you think is going to happen, Dick?

HOTTELET: I was in the Saar only a few days ago, Ed, and it looks as though this statute will be defeated. Now, theoretically, this means only that one form of settlement of the Saar problem will have to be dropped. The plan which the Germans and French have agreed upon, to put the Saar under European control till a peace treaty, will be abandoned. But in fact, this referendum has taken on some of the aspect of a plebiscite. The new, opposition parties argue that the Saar ought to go back to Germany, and that the statute ought to be defeated.

MURROW: If the statute is accepted, the Saar would be buttoned up neatly as a kind of European territory. What happens if it is rejected?

HOTTELET: Nobody knows.Quite literally. Neither the Germans nor the French nor anybody else has said or written anything to provide for such an event. This is a real political ostrich outlook. But the problem may have to be faced very soon. Will the Saar government then try to suppress the opposition parties again? Will it try to challenge the result? If it does there may be serious trouble in the Saar. There will be pressure on the Germans and the French to negotiate a new settlement. But the French have other worries at the moment. They're not happy about the idea. One thing is sure, something will have to be done about it. Let's hope it's better than what's been done so far.

MURROW: This is Ed. Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

COMMERCIAL

MURROW: My colleague, Richard C. Hottelet, has spend many years reporting the news from abroad. And he -- possibly more than most -- would probably agree with the conclusions reached by the Roman Terence and a man named Teddy Roosevelt: "True wisdom consists only in seeing what is before your eyes, but in foreseeing what is to come...nine tenths of wisdom is being wise in time."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tuesday Oct. 18, 1955

This is the news:

French Premier Faure won a vote of confidence today in the National Assembly. The issue was his Algerian policy. He won by a margin of 54 votes... 308 for, 254 against. Premier Faure achieved his victory after making a personal appeal in which he warned that defeat would jeopardize France's position at next week's Geneva Conference. Regarding Algeria, he promised to produce a plan clarifying its relationship with France... although he said once again, "There is no easy solution." Earlier in the day, the Socialists indicated they were going to vote against him. Apparently at the last minute, many of them changed their minds. (I should like to discuss this problem of unstable government in France in a few minutes).

In Algeria today... there was renewed bloodshed. Rebel gunmen ambushed a bus and killed eight European passengers. Five members of the African armed guard also died in the attack.

In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles told reporters today he agrees with Vice President Nixon... that the Geneva conference holds "more promise" than any such meeting in the past 10 years. Dulles said that while he is in Geneva he expects to hold informal conversations with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov on the explosive Middle East situation. And he revealed that Communist China has formally proposed a high-level meeting with the United States. He said we have turned down Red China's bid... for the time being. The American position is that the possibilities of the current talks (on the ambassadorial level in Geneva) must be exhausted before a meeting on a higher level can be considered. Tonight, Mr. Dulles is flying to Denver to confer with President Eisenhower. On Friday he will leave for Geneva, by way of Rome and Paris.

President Eisenhower was placed in a wheelchair today... for the first time... and was wheeled around on the terrace outside his hospital room. The President conducted almost no official business today. He got a report on how things are going on his Gettysburg farm. And he promised the stricken New England states that he would present to Congress an expanded flood control program.

In Hartford, Connecticut... Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson today endorsed the demands of Congressmen from the affected area for a Federal flood insurance program.

Secretary of Defense Wilson said today that he is going to try to cut military spending by half a billion dollars this year. The first step will be to drop 68-thousand civilian workers from the Defense Department payroll. Only last night... after talking with President Eisenhower... Wilson said the defense budget might run slightly higher than the 34 and a half billion dollars originally estimated for this fiscal year.

The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized the nation's railroads to continue indefinitely the freight rate increase it granted them on a temporary basis in 1952. (The increase amounts to roughly a billion dollars a year.)

Democratic Representative Chudoff said today that his Government Operations Subcommittee is "going to take a look"... to see whether the private utilities "have any relationship with the Secretary of the Interior." Chudoff emphasized the investigation would not be

directed at Interior Secretary McKay personally... but, rather, as the policy-making head of the department. The subcommittee has been studying the Administration's power policies.

A number of southern governors are reacting cooly toward the idea of forming a kind of southern coalition... to present a strong bloc of votes at next year's Democratic national convention. The New York Times said today that Senate Majority Leader Johnson is working to set up such a coalition. This afternoon... at the annual Southern Governors Conference at Point Clear, Alabama... only two governors were found who welcomed the idea. They were Governors Hodges of North Carolina and Griffin of Georgia. Other governors said they saw no need for lining up a coalition front at this time.

It was reported today... in the United Nations... that Great Britain has joined Russia in supporting Yugoslavia for the vacant temporary seat on the Security Council. The United States is backing the Philippines. A showdown vote may come tomorrow. Also tomorrow, the United States expects to submit... for United Nations discussion... a compromise resolution on establishment of a global "atoms-for-peace" agency. The

resolution endorses proposals for an international conference on the question. Russia today submitted a rival resolution, calling for an international meeting of "experts" to consider creation of such an agency. The United States favors a meeting of high-level diplomats.

In Jerusalem, Premier Sharett told the Israeli parliament today that Israel needs "a lot of cheap, good heavy arms", and is determined to get them wherever she can. Russia has made overtures to supply weapons to Israel. Sharett called Czechoslovakia's recent arms deal with Egypt "a most serious event."

In London, the British cabinet met for two hours today... with indications that the romance between Princess Margaret and Peter Townsend may have been discussed. Queen Elizabeth returned to London from her vacation in Scotland, and held a private audience with Prime Minister Eden at Buckingham Palace.

Edward R. Murrow: October 18, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Many theories have been propounded to explain why France has its chronic cabinet crises, and finds it so hard to maintain a stable government. They include the belief that to this day France has not yet carried all the way through on the revolution of 1789, and still is the battleground between aristocrats and commoners. Another explanation is that the French public has grown so wholly and coldly skeptical about politics and politicians that it has washed its hands of party strife.

However true such theories may be, an American is justified in finding much of the trouble in France to be due to the failure to develop a two-party system. French democracy has been so conscientious in its effort to give minority factions their share of the political power that France has ended up with six minority parties of nearly equal strength. That means that to govern there has to be a coalition. And before joining a coalition, the minority parties can hold out for special concessions, and greater power than their numbers call for. In this power struggle, coalition members are always pulling out of the team and threatening the government.

The six-party system is the logical result of proportional representation, where, through the second ballot and party alliances, each faction can get a proportional number of assembly seats. If there were two big parties, longer

terms in office would be normal. If there were two big parties and and only one little one, the little one might hold the balance between the big ones, as the liberals have done for short spells in recent British history. In this country, too, when three or more parties were in the field, minority governments have been produced, like Lincoln's and Wilson's in their first terms. But when there are only minority parties, and six of these, as in France, each party becomes a potential wrecker, and it is much easier to bring down governments than to keep them in office.

Undoubtedly proportional representation is fairer to minorities than the two-party system. But it is even more true that the two-party system makes it easier for a democracy to govern itself. Sometimes it is said that each of our American parties really is two parties, because each has its two fairly distinct wings. So it is sometimes argued that we really have a four-party system. But when one of two major parties goes down to defeat it isn't because one of the wings refuses to function, in an effort to get more power. It is because a big and simple division of opinion has developed, and the outs insist on getting in, and have enough votes to succeed.

Germany, after World War One, was a democracy based on even stricter proportional representation than France. The fall of the Weimar Republic

was the result of the birth of too many small parties. This led to minority governments clinging to office. The Nazis were able to exploit the situation and to seize power without ever winning a democratic majority at the polls.

France has escaped this fate because four of the six parties are historically and instinctively committed to true democracy. The two that aren't are the Communists and the De Gaullists. The De Gaullists aren't outright enemies of democracy like the communists, but they have a hankering for the corporate state. So when another French government falls it doesn't mean that French Democracy is on the way out; it normally means that another patchwork government has to be put together, and this takes time - and disturbs the world.

The French constitution would have to be drastically revised to get a two-party system, and each of the six parties would have to yield some power to bring it about. It is an axiom that political parties do not yield power willingly. They have to be defeated to lose it. So France finds it hard to get a stabler constitutional system. Many reforms have been proposed but only the little ones pass the assembly. Until big ones are accepted it looks inevitable that Premier Faure's successors despite his victory today, will be numerous, and must measure the lives of their governments in

months, not years.

The moral of this analysis is that for all the unsatisfactory features of the two-party system, it has given this country long seasons of stable government. As a system it isn't what might be called a precision watch, accurate to the last minute; but it goes on running, and it goes on keeping fairly dependable time.

George Bryan

A moment ago, we were making a comparison between the workings of government and watches. More than two hundred years ago, William Penn remarked:"Governments, like clocks, go from the motions men give them; and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined too. Wherefore governments rather depend upon men than men upon governments."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

French Premier Faure won a vote of confidence today in the National Assembly. The issue was his Algerian policy. He won by a margin of 54 votes ...308 for, 254 against. Premier Faure achieved his victory after making a parsonal appeal in which he warned that defeat would jeopardize France's position at next week's Geneva Confer nce. Regarding Algeria, he promised to produce a plan clarifying its relationship with France..although he said once again, "There is no easy solution." Earlier in the day, the Socialists incicated they were going to vote against him. Apparently at the last minute many of them changed their minds. (I should like to discuss this problem of unstable government in France in a few minutes.

In Algeria today..there was renewed bloodshed. Rebel gunmen ambushed a bus andkilled eight European passengers. Five members of the African armed guard also died in the attack.

In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles told reporters today he agrees with Vice President Nixon..that the Geneva conference holds "more promise" than any such meeting in the past 10 years. Dulles said that while he is in Geneva he expects to hold informal conversations with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov on the explosive Middle East situation. And he revealed that Communist China has formally proposed a high-level meeting with the United States. He said we have turned down Red China's bid..for the time being. The American position is that the possibilities of the current talks (on the ambassadorial lebel in Geneva) must be exhausted before a meeting on a higher level can be considered. Tonight , Mr. Dulles is flying to Denver to confer with President Eisenhower. On Friday he will leave for Geneva, by way of

Rome & Paris.

President Eisenhower was placed in a wheelchair today..for the first time...and was wheeled around on the terrace outside his hospital room. The President conducted almost no official business today. He got a report on how things are going on his Gettysburg farm. And he promised the stricken New England states that he would present to Congress an expanded flood control program.

In Hartford, Connecticut,.Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson today endorsed the demands of Congressmen from the affected area for a Federal flood insurance program.

Secretary of Defense Wilsonsaid today that he is going to try to cut military spending by half a billion dollars this year. The first step will be to drop 68-thousand civilian workers from the Defense Department payroll. Only last night..after talking with President Eisenhower..Wilson said the defense budget might run slightly higher than the 3 and a half billion dollars originally estimated for this fiscal year.

The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized the nation's rail roads to continue indefinitely the freight rate increase it granted them on a temporary basis in 1952. The increase amounts to roughly a billion dollars a year.

Democratic Representative Chudoff said today that his Government Operations Subcommittee is "going to take a look" ..to see whether the private utilities "have any relationship with the Secretary of the Interior." Chudoff emphasized the investigation would not be directed at Interior Secretary McKay personally...but, rather, as the policy-making head of the department. The subcommittee has been studying the Administration's power policies.

A number of southern governors are reacting cooly toward the idea of forming a kind of southern coalition..to present a strong bloc of votes at next year's Democratic national convention. The New York Times said today that Senate Majority Leader Johnson is working to set up such a coalition. This afternoon..at the annual Southern Governors Conference at Point Clear, Alabama...only two governors were found who welcomed the idea. They were Governors Hodges of North Carolina and Griffin of Georgia. Other Governors said they saw no need for lining up a coalition front at this time.

It was reported today..in the United Nations..that Great Britain has joined Russia in supporting Yugoslavia for the vacant temporary seat on the Security council. The United States is backing the Philippines. A showdown vote may come tomorrow. Also tomorrow, the United States expects to submit ..for United Nations discussion..a compromise resolution on establishment of a global "atoms-for-peace" agency. The resolution endorses proposals for an international conference on the question. Russia today submitted a rival resolution, calling for an international meeting of "experts" to consider creation of such an agency. The United States favors a meeting of high-level diplomats.

In Jerusalem, Premier Sharett told the Israeli parliament today that Israel needs "a lot of cheap, good heavy arms," and is determined to get them wherever she can. Russia has made overtures to supply weapons to Israel. Sharett called Czechoslovakia's recent arms deal with Egypt "a serious event."

In London, the British cabinet met for two hours today..with indications that the romance between Princess Margaret and Peter Twonsend may have been discussed. Queen Elizabeth returned to London from her vacation in Scotland. and held a private audience with Prime Minister Eden at Buckingham Palace.

Many theories have been propounded to explain why France has its chronic cabinet crises, and finds it so hard to maintain a stable government. They include the belief that to this day France has not yet carried all the way through on the revolution of 1789, and still is the battleground between aristocrats and commoners. Another explanation is that the French public has grown so wholly and coldly skeptical about politics and politicians that it has washed its hands of party strife.

However true such theories may be, and American is justified in finding much of the trouble in France to be due to the failure to develop a two-party system. French democracy has been so conscienciious in its effort to give minority factions their share of political power that France has ended up with six minority parties of nearly equal strength. That means that to govern there has to be a coalition. And before joining a coalition, the minority parties can hold out for special concessions, and greater power than their numbers call for. In this power struggle, coalition members are always pulling out of the team and threatening the government.

The six-party system is the logical result of proportional representation, where, through the second ballot, and party alliances, each faction can get a proportional number of assembly seats. If there were two big parties, longer terms in office would be normal. It there were two big parties and only one little one, the little one might hold the balance between the big ones as the liberals have done for short spells in recent British history. In this country, too, when three or more parties were in the field, minority governments have been produced, like Lincoln's and Wilson's in their first terms. But when there are <u>only</u> minority parties, and six of these, as in France, each party becomes a potential wrecker, and it is much easier to bring down governments than to keep them in office.

Undoubtedly propoetional representation is fairer to minorities than the two party system. But it is even more true that the two-party system makes it easier for a democracy to govern itself. Sometimes it is said that each of our American parties really is two parties, because each has its two fairly distinct wings. So it is sometimes argued that we really have a four party system. But when one of two major parties goes down to defeat it isn't because one of the wings refuses to function, in an effort to get more power. It is because a big and simple division of opinion has developed, and the outs insist on getting in, had have enough votes to succeed.

Germany, after World War One, was a democracy based on even stricter proportional representation than France. The fall of the Weimar Republic was the result of the birth of too many small parties. This led to minority governments clinging to office. The Nazis were able to exploit the situation and to seize ower without ever winning a democratic majority in the polls.

France has escaped this fate because four to the six parties are historically and instinctively committed to true democracy. The two that aren't are the Communists and the De Gaullists. The DeGaullists aren 't outright enemies of democracy like the Communists, but they have a hankering for the corporate state. So when another French government falls it doesn't mean that French Democracy is on the way out; it normally means that another patchwork government has to be put together, and this takes time and disturbs the world.

The French constitution would have to be drastically revised to get a two-party system, and each of the six parties would have to yeild power willingly. They have to be defeated to lose it. So France finds it hard to get a stabler constitutional system. Many reforms have been proposed but only the little ones pass the assembly. Until big ones are accepted, it looks

inevitable that Premier Faure's successors despite his victory today, will be numerous, and must measure the lives of their governments in months, not years. The moral of this analysis is that for all the unsatisfactory features of the two-party system, it has given this country long seasons of stable government. As a system, it isn't what might be called a precision watch, accurate to the last minute; but it goes on running, and it goes on keeping fairly dependable time.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN : COMMERCIAL

MURROW: A moment ago we were making a comparison between the workings of government and watches. More than two hundred years ago, William Penn remarked: "Governments, like clocks, go from the motions men give them; and as governments are made and moved by men, so by then they are ruined too. Wherefore governments rather depend upon men than men upon governments."

Good Night and Good Luck.

wed

Edward R. Murrow Oct. 19, 1955

This is the news:

The Defense Department tonight issued a documentary report... setting forth General MacArthur's views on Soviet participation in the war against Japan. Although the report runs to more than 35-thousand words, the Defense Department says it does not tell the full story... "since various aspects of this subject were handled by officials outside of the War and Navy Departments." The information is made public because of a controversy that broke out last March, with the release of the Yalta papers by the State Department. MacArthur said... at that time... that he was not informed of the Yalta Conference, when it was taking place. If he had been consulted, he said, he would have recommended against bringing Russia into the war in the Pacific. The Washington Post and Times-Herald promptly challenged the general's statement. The paper said he was "known" to have messaged the joint chiefs of staff..."pleading for concessions to get Russia into the Japanese war." Senator Lehman of New York accused MacArthur of "trying to rewrite history." The record... released tonight... neither confirms nor refutes MacArthur's

statement that his views were not solicited for the Yalta conference. But It does show that on various occasions MacArthur favored Russian intervention. The record shows that as early as December 10, 1941... three days after Pearl Harbor... he sent a message to General Marshall saying he thought there was a "golden opportunity" for Russia to crush Japan from the north. Again on May 8, 1942... in answer to a request from President Roosevelt for an assessment of Japanese intentions... MacArthur called for a "second front" in the Pacific, which would relieve pressure on the Russians in Siberia. A second front, he said, would permit the Russians to increase their power against the Germans in Europe... or help their allies against the Japanese in the Pacific. And in March, 1945... just a month after the Yalta conference...MacArthur is quoted as saying: "We should make every effort to get Russia into the Japanese war before we go into Japan. Otherwise we will take the impact of the Japanese divisions and reap the losses. As the Defense Department says, we still do not have the full story. History will have to make the final judgment.

Secretary of State Dulles saw President Eisenhower for 25 minutes today in Denver. They discussed the strategy to be followed at next week's Geneva conference... and Mr. Dulles said afterward the President shares his "measured hope" that concrete results will be achieved. The President, he said, is looking much better than when he last saw him, nine days ago. Dulles told reporters: "I go to Geneva with the assurance that I have behind me a President who fully knows the issues... and who has given me a full and comprehensive mandate to speak for our nation."

The United States staved off defeat in the United Nations today when it blocked... for the time being at least... a concerted effort to give Yugoslavia a seat on the Security Council. The United States, which favors the election of the Philippines, got the Assembly to put off further voting for the vacant Council seat indefinitely. Nine ballots failed to break the deadlock. In the political committee, the United States formally proposed an international conference... to set up an atoms-for-peace agency. The conference would be attended by 84 countries.

Governor Shivers of Texas predicted today that the Democratic National Convention will choose a presidential candidate acceptable to conservative southern Democrats. And he said that candidate will not be Adlai Stevenson.

A new series of fund-raising dinners was announced today by the Democratic National Committee. Governor Harriman of New York...who has been prominently mentioned for the Democratic nomination...is listed to speak at four of the party gatherings. Adlai Stevenson and Senator Kefauver are down for one speech each, and may be booked for others later on.

The Florida Supreme Court ruled today that segregation in the state's public schools is unconstitutional.

[redacted]

President Eisenhower's economic advisers estimated today that increased private spending... in the last three months... has pushed the production of goods and services to the unprecedented level of 392-billion dollars a year. Private spending in the last quarter jumped 6-billion dollars.

Vice President Nixon will say in a speech in New York tonight that the American wage earner has never fared better than he has under President Eisenhower's so-called "businessmen's administration".

[redacted] The Eisenhower program, he will say, is based on the principle of partnership with private enterprise, and state and local governments.

In Morocco, the newly established "throne council" today invited (fät-mē bĕn slē-män') ~~Fatmi ben Slimane~~... a moderate... to become Morocco's first premier. Ben ~~Slimane has already said~~ he would accept.

~~And in Paris, the French~~ cabinet met today to start work on an economic ~~reform program~~ for Algeria.

In London today, Dr. Albert Schweitzer ~~was honored~~ Received the Order of Merit ~~by~~ from Queen Elizabeth. Thus, the famous medical missionary, joins President Eisenhower, as ~~the only~~ one of the two non-Britons ever to be invested with honorary membership in the order.

Tonight Princess Margaret and other members of the royal family dined with the Archbishop of Canterbury in Lambeth Palace... the archbishop's London residence.

Edward R. Murrow: October 19, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The British, who are a sentimental people, also are a religious people, and a constitutional people. Faced by the romance of Princess Margaret and Group Captain Townsend, they find these three interests in a considerable tangle. In this country, where church and state are quite separate, it is natural to regard the troubles of Princess Margaret as being due simply to the Church of England's objection to her marriage to a divorced person whose former wife is living.

But it is not only a conflict between a strict attitude toward marriage and a liberal one. This is a big part of the story, but by no means all of it. The constitutional angle may even be paramount.

The Queen, as reigning monarch, is head of the Church of England. As such she is a religious figure as well as a political one, with heavy responsibilities in both fields. Not only must she behave morally, she must uphold the rules of morality laid down by the church. Consequently she is involved if a member of her family wishes to marry a divorced person contrary to church regulations. But she is peculiarly involved in Margaret's case because her sister, in addition to being a member of the Royal Family, is third in the line of succession to the throne. If the Queen and neither of her two children should survive, Margaret would become queen. And if she had

married, her children would be next in the line of succession. That is, if her marriage was recognized. But if she had married in defiance of the church, the marriage, while legal as a civil matter, might not be accepted by the church. Unless some momentous decision were reached to the contrary, the marriage might be regarded as non-existent, and any children born of it might not be recognized by the very church of which, as the monarch, she would be the head. So this is quite a complication. And the British public, no matter how much it dotes on romance in high places, faces more than a conflict between old-fashioned and modern ethics.

Since the Church of England, for all its official status, is in competition with the powerful non-conformist denominations, and since these have a long and cherished history of independence, deep feelings against the Church of England are being stirred up. An Oxford professor, writing in the laborite Daily Herald today summed up the situation by saying this is no crisis of royalty, but it is a crisis of the church.

It is well to point out that there is a big difference between the marriage of Princess Margaret to a divorced man, and that of Prime Minister Eden. He also is divorced and his former wife is living, and he re-married shortly before becoming head of the government. After his re-marriage the

church took no formal action - it couldn't. The constitution WASN'T involved. Sir Anthony is answerable to Parliament, which does not forbid the re-marriage of divorced persons, and has persistently defied the church in liberalizing divorce laws.

But the fact that Sir Anthony Eden was divorced and re-married does have quite a bearing on what the British are thinking. For one thing, it removes this kind of marriage from consideration as unethical. His marriage was accepted without protest when it took place. It did not prevent his becoming Prime Minister.

Now it is taken for granted that if Princess Margaret decides to marry Captain Townsend, Parliament would pass any bill necessary to permit it. The Labor Party, which has many non-conformists in its ranks, would enthusiastically vote to disregard the church. The conservatives would have to vote for any permissive or financial legislation Sir Anthony might introduce. Not to do so would be to repudiate him, and more than repudiate him, to condemn him belatedly for his own marriage.

Princess Margaret, by the time she became twenty-five in August, had the constitutional right to marry without the Queen's consent, if she renounced her succession to the throne, and obtained the permission of Parliament.

She would have to renounce much of her income, too, and if she and the Group Captain married they might be left with little more than his salary of eighty dollars a week as air attache in Brussels.

But there is no hint that the Princess will give up her right to succession. And for that matter, there is no hint that she has decided what she will do. My colleague Howard Smith cables me from London that so far the British Government is not involved, and can't be involved until Prime Minister Eden receives a message from the Queen signed in her own hand, as in the case of abdications. There is no such message, and Parliament can't barge in on its own. If and when a message does come from the Queen, legislation would be passed within a few hours. Mr. Smith quotes one authority as saying that if Margaret renounced the succession she still would be voted the increase of income given her three years ago, from about eighteen thousand dollars a year to nearly forty-five thousand.

If Margaret, as an obedient church member, should decide against marriage, says Mr. Smith, no announcement is to be expected. (The Royal Family hardly would deny the romance.) The news would have to be read from the transfer of Captain Townsend to some post farther from England than Belgium.

Princess Margaret is confronted with ~~perhaps the most~~ an important decision ~~of her young life.~~ And whatever it turns out to be, the matter of responsibility and duty will have to be a major factor. Goethe once defined duty as being "whatever the day demands." But Robert Louis Stevenson, possibily more sentimental, had this comment: "There is no duty, ~~humanist~~ we under-rate so much as the duty of being happy."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Defense Department tonight issued a documentary report..setting forth General MacArthur's views on Soviet participation in the war against Japan. Although the report runs to more than 35 thousand words, the Defense Department says it does not tell the full story.."since various aspects of this subject were handled by officials outside of the War and Navy Departments". The information is made public because of a controversy that broke out last March, with the release of the Yalta papers by the State Department. MacArthur said...at that time..that he was not informed of the Yalta Conference, when it was taking place. If he had been consulted, he said, he would have recommended against bringing Russia into the war in the Pacicic. The Washington Post and Times-Herald promptly challenge the general's statement. The paper said he was "known" to have messaged the joint cheifs of staff.."pleading for concessions to get Russia into the Japanese war." Senator Lehman of New York accused MacArthur of "trying to rewrite history." The record..released tonight..neither confirms nor refutes MacArthur's statement that his views were not solicited for the Yalta conference. But it does show that on various occasions MacArthur favored Russian intervention. The record shows that as early a December 10, 1941...three days after Pearl Harbor..he sent a message to General Marshall saying he thought there was a "golden opportunity" for Russia to crush Japan from the north. Again on May 8, 1942...in answer to a request from President Roosevelt for an assessment of Japanese intentions. .. MacArthur called for a "second front" in the Pacific, which would relieve pressure on the Russians in Siberia. A second front, he said, would permit the Russians to increase their power against the Germans in Europe..or help

their allies against the Japanese in the Pacific. And in March, 1945..just a month after the Yalta conference..MacArthur is quoted as saying:"We should make every effort to get Russia into the Japanese war before we go ingo Japan. Otherwise we will take the impact of the Japanese divisions and reap the losses. As the Defense Department says, we still do not have the full story. History will have to make final judgement.

Secretary of State Dulles saw President Eisenhower for 25 minutes today in Denver. They discussed the strategy to be followed at next week's Geneva conference.. and Mr. Dulles said afterward the President shares his "measured hope" that concrete results will be achieved. The President, he said, is looking much better than when he last saw him, nine days ago. Dulles told reporters: "I go to Geneva with the assurance that I have behind me a President who fully knows the issues...and who has given me a full and comprehensive mandate to speak for our nation."

The United States staved off defeat in the United Nations today when it blocked..for the time being at least...a concerted effort to give Yugoslavia a seat on the Security Council. The United States, which favors the election of the Philippines, got the Assembly to put off further voting for the vacant Council seat indefinitely. Nine ballots failed to break the deadlock. In the political committee, the United States formally proposed an international conference..to set up an atoms-for-peace agency. The conference would be attended by 84 countries.

Governor Shivers of Texas predicted today that the Democratic National Committee will choose a presidential candidate acceptable to conservative southern Democrats. And he said that candidate will not be Adlai Stevenson.

A new series of fund-raising dinners was announced today by the Democratic National Committee. Governor Harriman of New York..who has been prominently mentioned for the Democratic nomination..is listed to speak at four of the

party gatherings. Adlai Stevenson and Senator Kefauver are down for one speech each and may be booked for others later on.

The Florida Supreme Court ruled today that segregation in the state's public schools is unconstitutional.

President Eisenhower's economic advisers estimated today that increased private spending..in the last three months..has pushed the production of goods and services to the unprecedented level of 392-billion dollars a year. Private spending in the last quarter jumped 6-billion dollars.

Vice President Nixon will say in a speech in New York tonight that the American wage earner has never ared better than he has under President Eisenhower's so-called "businessmen's administration." The Eisenhower program, he will say, is based on the principle of partnership with private enterprise and state and local governments.

In London today, Dr. Albert Schweitzer received the Order of Merit from Queen Elizabeth. Thus, the famous medical missionary joins President Eisen - hower as one of the two non-Britons ever to be invested with honorary membership in the order.

Tonight Prencess Margaret and other members of the royal family dined with the Archbishop of Canterbury in Lambeth Palace..the archbishop's London residence.

The British, who are a sentimental people, also are a religious people, an a constitutional people. Faced by the romance of Princess Margaret and Group Captain Townsend, they find these three interests in a considerablee tangle. In this country, where church and state are quite separate, it is natural to regard the troubles of Princess Margaret as being due simply to the Church of England's objection to her marraige to a divorced person whose former wife is living.

But it is not only a conflict between a strict attitude toward marraige and a liberal one. This is a big part of the story, but by no means all of it. The constitutional angle may even be paramount.

The Queen, as reigning monarch, is head of the Church of England. As such she is a religious figure as well as a political one, with heavy responsibilities in both fields. Not only must she behave morally, she must uphold rules of morality laid down by the church. Consequently she is involved if a member of her family wishes to marry a divorced person contrary to church regulations. But she is peculiarly involved in Margaret's case because her sister, in addition to being a member of the Royal Family, is third in the line of succession to the throne. If the Queen and neither of her two children should survive, Margaret would become Queen. And if she had married, her children would be next in line of succession. That is, if her marraige was recognized. But if the had married in defiance of her church, the marraige, while legal as a civil matter, might not be accepted by the church. Unless some momentous decision were reached to the contrary, the marraige might be regarded as non-existent, and any children born of it might not be recognized by the very church, of which, as the monarch, she would be the head. So this is quite a complication. And the British public, no matter how much it dotes on romance in high places, faces more than a conflict between old - fashioned and modern ethics.

Since the Church of England, for all its official status, is in competition with the powerful non-conformist denominations, and since these have a long cherished history if independence, deep feelings against the Church of England are being stirred up. An Oxford professor, writing in the laborite Daily Herald today summed up the situation by saying this is no crisis of royalty, but it is a crisis of the church.

It is well to point out that there is a big difference between the marraige of Princess Margaret to a divorced man, and that of Prime Minister Eden. He also is divorced and his former wife is living, and he remarried shortly before becoming head of the government. After his re-marraige the church took no formal action - it couldn't. The constitution wasn't involved. Sir Anthony is answerable to Parliament, which does not forbid the re-marraige of divorced persons, and has persistently defied the church in liberalizing divorce laws.

But the fact that Sir Anthony Eden was divorced and re-married does have quite a bearing on what the British are thinking. For one thing, it removes this kind of marraige from consideration as unethical. His marraige was accepted without protest when it took place. It did not prevent his becoming Prime Minister.

Now it is taken for granted that if Princess Margaret decided to marry Captain Townsend, Parliament would pass any bill necessary to permit it. The Labor Party, which has many non-conformists in its ranks, would enthusiastically vote to disregard the church. The conservatives would have to vote for any permissive or financial legislation Sir Anthony might introduce. Not to do so would be to repudiate him, and more than repudiate him, to condemn him belatedly for his own marraige.

Princess Margaret, by the time she became twenty-five in August, had the constitutional right to marry without the Queen's consent, if she renounced her succession to the throne,aand obtained the permission of Parliament.

She would have to renounce much of her income, too, and if she and the Group Captain married, they might be left with little more than his salary of eighty dollars a week as air attache in Brussels.

But there is no hint that the Princess will give up her right to succession. And for that matter, there is no hint that she has decided what she will do. My colleague Howard Smith cables me from London that so far the British Government is not involved, and can't be involved until Prime Minister Eden receives a message from the Queen signed in her own hand, as in the case of abdications. There is no such message, and Parliament can't barge in on its own. If and when a message does come from the Queen, legislation would be passed within a few hours. Mr. Smith quotes one authority as saying that if Margaret renounced the succession, she still would be voted the increase of income given her threeyears ago, from about eighteen thousand dollars a year year to nearly forty-five thousand.

If Margaret, as an obedient church member, should decide against marraige, says Mr. Smith, no announcement is to be expected. The Royal Family hardly would deny the romance. The news would have to be read from the transfer of Captain Peter Townsend to some post farther from Endland than Belgium.

COMMERCIAL:

MURROW: Princess Margaret is confronted with an important decision. And whatever it turns out to be, the matter of responsibility and duty will have to be a major factor. Goethe once defined duty as being "whatever the day demands." But Robert Louis Stevenson, possibly more sentimental, had this comment: "There is no duty, we under-rate so much as the duty of being happy."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs Oct. 20, 1955

This is the news:

Tonight, the State Department made public the text of what President Eisenhower told the Russians at the Big Four meeting in Geneva last summer. Mr. Eisenhower advised Russia that "under no circumstances is the United States ever going to be a party to aggressive war---against any nation." Addressing himself directly to Soviet Premier Bulganin, the President said: "We believe in negotiation and friendly conference. And the only way that we will ever go to war is when we are attacked." The President then pointed out that... in the United States... "it is impossible for the Government---the Executive Government---to declare war. It can be done only by the Congress of the United States, by free debate and votes."

Edward R. Murrow Oct. 20, 1955

(1A)

~~This is the news:~~

Secretary of State Dulles briefed congressional leaders today on the forthcoming Geneva conference... and won their bipartisan support. The congressmen described Dulles as "cautiously optimistic" regarding possible achievements at the conference, opening a week from today. Republican Representative Taber said, "There seems to be a watchful approach." And Democratic Senator Hennings said, "The secretary expects complete Western unity." After the briefing, the State Department announced that Defense Secretary Wilson and Harold Stassen, the President's special assistant for disarmament, will accompany Mr. Dulles to the conference.

~~Today... in Geneva... United States Ambassador Alexis Johnson met Communist Chinese representatives for the 22nd time, on the easing of Far East tensions. (No announcement was made concerning the subject of their discussion.)~~

General MacArthur said today, the report issued by the Pentagon last night "fully confirms" that he was never consulted about the Yalta conference. MacArthur said last March... when the Yalta papers were released... that if he had been consulted, he would have advised against bringing Russia into the war in the Pacific. The general's statement at that time was challenged by a Washington newspaper, which said MacArthur had "pleaded" for concessions to get Russia into the Japanese war. The record released by the Pentagon last night showed that, on several occasions, MacArthur had favored Russian intervention. In his statement issued today, MacArthur conceded he had pressed for Russian intervention immediately after Pearl Harbor. "This should clearly have been done at the very beginning." MacArthur stated that... from that time until Yalta... "there is not the slightest hint of documentation over my signature" that he advocated Russia enter the Pacific war. "However, once such decisions had been taken and communicated to me, following Yalta, they became binding upon me as upon any other theater commander." The MacArthur statement concludes: "I repeat. Had my views been requested concerning the secret agreements bearing upon Russia's

entrance into the Pacific war, I would have opposed them as fantastic."

In Washington, Democratic Senator Douglas said today the Pentagon record "seems to exonerate President Roosevelt's decision to bring Russia into the war against Japan." The documents show "Roosevelt merely acted on the best military advice."

In Denver, President Eisenhower took the day off from official business. He had a pleasant chat with Clifford J. Roberts of New York, an old golfing friend, and tried his hand at some oil painting. Tomorrow, he will confer with Attorney General Brownell. ~~And on Saturday or Sunday, the President again will be examined by Dr. Paul Dudley White, the Boston heart specialist.~~

Court records showed today that an income tax claim is outstanding against the company which T. Coleman Andrews will ~~become~~ head ~~of~~, when he retires AS commissioner of internal revenue. The tax claim... against the American Fidelity and Casualty Company... is in the neighborhood of 5-million dollars. Andrews says he will have nothing ~~[illegible]~~ to do with the case... and that he informed Treasury Secretary Humphrey of the situation in a letter on October 10th. Humphrey replied that it seemed the matter had been "properly handled". Andrews had explained,

in his letter, that the company "does not expect me to direct, or in any way participate, in the case... that under my contract with the company neither my status nor my compensation will be affected by the outcome." Andrews was appointed commissioner of internal revenue in February, 1953. His retirement is effective the end of this month. #

~~The Agriculture Department reports it lost more than 100-million dollars in its price support operations in July and August. That's 6-million dollars more than it lost in disposing of surplus farm products in the same period last year.~~

The Pentagon said today that two Air Force planes are being sent to Europe on a "special mission" to bring home three United States senators and their wives. The three senators... all Democrats... are McClellan of Arkansas, Stennis of Mississippi and Chavez of New Mexico. They have been inspecting overseas installations as members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Democratic Senator Lehman of New York today announced his support of Adlai Stevenson for the Democratic presidential nomination. At the same time... J. Howard McGrath, the former Democratic national chairman, came out for Senator Kefauver of Tennessee.

In Clear Point, Alabama...the Southern Governors Conference ended today on an industrial note. The 16 governor's envisioned a program for bringing thousands of new manufacturing plants to the South, with the emphasis on nuclear power. Further talks will be held soon, to fill in the details.

The Nobel Prize for Medicine was awarded today to Dr. Hugo Theorell, a Swedish blood specialist. He received the prize... amounting to about 37-thousand dollars... for his work in enzymes.

Syria and Egypt today signed a military alliance... to check possible aggression. And a similar pact may be signed soon between Syria and Lebanon.

Edward R. Murrow: October 20, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The United States Delegation to the United Nations has been trying to get the Philippines elected to the Security Council. The Russians have been trying to get the seat for Yugoslavia. So far both have failed, the situation is deadlocked. One interesting feature of the voting was that Britain and the Commonwealth nations voted for Yugoslavia, and not for our choice - the Philippines. This means that our most important allies have differed with us - have voted with the Russians on a matter as important as a seat on the Security Council. This must give some pleasure to the Kremlin, which welcomes any sign of Western disunity.

We want the Philippines on the Security Council for a very simple reason. We fear that at some future time the nations committed to freedom may lose control of the Security Council. This could come about if Communist China should replace Nationalist China; if India at a later time should vote against the West; and if the Russians could control the Middle Eastern member. That would leave the Russians with five votes, and the West with six - and it takes seven votes to transact business in the Security Council.

This division between the British and ourselves isn't as serious as it appears. The argument really is over precedent and what might happen in the future.

Ambassador's Lodge's tactics at the U.N. have secured a delay - time for some intensive electioneering. But the division between the British and ourselves advertises a breach of unity. It also advertises that the United States can no longer command with ease or certainty a majority in the U.N. Assembly. We used to have no trouble in lining up the necessary votes. Now we are having trouble. This situation has come about, not primarily because of our mistakes at the United Nations, although we have made some. The chief reason seems to be that there has been a gradual shift in world power, and that shift is merely being reflected in the United Nations. We used to be able to deliver votes that we can't deliver now. The so-called neutrals are more neutral than they used to be, and vote against us more frequently than they used to. This is particularly true of the countries of the Middle East.

Part of our difficulty stems from the conference of African and Asian countries held in Bandung - a conference which produced no formal alliances, no official unity, but did produce more of a sense or feeling of unity amongst the nations of Africa and Asia. That conference reflected a great and growing protest against colonialism. It is true that ~~[illegible]~~ Soviet colonialism was condemned along with that of the Western world; but

the major outcry was against old-fashioned colonialism as practised in the past and present by the Western Powers.

Peoples recently freed or struggling to become free are naturally inclined to hate and fear the colonialism they know or have experienced, more than the new type of colonialism which may later ~~XXXXXXXX~~ overwhelm them from the Soviet Union.

It is generally recognized that the United States is an anti-colonial nation. But at the same time we are continually compromising ourselves because our grand strategy depends on colonial countries such as Britain and France, and we tend to line up with them in the U.N. and elsewhere, when they find themselves in an argument with some part of their empires. For this reason, when it comes to a close vote in the United Nations, we are having increasing trouble lining up the necessary votes. Even some of the Latin American countries feel more kinship with the under-developed areas than they do with us.

Our history and our doctrine demand that we should sympathize with and support colonies seeking their freedom. We are, after all, the first colony to achieve independence. But in the struggle for power that is now going on, we feel obliged to support nations that deny to others the independence

we achieved. This is a cruel dilemma, but it goes far to explain why we are having increasing difficulty in delivering the votes in the United Nations. This situation explains in part the walk out of France over the matter of debating Algeria. There our delegation voted with the French, but didn't do any active lobbying in their support. The French finally lost by a single vote, and they walked out. We voted with the French, but we didn't do all that we might have to help them. The French resented that. The anti-colonial powers resented the fact that we voted with the French. So we ended up with the worst of both worlds.... receiving neither the appreciation of the French nor the approval of the small powers.

We may finally get the Philippines elected to the Security Council - that won't be immediately important. What is important is that the issue of colonialism is making it increasingly difficult for the Western Powers to hold together.

Art Hannes

We have been discussing the problems of independence, liberty and, in a sense, freedom insofar as Colonialism is concerned. And all of this brings to mind something Herbert Hoover once said:"Liberty comes alone and lives alone where the hard-won rights of men are held inalienable, where governments themselves may not infringe. It was this concept for which America's sons have died on a hundred battlefields."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

¶ Ambassador Lodge has not given up his fight in the United Nations to win a seat on the Security Council for the Philippines. After appearing to be beaten, he now can see a chance for victory. He has won a delay in the voting, which makes possible some intensive electioneering. Mr. Lodge gave a smart show of parliamentary strategy yesterday by inducing the Assembly to postpone voting on the Security Council, and proceed to the UNESCO Council. Here Jugoslavia, the rival of the Philippines for the Security Council, was promptly elected. And while that doesn't end Jugoslavia's candidacy for the Security Council, it is not so likely to be awarded a second important seat.

¶ In a world where Western unity counts for so much an explanation needs to be sought for Britain and the Commonwealth voting for Jugoslavia instead of the Philippines. That our most important allies disagree with us must give enormous encouragement to the Kremlin, which is dedicated to breaking up Western unity and extending its power thereby. There is however a logical explanation, even though it doesn't explain away the consequences.

One of the unwritten rules in the UN is that an Eastern European state is to have a seat on the council. We want to disregard the rule.

We see the possibility looming up--though still in a somewhat distant future, of losing control of the Security Council. If Communist China replaces Nationalist China; if the Kremlin wins the allegiance of the Middle Eastern member; if India, when its turn comes to sit for the British Commonwealth, votes against the West, and if the Soviet bloc can count on the Eastern European representative, that makes five votes, and the West has only six. It takes seven votes to transact business in the Council. Even though the five permanent members still may have their veto, as they now have, it is a big consideration for the West to keep its seven votes in the council.

But the British don't like to establish the precedent of breaking an unwritten rule as to council membership. One of the rules is that that a seat is to go to a small Western European state. If a precedent is established the British are afraid that one day they will find their Western European colleague replaced by someone from another part of the world chosen by the other side. So Britain did not support the Philippines. From the start it voted for Jugoslavia, and opposed Poland, the Kremlin's choice. Later the Soviet Union dropped Poland and switched to Jugoslavia. Possibly Australia and New Zealand now can be won over to the Philippines because it is Far Eastern. But Britain

is not expected to budge. ~~It thinks it is averting an early danger and that the United States is looking at a more distant one.~~ So this break in the Western ranks is really over a ~~better~~ the way to serve ~~the~~ an ~~identical~~ agreed purpose.

All the same, it advertises a flaw in unity. It also advertises that the United States is having difficulty ~~at this~~ in rallying ~~a majority~~ the necessary majority in the assembly, something it formerly could always do. Most of those who follow UN affairs will agree that the United States has lost face because of this difficulty ~~in enlisting a majority~~.

The reason isn't primarily because of mistakes in our UN strategy, though some have been made. The chief reason is the shifts in power in the world at large that are reflected in the UN. In the Middle East, for instance, we used to count on certain votes in the UN that now go against us. And the so-called neutrals now more frequently vote for the other side (than they used to). The explanation sometimes offered ~~is~~ is that we are suffering as a result of the Bandung conference. That is only indirectly true. The Bandung conference registered a great and swelling protest against colonialism, but Soviet colonialism was openly condemned along with that of the Western colonial empires.

And the name of the United States was warmly applauded as the first colony ever to achieve independence. In the end, at Bandung, the states sympathetic with the West had more to do with drafting the final, unanimous resolution than the pro-communists.

But Bandung made colonialism into an immediate and flaming issue and the United States is affected. We are anti-colonial, yet we continually compromise ourselves because we depend on colonial countries like Britain and France. So when it comes to close votes in the UN we are having trouble to line up even some of the Latin American countries who feel more kinship with the under-developed states than ~~identity of interests~~ with us. ~~Small countries elsewhere are willing to vote against us if they see colonialism to be somehow involved.~~

That explains the defeat and walkout of France over debating Algeria, which was the most serious event in the United Nations for quite a while. It was something the United States probably could have prevented. Mr.Lodge did let it be known he was not abstaining, but would vote with France. But he, and nearly everybody, assumed till the last minute that the motion to debate Algeria would be defeated, so the Americans did no active lobbying. In the end, France

lost by a single vote. It could be identified as that of Greece, which though a NATO member, had its revenge for British policy in Cyprus. Or it could be the vote of one or another Latin American country that felt at liberty to side with the anti-colonials. Trigve Lie, former secretary general, once said that ending colonialism would prove to be more important to the world even than winning the cold war. However that may be, colonialism is making it hard for the West to hang together.

Ambassador Lodge has not given up his fight in the United Nations to win a seat on the Security Council for the Philippines. After appearing to be beaten, he now can see a chance for victory. He has won a delay in the voting, which makes possible some intensive electioneering. Mr. Lodge gave a smart show of parliamentary strategy yesterday by inducing the Assembly to postpone voting on the Security Council, and proceed to the UNESCO Council. Here Jugoslavia, the rival of the Philippines for the Security Council, was promptly elected. And while that doesn't end Jugoslavia's candidacy for the Security Council, it is not so likely to be awarded a second important seat.

¶ In a world where Western unity counts for so much an explanation needs to be sought for Britain and the Commonwealth voting for Jugoslavia instead of the Philippines. That our most important allies disagree with us must give enormous encouragement to the Kremlin, which is dedicated to breaking up Western unity and extending its power thereby. There is however a logical explanation, even though it doesn't explain away the consequences.

¶ One of the unwritten rules in the UN is that an Eastern European state is to have a seat on the council. We want to disregard the rule.

We see the possibility looming up--though still in a somewhat distant future--of losing control of the Security Council. If Communist China replaces Nationalist China; if the Kremlin wins the allegiance of the Middle Eastern member; if India, when its turn comes up to sit for the British Commonwealth, votes against the West, and if the Soviet bloc can count on the Eastern European representative, that makes five votes, and the West has only six. It takes seven votes to transact business in the Council. Even though the five permanent members will still have their veto, asthey now have, it is a big consideration for the West to keep its seven votes in the council.

But the British don't like to establish the precedent of breaking an unwritten rule as to council membership. For one of the rules is that that a seat is to go to a small Western European state. If they a precedent is established the British are afraid that one day they will find their Western European colleague replaced by someone from another part of the world chosen by the other side. So Britain did not support the Philippines. From the start it voted for Jugoslavia, and opposed Poland, the Kremlin's choice. Later the Soviet Union dropped Poland and switched to Jugoslavia. Possibly Australia and New Zealand can be won over to the Philippines because it is Far Eastern. But Britain

is not expected to budge. ~~It thinks it is averting an early danger and that the United States is looking at a more distant one.~~ So this break in the Western ranks is really over ~~a better~~ the way to serve ~~the~~ an agreed ~~mutual~~ purpose.

¶ All the same, it advertises a flaw in unity. It also advertises that the United States is having difficulty at times in rallying ~~majorities~~ the necessary majority in the assembly, something it formerly could always do. Most of those who follow UN affairs will agree that the United States has lost face because of this difficulty ~~in enlisting a majority~~.

¶ The reason isn't primarily because of mistakes in our UN strategy, though some have been made. The chief reason is the shifts in power in the world at large that are reflected in the UN. In the Middle East, for instance, we used to count on certain votes in the UN that now go against us. And the so-called neutrals now more frequently than they used to vote for the other side. The xplanation sometimes offered ~~is~~ that we are suffering as a result of the Bandung conference. That is only indirectly true. The Bandung conference registered a great and swelling protest against colonialism, but Soviet colonialism was openly condemned along with that of the Western colonial empires.

And the name of the United States was warmly applauded as the first colony ever to achieve independence. In the end, at Bandung, the states sympathetic with the West had more to do with drafting the final, unanimous resolution than the pre-communists.

¶ But Bandung made colonialism into an immediate and flaming issue and the United States is ~~suffering~~ affected. We are anti-colonial, ~~but~~ yet we continually compromise ourselves because we depend on colonial countries like Britain and France. So when it comes to close votes in the UN we are having trouble to line up even some of theLatin American countries who feel more kinship with the under-developed states than ~~identity of interests~~ with us. ~~Small countries elsewhere are willing to vote against us if they see colonialism to be somehow involved.~~

¶ That explains the defeat and walkout of France over debating Algeria, which was the most serious event in the United Nations for quite a while. It was something the United States probably could have prevented. Mr.Lodge did let it be known he was not abstaining but ~~voting~~ moved vote with France. But he, and nearly everybody, assumed till the last minute that the motion to debate Algeria would be defeated, so the Americans did no active lobbying. In the end, France

lost by a single vote. It could be identified as that of Greece, which though a NATO member, had its revenge for British policy in Cyprus. Or it could be the vote of one or another Latin American country that felt at liberty to side with the anti-colonials. Trigve Lie, former secretary general, once said that ending colonialism ~~was~~ would prove to be more important to the world even than winning the cold war. However that may be, colonialism is making it hard for the West to hang together.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Tonight, the State Department made public the text of what President Eisenhower told the Russians at the Big Four meeting in Geneva last summer. Mr. Eisenhower advised Russia that "under no circumatances is the United States ever going to be a party to aggressive war--against any nation." Addressing himself directly to Soviet Premier' Bulganin, the President said:"We believe in negotiation and friendly conference. And the only way that we will ever go to war is when we are attacked." The President then pointed out that.. in the United States..."it is impossible for the Government...the Executive Government...to declare war. It can be done only by the Congress of the United States, by free debate and votes."

Secretary of State Dulles briefed congressional leaders today on the forthcoming Geneva conference..and on their bipartisan support. The congressmen described Dulles as "cautiously optimistic" regarding possible achievements at the conference, opening a week from today.

Republican Representative Taber said, "there seems to be a watchful approach." And Democratic Senator Hennings said, "The secretary expects complete Western unity." After the briefing, the State Department announced that Defense Secretary Wilson and Harold Stassen, the President's special assistant for disarmament, will accompnay Mr. Dulles to the conference.

General MacArthur said today the report issued by the Pentogon last night "fully confirss" that he was never consulted about the Yalta conference. MacArthur said last March..when the Yalta papers were released...that if he had been consulted, he would have advised against bringing Russia into the

war in the Pacific. The General's statement at that time was challenged by a Washington newspaper, which said MacArthur had "pleaded" for concessions to get Russia into the Japanese war. The record released by the Pentagon last night showed that on several occasions, MacArthur had favored Russian intervention. In his statement issued today, MacArthur conceded he had pressed for Russian intervention immediately after Pearl Harbor. "This should clearly have been done at the very beginning." MacArthur stated that..from that time until Yalta.."there is not the slightest hint of documentation over my signature" that he advocated Russia enter the Pacific war. "however," once such decisions had been made and communicated to me, following Yalta, they became binding upon me as upon any other theater commander." The MacArthur statement concludes:"I repeat. Had my views been requested concerning the secret agreements bearing upon Russia's entrance into the Pacific war, I would have opposed them as fantastic."

In Washington, Democratic Senator Douglas said today the Pentagon record "seems to exonerate President Roosevelt's decision to bring Russia into the war against Japan." The documents show "Roosevelt merely acted on the best military advice."

In Denver, President Eisenhower took the day off from official business. He had a pleasant chat with Clifford J. Roberts of New York an old golfing friend, and tried his hand at some oil painting. Tomorrow, he will confer with Attorney General Brownell.

Court records showed today that an income tax claim is outstanding against the company which T. Coleman Andrews will head when he retires as commissioner of internal revenue. The tax claim..against the American Fidelity and Casualto Company...is in the neighborhood of 5 million dollars. Andrews says he will have nothing to do with the case..and that he informed Treasury Secretary

Humphrey of the situation in a letter on October 10th. Humphrey replied that it seemed the matter had been "properly handled". Andrews had explained, in his letter, that the company "does not expect me to direct, or in any way participate in the case..that under my contract with the company, neither my status nor my compensation will be affected by the outcome." Andrews has appointed commissioner of internal revenue in February 1953. His retirement is effective the end of this month.

The Pentagon said today that two Air Force planes are being sent to Europe on a "special mission" to bring home three United States senators and their wives. The three senators..all Democrats..are McClellan of Arkansas, Sternis of Mississippi and Chavez of New Mexico. They have been inspecting overseas installations as members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Democratic Senator Lehman of New York today announced his support of Adlai Stevenson for the Democratic presidential nomination. At the same time..J Howard McGrath, the former Democratic national chairman, came out for Senator Kefauver of Tennessee.

In Clear Point, Alabama..the Southern Governors Conference ended today on an industrial note. The 16 governors envisioned a program for bringing thousands of new manufacutiing plants to the South, with the emphasis on nuclear power. Further talks will be held soon, to fill in the details.

The Nobel Prize for Medicine was awarded today to Dr. Hugo Theorell, a Swedish blood specialist. He recieved the prize..amounting to about 37 thousand dollars..for his work in enzymes.

Syria and Egypt today signed a military alliance..to check possible aggression. And a similar pact may be signed soon between Syria and Lebanon.

The United States Delegation to the United Nations has been trying to get the Phillipines elected to the Security Council. The Russians have been trying to get the seat for Yugoslavia. So far both have failed, the situation is deadlocked. One interesting feature of the voting was that Britain and the Commonwealth nations voted for Yugoslavia and not for our choice - the Philippines. This means that our most important allies have differed with us - have voted with the Russians on a matter as important as a seat on the Security Council. This must give some pleasure to the Kremlin, which welcomes any sign of Western disunity.

We want the Philippines on the Security Council for a very simple reason. We fear that at some future time the nations committed to freedom may lose control of the Security Council. This could come about if Communist China should replace Nationalist China; if India at a later time should vote against the West; and if the Russians could control the Middle Eastern member. That would leave the Russians with five votes, and the West with six - and it takes seven votes to transact business in the Security Council.

This division between the British and ourselves isn't as serious as it appears. The argument really is over precedent and what might happen in the future.

Ambassador Lodge's tactics at the U.N. have secured a delay - time for some intensive electioneering. But the division between the British and ourselves advertises a breack of unity. It also advertises that the United States can no longer command with ease or certainty a majority on the U.N. Assembly. We used to have no trouble in lining up the necessary votes. Now we are having trouble. This situation has come about, not primarily because of our mistakes at the United Nations, although we have made some. The chief reason seems to be that there has been a gradual shift in world power, and that shift is merely being reflected in the United Nations. We used to be able to

deliver votes that we can't deliver now. The so-called neautrals are more neautral than they used to be, and vote against us more frequently than they used to. This is particularly true of the countries of the Middle East.

Part of our difficulty stems from the conference of African and Asian countries held in Bandung - a conference which produced no formal alliances, no official unity, but did produce more of a sense or feeling of unity amongst the nations of Africa and Asia. That conference reflected a great and growing protest against colonialism. It is true that Soviet colonialism was condemned along with that of the Western World; but the major outcry was against old-fashioned colonialism as practiced in the past and present by the Western Powers.

Peoples recently freed or struggling to become free are naturally [illegible] inclined to hate and fear the colonialism they know or have experienced, more than the new type of colonialism which may later overwhelm them from the Soviet Union.

It is generally recognized that the United States is an anti-colonial nation. But at the same time we are continually compromising ourselves because our grand strategy depends on colonial countries such as Britain and France, and we tend to line up with them in the U.N. and elsewhere, when they find themselves in an argueent with some part of their empires. For this reason, when it comes to a close vote in the United Nations, we are having increasing trouble lining up the necessary votes. Even some of the Latin American countries feel more kinship with the under-developed areas than they do with us.

Our history and our doctrine demand that we should sympathize with and support colonies seeking their freedom. We are, after all, the first colony to achieve independence. But in the struggle for power that is now going on,

we feel obliged to support nations that deny to others the independence we achieved. This is a cruel dilemma, but it goes far to explain why we are having increasing difficulty in delivering the votes in the United Nations. This situation explains in part the walk out of France over the matter of debating Algeria. There our delegation voted with the French, but didn't do any active lobbying in their support. The French finally lost by a single vote, and they walked out. We voted with the French, but we didn't do all that we might have to help them. The French resented that. The anti-colonial powers resented the fact that we voted with the French. So we ended up with the worst of both worlds...receiving neigher the appreication of the Frnch nor the approval of the small powers.

We may finally get the Phillippines elected to the Security Council - that won't be immediately important. What is important is that the issue of colonialism is making it increasingly difficult for the Western Powers to hold together.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

HANNES. COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We have been discussing the problems of independence, liberty and, in a sense, freedom insofar as Colonialism is concerned. And all of this brings to mind something Herbert Hoover once said:"Liberty comes alone and lives alone where the hard-won rights of men are held inalienable, where governments themselves may not infringe. It was this concept for which America's sons have died on a hundred battlefields."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Oct. 21, 1955 ~~[illegible]~~

Friday

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles left Washington by plane this evening for Rome... the first stop on his way to the Geneva conference. He is accompanied by Secretary of Defense Wilson and Harold Stassen, the President's adviser on disarmament. / At the airport, Mr. Dulles told reporters, the West is ready to meet "every legitimate Russian concern for security." / But he doubts very much that, in the long run, security is ever gained "by perpetuating a grave injustice, like the division of Germany."

The cabinet met today... for the fourth time since President Eisenhower ~~[illegible]~~ suffered his heart attack on September 24th. Vice President Nixon presided.

Attorney General Brownell visited the President for 25 minutes today in Denver... and got Mr. Eisenhower's approval of a six-point program for combating crime. / The program includes a request to Congress for a law, making it a crime to invade the privacy of

→

a jury room. This is an outgrowth of the recent incident in Witchita, Kansas, where the deliberations of a jury were overheard by means of a hidden microphone... as part of a study of jury behavior. Brownell said he and the President did not discuss politics today. A reporter asked Brownell if he thought Mr. Eisenhower would run for another term. Brownell said he thought comment on that would be "inappropriate" at this time.

Governor Knight of California said today that he would become a "favorite son" candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, if President Eisenhower does not seek re-election. He said again, he hopes the President will decide to run. Governor Knight said he would support Vice President Nixon for the presidential nomination if Mr. Eisenhower designates him as his successor.

Republican Senator Bridges warned today that if President Eisenhower delays his decision whether to run beyond next January, the Republicans may enter his name in the early primaries "on the assumption" that he is going to be a candidate.

Adlai Stevenson addressed a conference of Midwestern Democrats

in Des Moines... and said 90 percent of parity is "certainly not too high" at this time, when farmers' income is on the decline.

And Democratic Senator Kefauver will say tonight... in a speech in Erie, Pennsylvania... that the Republicans can be counted on to wage a "desperate" campaign next year, if President Eisenhower chooses not to run.

Democratic Senator Stennis said today, the statement that he requested a special military plane to return him to the United States is "absolutely false". / Stennis, (who is in Europe on Senate committee business) gave his denial to the Jackson, Mississippi, Daily News. / The Defense Department said yesterday it was sending two Air Force planes to bring three senators home. Like Stennis, the other two senators -- McClellan of Arkansas and Chavez of New Mexico -- have denied asking for special aircraft.

~~The government announced today that living costs went up three-tenths of one percent in September. The rise is attributed to seasonally higher prices for food, clothing and household furnishings... and brings the cost-of-living index to within half a point of the record level of October, 1953.~~

In Washington tonight, the comptroller general... Joseph Campbell... authorized the Air Force to go ahead with the controversial "Sage" aircraft warning system. There had been [redacted] objection to the project [redacted] because it was being undertaken without authorization by Congress. [redacted] Campbell gave the go-ahead tonight on condition the "matter is presented to Congress at the [redacted] earliest practicable time, and express approval of Congress is obtained."

Russia today demanded an immediate debate on disarmament in the United Nations General Assembly. The West strongly opposed the move, on grounds it would only add confusion to parallel deliberations in Geneva.

Prime Minister U Nu of Burma arrived in Moscow today for a two-week state visit. He told Soviet leaders... in an airport ceremony... that the Russian people are creating "a brave new world". And he admires their effort.

Reports from London said today that Britain will speed up the shipment of weapons due Iraq, under terms of the special agreement signed last spring. Czechoslovakia's arms deal with Egypt is the reason given for the speed-up.

~~In Jerusalem today, Premier Sharett broadcast an appeal to the Israeli people to contribute money for the purchase of armaments.~~

And in New Delhi, it was announced today that Russia is sending a team of experts to help develop India's oil industry.

In French Morocco, the major nationalist party tonight refused to join the proposed coalition government... raising new fears of unrest

in that North African protectorate.

In Paris, Premier Faure met with his cabinet for three hours today and then called for general elections in December. The decision is up to parliament. Regular elections had been scheduled for next Spring.

(Reynaud interview runs 6:05, ends on phrase:
"--enemy we are now of colonialism.")

Edward R. Murrow: October 21, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

This afternoon Mr. Paul Reynaud, the distinguished former Premier of France, dropped by our office. We recorded his answers to a few questions.

(Tape runs 6.05: ends on cue: "....enemy we are now of colonialism."

That was from French Premier Paul Reynaud

The French people, to be sure, have been subjected to perhaps more changes in the leadership of their government, than any other nation in modern times. But, for what it's worth, there are these consoling thoughts from Henry James and Bruce Barton:"There is danger in reckless change but greater danger in blind conservatism...when you're through changing, you're through."

Good Nite and Good Luck.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, October 21, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... This afternoon, Mr. Paul Reynaud, the distinguished former Premier of France, dropped by our office and we recorded his answers to a few questions.

Mr. Reynaud, how would you describe the present situation in France?

REYNAUD: There are two sides in the present situation in France, a bright one and one less bright. First, on the bright side, is the fact that France today has thehighest birth rate of all the great countries in Europe, so France is becoming again a young and vigorous nation. Second, on the bright side, is the very important fact that the industrial production within the past few years has increased more than in any country in Europe except Germany. Further on that same bright side, the increase of the salaries of the workers in the past five years has been the highest in Europe and by that I mean the increase of the purchasing power. You will agree that such an unprecedented increase is the best way to combat Communism.

Now, on the less bright side is the political instability. All responsible Frenchmen realize that this instability is a great drawback for their country, yet this instability is not quite as grave as it appears to you here and I tell you why. The French Government functions through its civil servants all the time. As to the formation of a Cabinet, you will find that most of the time the same personalities will become members of the new Cabinet.

MURROW: That's happened to you several times, hasn't it, sir?

REYNAUD: Well, yes. I must say that it happened three times, the Finance Minister and different Prime Ministers. However, I realize that this instability must cease and on this issue I can speak with authority.

I have submitted to the Chamber a resolution whereby the Assembly will be dissolved in case it overthrows a government in the first two years of its existence.

MURROW: Now, could I get this quite clear, Mr. Reynaud, that if, in the first two years of its existence ..... (interruption)

REYNAUD: (unintelligible-both speaking) .....of the Government.

MURROW: Of the Government! The Assembly overthrows it, ...

REYNAUD: Yes!

MURROW: .....then there must be what we call in this country a national election? Is that right?

REYNAUD: Exactly! But there is an arbiter, the people.

MURROW: Right!

REYNAUD: A master in democracy.

MURROW: Well,now, Mr. Reynaud, you spoke a moment ago about the instability of French Governments. It was announced just this afternoon that the Faure Government has asked for new national elections during the first two weeks of December. What will be the principal issues in connection with that election, would you say?

REYNAUD: Undoubtedly, the first of all will be North Africa. As you know, it was a great fight in the Parliament and in the Chamber about the Tunisian treaty and about the policy in Morocco, and second will be the agricultural policy, the third one being the revision of the Constitution.

MURROW: Now, I wonder if you would be willing to talk a little about the North African situation and just what the basis of the conflict there is, Mr. Reynaud?

REYNAUD: Well, on this problem I can say that we understand that colonialism is dead, consequently we have begun with Tunisia to whom we granted an all-Tunisian Government .....

MURROW: Yes!

REYNAUD: ..... without any French interference. As for Morocco, we are following the same policy as in Tunisia and, as you well know, we have already taken the decisive steps for the formation of an all-Moroccan Government. These are the facts.

MURROW: And you feel that the results of the forthcoming election will probably not change that general program, is that correct?

REYNAUD: Yes! I hope so!

MURROW: Well, sir, it's often asked in this country -- why is it that the French don't just get out of North Africa the way the British did out of India?

REYNAUD: Well, I may say that if there had been 10% of the population of India British, as 10% of the North African population is French, and if there had been forty million British subjects living in India, the question would have been a little more difficult to solve.

MURROW: Yes! And, of course, the French have a long period of investment and service in North Africa as well, had they not?

REYNAUD: Yes, of course, and a much longer ... a very long period because the position of a French settler living in North Africa now, very often his father and his forefathers are lying in the land of North Africa and the position of the French settler in North Africa may be compared to that of a ... those great men and their friends like Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, and their country. They were British originally, but their country was America and their country to those French settlers is North Africa. That's the trouble. So it's a great effort we are making now, giving all power to accept some agreements, generally temporary agreements, and considering the situation of the French there. You see how (unintelligible) we are now of colonialism.

MURROW: That was Mr. Paul Reynaud, a former Premier of France. He stopped by our office this afternoon and undertook to answer a few questions about French policy, particularly in regard to North Africa.

Ed.trans.9A.A.Cardiff (20)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles left Washington by plane this evening for Rome...the first stop on his way to the Geneva conference. He is accompanied by Secretary of Defense Wilson and Harold Stassen, the President's adviser on disarmement. At the airport, Mr. Dulles told reporters, the West is ready to meet "every legitimate Russian concern for security." But he doubts very much that, in the long run, security is ever gained "by perpetuating a grave injustice like the division of Germany."

The cabinet met today..for the fourth time since President Eisenhower suffered his heart attack on September 24th. Vice President Nixon presided.

Attorney General Brownell visited the President for 25 minutes today in Denver...and got Mr. Eisenhower's approval of a six-point program for combating crime. The program includes a request to Congress for a law, making it a crime to invade the privacy of a jury room. This is an outgrowth of the recent incident in Witchita, Kansas, where the deliberations of a jury were overheard by means of a hiddden microphone..as part of a study of jury behavior Brownell said he and the President did not discuss politics today. A reporter asked Brownell if he thought Mr. Eisenhower would run for another term. Brownell said he thought comment on that would be "inappropriate" at this time.

Governor Knight of California said today that he would become a "favorite son" candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, if President Eisenhower does not seek re-election. He said again, he hopes that the President will decide to run. Governor Knight said he would support Vice President Nixon for the presidential nomination if Mr. Eisenhower designates him as is successor.

Republican Senator Bridges warned today that if President Eisenhower delays his decision whether to run beyond next January, the Republicans may enter his name in the early primaries "on the assumption" that he is going to be a candidate.

Adlai Stevenson addressed a conference of Midwestern Democrats in Des Moines..and said 90 percent of parity is "certainly not too high" at this time when farmers' income is on the decline.

And Democratic Senator Kefauver will say tonight in a speech in Erie, Pennsylvania..that the Republicans can be counted on to wage a "desperate" campaign next year, if President Eisenhower chooses not to run.

Democratic Senator Stennis said today, the statement that he requested a special military plane to return him to the United States is "absolutely false". Stennis, (who is in Europe on Senate Committee business), gave his denial to the Jackson, Mississippi, Daily News. The Defense Department said yesterday it was sending two Aid Force planes to bring three senators home. Like Stennis, the other two senators -- McClellan of Arkansas and Chavez of New Mexico -- have denied asking for special aircraft.

In Washington tonight, the comptroller general..Joseph Campbell..authorized the Air Force to go ahead with the controversial "Sage" aircraft warning system. There had been objection to the project, because it was being undertaken without authorization by Congress. Campbell gave the go ahead tonight on condition the "matter is presented to Congress at the earliest practicable time and express approval of Congress is obtained."

Russia today demanded an immediate debate on disarmement in the United Nations General Assembly. The West strongly opposed the move, on grounds it would add confusion to parallel deliberations in Geneva.

Prime Minister U Nu of Burma arrived in Moscow today for a two-week state visit. He told Soviet leaders...in an airport ceremony..that the Russian people are creating "a brave new world." And he admires their effort.

Reports from London said today that Britain will speed up the shipment of weapons due Iraq, under terms of the special agreement signed last spring. Czechoslovakia's arms deal with Egypt is the reason given for the speed-up.

And in New Delhi, it was announced today that Russia is sending a team of experts to help develop India's oil industry.

In French Morocco the major nationalist party tonight refused to join the proposed coalition government..raising new fears of unrest in that North African protectorate.

In Paris, Premier Faure met with ths cabinet for three hours today and then called for general elections in December. The decision is up to parliament. Regular elections had been scheduled for next spring.

This afternoon, Mr. Paul Reynaud, the distinguished former Premier of France, dropped by our office and we recorded his answers to a few questions.

MURROW: Mr. Reynaud, how would you describe the present situation in France?

REYNAUD: There are two sides in the present situation in France, a bright one and one less bright. First, on the bright side, is the fact that France today has she highest birth rate of all the great countries in Europe, so France is becoming again a young and vigorous nation. Second, on the bright side, is the very important fact that the industrial production within the past few years has increased more than in any country in Europe except Germany. Further on the same bright side, the increase of the salaries of the workers in the past five years has been the highest in Europe and by that I mean the increase of the purchasing power. You will agree that such an unprecedented increase is the best way to combat Communism.

Now, on the less bright side is the political instabllity. All responsible Frenchmen realize that this instability is a great drawback for their country. Yet this instability is not quite as greave as it appears to you here and I tell you why. The French Government functions through its civil servants all the time. As to the formation of a cabinet, you will find that most of the time the same personalities will become members of the new Cabinet.

MURROW : That's happened to you several times, hasn't it, Sir?

REYNAUD: Well, yes, I must say that it happened three times, the finance Minister and different Prime Ministers. However, I realize that this instability must cease and on this issue I can speak with authority. I have submitted to the Chamber a resolution whereby the Assembly will be disolved in cast it overthrows a government in the first two years of its existence.

MURROW: Now, could I get this quite clear, Mr. Reynaud, that if, in the first two years of its existence (interruption)

REYNAUD: (Unintelligible-- both speaking)..of the Government.

MURROW: Of the Government! the Assembly overthrows it.

REYNAUD: Yes.

MURROW...then there must be what we call in this country a national election? is that right?

REYNAUD: Exactly! But there is an arbiter, the people.

MURROW: Right.

REYNAUD: A master in democracy.

MURROW: Well, now, Mr. Reynaud, you spoke a moment ago about the instability of French Governments. It was announced just this afternoon that the Faure Government has asked for new national elections during the first two weeks of December. What will be the principal issues in connection with that election, would you say?

REYNAUD: Undoubtedly, the first of all will be North Africa. As you know, it was a great fight in the Parliament and in the Chamber about the Tunisian treaty.and about the policy in Morocco, and second will be the agricultural policy, ahe third one being the revision of the Constitution.

MURROW: Now, I wonder if you would be willing to talk a little about the North African situation and just what the basis of the conflict there is, Mr. Reynaud?

REYNAUD: Well, on this problem I can say that we understand that colonialiam is dead, consequently we have begun with Tunisia to whom we granted an all-Tunisian Government.

MURROW: Yes.

REYNAUD: ..without any French interference. As for Morocco, we are following the same policy as in Tunisia and, as you well know, We have already taken the decisive steps for the formation of an all-Moroccan Government. These are the facts.

MURROW: And you feel that the results of the forthcoming election will probably not change that general program, is that correct.

REYNAUD: Yes! I hope so!

MURROW: Well, sir, it's often asked in this country -- why is it that the French don't just get out of North Africa the way the British did out if India?

REYNAUD: Well, I may say that if there had been 10% of the population of India British, as 10% of the North African population is French, and if there had been forty million British subjects living in India, the question would have been a little more difficult to solve.

MURROW: Yes! And, of course, the French have a long period of investment and service in North Africa as well, had they not?

REYNAUD: Yes, of course, and a much longer..a very long period because the position of a French settler living in North Africa now, very often his father and his forefathers are lying in the land of North Africa and the position of the French settler in North Africa may be compared to that of a .....those great men and their friends like Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, and their country. They were British origionally, but their country was America and their country to those Frenchmen settlers is North Africa. That's the trouble. So it's a great effort we are making now, giving all powe to accept some agreements, generally temporary agreements, and considering the situation of the French there. You see how (unintellibigle) we are now of colonilaism.

MURROW: That was Mr. Paul Reynaud, a former Premier of France. He stopped by our office this afternoon and undertook to answer a few questions about French policy, particularly in regard to North Africa.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The French people, to be sure, have been subjected to perhaps more changes in the leadership of their government, than any other nation in modern times. But, for what it's worth, there are these consoling thoughts from Henry James and Bruce Barton: "There is danger in reckless change, but greater danger in blind conservatism...when you're through changing, you're through."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday

Edward R. Murrow Oct. 24, 1955

This is the news:

The foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and France met twice today in Paris... and mapped strategy for the forthcoming Geneva conference. Tonight they issued a communique which said in part: "The ministers, after having taken note of the work of their experts, have defined in general lines joint positions which they hope to adopt at Geneva... and on which they expect to exchange views tomorrow with their colleagues of the North Atlantic Alliance." Reports from Paris say that Secretary of State Dulles, British Foreign Secretary MacMillan and French Foreign Minister Pinay are agreed "in principle" on a package deal to be presented to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov at Geneva. The "package" is said to consist of an East-West security pact, to be concluded simultaneously with agreement on unification of Germany. Discussion of one issue... Soviet penetration of the Middle East... was put off until tomorrow. Israeli Prime Minister Sharett is in Paris and will see the foreign ministers on Wednesday. (The conference starts in Geneva on Thursday).

~~Lord Ismay, secretary general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, told a news conference in Paris today that the West should beware of Russia's "diplomacy of smiles". We should remember, he said, "a bear can kill with a hug."~~

In the Saar, the pro-German parties called tonight for new elections. Yesterday, the voters ~~pro-German leaders sponsored~~ defeated a statute that would have Europeanized the Saar... an interim status long advocated by France and publicly supported by West German Chancellor Adenauer. The vote was better than 2 to 1 against the statute. And the premier of the Saar promptly resigned. (I should like to discuss the Saar problem a little later ~~in this program~~).

The release of former S.S. General Sepp Dietrich... from Landsberg Prison... was confirmed today by United States Army authorities in Germany. Dietrich, who once served on Hitler's personal staff, had been ~~sentenced~~ serving a life term for his part in the Malmedy massacre of American troops in World War II. ~~He had originally been sentenced to be hanged.~~

The United States today formally recognized Premier Diem as chief of state in Southern Vietnam, replacing former Emperor Bao Dai. The State Department acted on the strength of yesterday's referendum, in which the people of South Vietnam repudiated Bao Dai by a landslide. The French government said today it will also recognize Diem as chief of state.

In the United Nations today, South Africa walked out of the Assembly's special political committee... when that group began debating South Africa's racial policies. The delegate from South Africa accused the committee of intervening in his country's domestic affairs.

Today marked the 10th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. Secretary-General Hammarskjold took the occasion to underscore the importance of last summer's atoms-for-peace conference. The meeting, he said, revealed the atom's "vast potentialities" to serve man, instead of destroy him.

Henry Cabot Lodge, our ambassador to the United Nations, conferred with President Eisenhower today in Denver. Lodge told reporters afterward he "never saw the President looking better." He said he brought Mr. Eisenhower up-to-date on everything in the United Nations, including

disarmament. When the correspondents asked [redacted] Lodge about politics, he had nothing to say. / The President also met today with Gabriel Hauge, his assistant for economic affairs, and Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

In Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Benson [redacted] announced a program for supporting hog prices. [redacted] "As soon as practicable," the Government will start buying 85-million dollars' worth of pork and lard... to be partially consumed [redacted] program.

A House subcommittee opened hearings today on the controversial "Demon" jet fighter. / A staff investigator testified, that four test pilots died in 11 crashes [redacted] of the Navy aircraft... built by the McDonnell Corporation, and equipped with Westinghouse engines. / The investigator quoted pilots as saying the jet engines were, "under-powered" for the weight of the plane. Another witness said the plane was ordered in the [redacted] rush buildup for the Korean War... as [redacted] a "calculated risk".

The Defense Department apologized tonight to Senator McClellan of Arkansas and Senator Stennis of Mississippi. The department conceded that neither of the Democratic senators had requested that a special plane to flown to Europe to bring them home. At the same time, the Defense Department announced that... at the request of Senator Chavez of New Mexico... it had cancelled plans to send a plane to pick him up next month in Paris.

The Supreme Court today reversed the decision of a Kansas court, upholding the right of state censors to ban the movie, "The Moon Is Blue". The high court gave no reason for its action. However, it cited its own ruling involving another motion picture--"The Miracle". In that ruling, the Supreme Court said a state censorship law may not permit "arbitrary" banning of films.

~~In another action, the Supreme Court refused to review the conviction of 12 Puerto Rican nationalists, charged with seditious conspiracy. The defense had already appealed on grounds of insufficient evidence.~~

~~On the eastern seaboard, the Weather Bureau has extended northwest storm warnings from Block Island to Cape Hatteras. Similar warnings were posted as far north as Southport, Maine. A Weather Bureau spokesman says there is little danger of new floods.~~

Edward R. Murrow: October 24, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The vote in the Saar plebiscite went as expected. The electorate rejected the so-called "Saar statute", which would have put the territory under a new kind of European sovereignty, exercised by the Western European Union. The statute was beaten two to one. It was beaten despite pleas for its adoption by Chancellor Adenauer, and the knowledge that the settlement as agreed to between the French and German governments, was the condition on which France recognized German independence.

The result was an unmistakable victory for nationalism. It was obtained largely by exploiting French mistakes in the Saar, and by making Saarlanders feel they had been mistreated by the French. One French mistake had been to hold [redacted] onto confiscated Saar property. Another had been to outlaw the pro-German parties, until the plebiscite campaign. Most Saarlanders simply voted against the French. Probably it is accurate to say, that most of them did not know that they also were voting not to become a pioneer territory, under a new kind of European sovereignty. It is reported that many voters had little idea what the Saar statute provided. So it is being argued that the result must not be called a setback for European federation.

But that is a quibble. A vote decided on nationalist lines, is the opposite of a vote for federation. And the real message of the plebiscite is,

that the Saarlanders responded to the same kind of emotional appeals that have embittered Franco-German relations throughout past decades. Both Premier Faure and Chancellor Adenauer today publicly resolved not to let the result damage relations between their two countries. But they would not have found it advisable to do so had there been no danger of damage.

However, Franco-German relations need not deteriorate at once. The defeat of the statute leaves the present status of the Saar unchanged. It continues to be part of the French economic and monetary system. France controls its foreign relations and defense. It still is detached from local German administration, and it enjoys autonomy and has its own parliament. Its prosperity is served by French use of Saar coal, just as French prosperity is served by using it. Now there may be new negotiations, that take more account of what the local population wants. The French say they don't wish to negotiate at this time. The Germans say they hope the French will change their minds. Admittedly, a sore spot in Europe has not been healed, but has been somewhat inflamed.

The chief consequence is more than local. It lies in a constructive trend toward European unity, being brought to a sudden halt. It was a trend that promised to give Germany scope for influence and leadership, if old

nationalist ambitions could be kept in leash. Now feverish nationalist appeals have worked in the Saar, and the worry is felt, that other Germans will respond in the same way if ultra-nationalist leaders are tempted to compromise, as they might, with the Soviet Union, in order to achieve German re-unification.

Since the war the Germans have been among the sober people in Europe, and have acted like good Europeans. That is what gave Chancellor Adenauer his enormous prestige. But German nationalism was not obliterated, and it was too much to expect it to be. Now it has won a disturbing victory. Accounts of the election campaign show that tactics used by the pro-German parties hadn't been seen since Nazi days. It is not forgotten how Hitler used similar techniques to sweep the Saar plebiscite in 1935.

But it is not correct, to attribute yesterday's result to German nationalism alone. Actually European federation received its death blow long before the Saar plebiscite. As one Frenchman put it, it was killed in Paris in August of last year, and was only buried in the Saar yesterday. The French Assembly in August 1954 was against the European Defense Community, which would have been a genuine federation. It was afraid Germany would become the dominant power in it, and in the absence of Britain, could not be kept under control. In place of the defense community was substituted the

Western European Union. Supervision of the Saar was to be its only political responsibility, otherwise it was simply a military alliance, not a federation. But Britain was to belong. It was supervised by this union that the Saar people rejected. If they could have voted for a genuine federation, in which Germany was to play a great role, the outcome might have been different. Then the issue would not have been so easy for the nationalists to disguise.

My colleague, Dick Hottelet, cables me that in some ways the outcome of the plebiscite has cleared the air. He sees importance in the immediate resignation of the French-supported Prime Minister Hoffmann, and assurance that his suppression of the German parties will not be repeated in the coming election, which also will be free. And in time, he says, there will be fresh negotiations over the future status of the territory, in which the newly elected Saar politicos will have a voice. He also is encouraged by the fact that the victorious German parties are not insisting on immediate return of the territory to Germany, and joined today in stressing the importance of friendly relations with France. But it was a defeat for all who seek European unity.

France and Germany are motivated ~~in their attitudes~~ by a sense of mutual distrust. Thomas Huxley, ~~not unaware of such situations~~, once remarked: "Thoughtful ~~"thought~~ men, once escaped from the blinding influences of traditional prejudice, will find in the lowly stock whence man has sprung the best evidence of the splendor of his capacities; and will discern in his long progress through the past a reasonable ground of faith in the future."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and France met twice today in Paris..and mapped strategy for the forthcoming Geneva conference. Tonight they issued a communique which said in part: "The ministers after having taken note of the work of their experts, have defined in generall lines joint positions which they hope to adopt at Geneva..and on which they expect to exchange views tomorrow with their colleagues in North Atlantic Alliance." Reports from Paris say that Secretary of State Dulles, British Foreign Secretary MacMillan and French Foreign Minister Pinay are agreed "in principle" on a package deal to be presented to the Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov at Geneva. The "package" is said to consist of an East-West security pact, to be concluded simultaneously with agreement on unification of Germany.

Discussion of one issue..Soviet penetration of the Middle East..was put off until tomorrow. Israeli Prime Minister Sharett is in Paris and will see the foreign ministers on Wednesday. (The conference starts in Geneva on Thursday.)

In the Saar, the pro-German parties called tonight for new elections. Yesterday, the voters defeated a statute that would have Europeanized the Saar..an interim status long advocated by France and publicly supported by West German Chancellor Adenauer. The vote was better than 2 to 1 against the stature. And the Premier of the Saar promptly resigned. (I should like to discuss the Saar problem a little later).

The release of former S.S. General Sepp Dietrich..from Landsberg Prison.. was confirmed today by United States Army authorities in Germany. Dietrich, (who once served on Hitler's personal staff,). had been serving a life term for his part in the Malmedy massacre of American troops in World War II.

The United States today formally recognized Premier Diem as Chief of State in Southern Vietnam, replacing former Emperor Bao Dai. The State Department acted on the strength of yesterday's referendum, in which the people of South Vietnam repudiated Bao Dai by a landslide. The French government said today it will also recognize Diem as Chief of State.

In the United Nations today, South Africa walked out of the Assembly's special political committee...when that group began debating South Africa's racial policies. The delagate from South Africa accused the committee of intervening in his country's domestic affairs.

Today marked the 10th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. Secretary-General Hammarskjold took the occasion to underscore the importance of last summrr's atoms-for-peace conference. The meeting, he said revealed the atom's "vast potentialities" to serve man, instead of destroy him.

Henry Cabot Lodge, our ambassador to the United Nations, conferred with President Eisenhower today in Denver. Lodge told reporters afterward he never saw the President looking better." He said he brought Mr. Eisenhower up-to-date on everything in the United Nations, including disarmament. When the correspondents asked Lodge about politics, he had nothing to say. The President also met today with Gabriel Hauge, his assistant for economic affairs, and Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

In Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Benson announced a program for supporting hog prices. "As soon as practicable", the government will start buying 85-million dollars worth of pork and lard..to be consumed partially through the school lunch program.

A House subcommittee opened hearings today on the controversial "Demon" jet fighter. A staff investigator testified that four test pilots died in 11 crashes of the Navy aircraft...built by the McDonnell Corporation and equipped with Westinghouse engines. The investigator quoted pilots as saying the jet engines were "under-powered" for the weight of the plane. Another witness said the plane was ordered in the rush buildup for the Korean War. ...as a "calculated risk."

The Defense Department apologized tonight to Senator McClellan of Arkansas and Senator Stennis of Mississippi. The department conceded that neither of the Democratic senators had requested that a special plans to flown to Europe to bring them home. At the same time, the Defense Department announced that..at the request of Senator Chavez of New Mexico..it had cancelled plans to send a plane to pick him up next month in Paris.

The Supreme Court today reversed the decision of a Kansas court, upholding the right of the state censors to ban the movie, "The Moon is Blue".

The high court gave no eason for its action. However, it cited its own ruling involving another motion picture --"The Miracle". In that ruling the Surpreme Court said a state censorship law may not permit "arbitrary" banning of films.

The vote on the Saar plebiscite went as expected. The electorate rejected the so-called "Saar statute" which would have put the territory under a new kind or European soverignty, exercised by the Western European Union. The statute was beaten wo to one. It was beaten despite pleas for its

adoption by Chancellor Adenauer, and the knowledge that the settlement as agreed to between the French and German governments, was the condition on which France recognized German independence.

The result was an unmistabable victory for nationalism. It was obtained largely by exploiting French mistakes in the Saar, and by making Saarlanders feel they had been mistreated by the French. One French mistake had been to hold onto confiscated Saar property. Another had been to outlaw the pro-German parties, until the plebiscite campaign. Most Saarlanders simply voted against the French. Probably it is accurate to say that most of them did not know that they also were voting not to become a pioneer territory, under a new kind of European soverignty. It is reported that many voters had little idea what the Saar statute provided. So it is being argued that the result must not be called a setback for European federation.

But that is a quibble. A vote decided on nationalist lines, is the opposite of a vote for federation. And the real message of the plebiscite is that the Saarlanders responded to the same kind of emotional appeals that have embittered Franco-German relations throughout past decases. Both Premier Faure and Chancellor Adenauer today publicly resolved not to let the result damage relations between their two countries. But they would not have found it advisable to do so had there been no danger of damage.

However, Franco-German relations need not deteriorate at once. The defeat of the statute leaves the present status of the Saar unchanged. It continues to be part of the French economic and monetary system. France controls its foreign relations and defense. It still is detached from local German administration, and it enjoys autonomy and has its own parliament.

It's prosperit is served by French use of Saar coal, just as French prosperity is servied by using it. Now there may be new negotiations that

take more account of what the local population wants. The French say they don't wi h to negotiate at this time. The Germans say they hope the French will change their minds. Admittedly, a sore spot in Europe has not been healed, but has been somewhat inflamed.

The chief consequence is more than local. It lies in a constructive trend foward European unity, being brought to a sudden halt. It was a trend that promised to give Germany scope for influence and leadership, if old nationalist ambitions could be kept in leash. Now feverish nationalist appeals have worked in the Saar and the worry is felt, that other Germans will respond in the same way if ultra-nationalist leaders are tempted to compromise, as they might, with the Soviet Union, in order to achieve German reunification.

Since the war thw Germans have been among the sober people in Europe, and have acted like good Europeans. That is what gave Chancellor Adenauer his enormous prestige. But German nationalism as not obliterated, and it was too much to expect it to be. Now it has won a disturbing victory. Accounts of the election campaign show that tactics used by the pro-German parties hadn't been seen since Nazi days. It is not forgotten how Hitler used similar techniques to sweep the Saar plebiscite in 1935.

But it is not correct, to attribute yesterday's result to German Nationalism alone. Actually European federation received its death blow long before the Saar plebi cite. As one Frenchman put it, it was killed in Paris in August of last year, and was only buried in the Saar yesterday. The French Assembly in August 1954 was against the European Defense Community, which would have been a genuine federation. It was a raid Germany would become the dominant power it it, and in the absence of Britain, could not be kept

under control. In place of the defense community was substituted the Western European Union. Supervision of the Saar was to be its only political responsibility, otherwise it was simply a military alliance, not a federation. But Britain was to belong. It was supervision by this union that the Saar people rejected. If they could have voted for a genuine federation, in which Germany was to play a great role, the outcome might have been different. Then the issue would not have been so easy for the nationalists to disguise.

My colleague, Dic Hottelet, cables me that in some ways the outcome of the plebiscite has cleared the air. He sees importance in the immediate resignation of the French supported Prime Minister Hoffman, and assurance that his suppression of the German parties will not be repeated in the coming election, which also will be free. And in time, he says, there will be fresh negotiations over the future status of the territory, in which the newly elected Saar politicos will have a voice. He also is encouraged by the fact that the victorious German parties are not insisting on immediate return of the territory to Germany, and joined in stressing the importance of friendly relations with France. But if was a defeat for all who seek European unity.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

COMMERCIAL

MURROW: France and Germany are motivated by a sense of mutual distrust. Thomas Huxley, once remarked; "Thoughtful men, once escaped from the blinding influences of traditional prejudice, will find in the lowly stock whence man has sprung the vest evidence of the splendor of his capacities; and will discern in his long progress through the past a reasonable ground of faith in the future."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1955

This is the news:

The foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization today endorsed the "basic approach" of the United States, Britain and France to the Geneva conference... which starts on Thursday. A communique said: "The ministers had a broad discussion and expressed their agreement with the general positions outlined." Indeed, the discussion was so broad... took so much time... that Secretary of State Dulles, British Foreign Secretary Macmillan and French Foreign Minister Pinay had to postpone the talks they were to have held this afternoon on the Middle Eastern situation. (I should like to say something about that area in a few minutes).

There was unanimous agreement in Paris today that continued division of Germany threatens the peace of Europe. In the words of the West German foreign minister, "There will be no signature on a European security pact (which Russia wants) unless there is a signature on German unity."

Secretary Dulles read the ministers a telegram from President Eisenhower, declaring that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization remains the cornerstone of American foreign policy. The foreign ministers... in turn... sent messages to Mr. Eisenhower, and West German Chancellor Adenauer, wishing both of them a speedy recovery. Adenauer has been ill with bronchial pneumonia for more than two weeks. A report from Bonn says the chancellor's slow progress is causing concern. His fever has never completely disappeared.

Mr. Dulles announced today that he plans to meet ~~President~~ Marshall Tito, in Yugoslavia, on November 6th. ~~The Geneva conference will probably be in progress, but November 6th is a Sunday. And Dulles would have no trouble getting away for the day.~~ It will be Dulles' first trip to Yugoslavia. The State Department says the visit will afford "an opportunity for a general exchange of views."

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov ~~today~~ arrived in East Berlin today on his way to Geneva. Molotov said that despite considerable difficulties, he hopes for a further lessening of tensions.

On the French political scene, Premier Faure today introduced a bill in the National Assembly, calling for new elections in December. The assembly then voted to debate the cost of military operations in North Africa... raising the possibility of another vote of confidence.

Former Premier Mendes-France warned today that the French political system needs to be completely overhauled. The ex-premier said Sunday's referendum in the Saar... which went against France... shows how great the need is for drastic change.

The case of Guy Burgess and Douglas MacLean... the two British diplomats who spied for Russia... came up today in the British House of Commons. A Laborite M.P. charged that Harold Philby, first secretary of the British embassy in Washington in 1951, told Burgess and MacLean they were suspected... and so gave them the opportunity to escape. Philby was not immediately available for comment. Prime Minister Eden told Commons he is against a new parliamentary investigation.

In Denver, President Eisenhower walked today for the first time since his heart attack on September 24th. He took a step or two from his bed to a nearby chair... and then back again... several times.

→

Photographers were also allowed to take their first close-up pictures of Mr. Eisenhower, on the terrace outside his hospital room. They agreed the President looked "real good". After the picture-taking, Mr. Eisenhower conferred with the secretary of the interior, Douglas McKay.

In Washington, Secretary of Labor Mitchell said today "it is up to [redacted] businessmen" to solve the problem of job discrimination, due to race or religion. Mitchell told a meeting of business leaders they should discard bias, just as they would discard outmoded machines.

Chairman Radford of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said today that teaching an American to recite the Bill of Rights is not enough. Radford was talking about perpetuating the American way of life. He said: [redacted] "We should always give a person a Bill of Responsibilities to go along with his Bill of Rights... and instill in him a spirit of service."

The Air National Guard took part today in [redacted] a nationwide practice alert, called "Operation Stopwatch". The surprise test was held "to establish the time required to alert, man and employ the Air National Guard,

after a state of air defense readiness has been declared."

The Air Force ended an eight-year study of flying saucers today by concluding: "There is no evidence of their existence." However, the Air Force said planes of new radical design are being built which may look like flying saucers.

[redacted]

~~after a state of air defense readiness has been declared. It took anywhere from four minutes to an hour and a half to mobilize the 73 jet squadrons throughout the country, and get their planes in the air.~~

The government today ordered 42 persons arrested in six states, in a nationwide crackdown on the illegal sale of stimulating drugs to truck drivers. A government spokesman said the drugs... which drivers used for staying awake on long trips... have taken a "tragic" toll in [redacted] accidents.

In Chicago today, hog prices fell to the lowest levels in nearly 13 years. Farmers sent the biggest run of hogs to market in 10 months, on the heels of Secretary Benson's announcement... last night... that the government will buy up surplus pork and lard.

Edward R. Murrow: October 25, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers doesn't start till Thursday. It is scheduled to discuss Middle Eastern affairs under the heading of "other business". - but representatives of Israel and the Arab League are getting in their licks early. Israeli Prime Minister Sharrett said today that Israel may be forced to make preventive war against Egypt, although he hoped it wouldn't come to that - still he regards the danger of war as "very, very grave" - Egypt aims to destroy Israel.

In Geneva an Arab spokesman, former Secretary of the Arab League, called a surprise news conference and declared that Egypt is importing arms - from Communist Czechoslovakia - but not ideology. The Egyptian politician Abdul Azam refused to reply directly to a question whether Egypt would accept a Big Four guarantee of the present border between Egypt and Israel. He said what the Western Powers must realize is that the Arab people have lost faith in the West - feel that they have been duped over the past ten years - have been cheated while the Western Powers helped Israel. "The result," said Azam, "is that we are highly suspicious of any Western guarantees. What we are doing is getting arms so that we can provide our own guarantees" He said the United States and Britain could not reprimand Russia for the sale of arms to Egypt, because they had been employing the same tactics in Iraq

and Iran.

The first shipload of Communist arms arrived in Egypt last week end. The Russians have also promised arms to Saudi Arabia, which is the source of vast American oil interests, and also of one of our principal strategic air command bases. And Syria and Egypt have signed a military pact. But all these developments need not add up to an immediate explosion in the Middle East. Once the Egyptians have acquired their arms from Czechoslovakia, they must learn how to use them. The current crisis in the area appears to be more diplomatic than military. In a real sense it is a crisis of Western diplomacy. In the ten years since the war, Western policy in the Middle East, has been based primarily on two things - the supply of oil, and the fear of the Soviet Union. The fear of the Soviet Union, the fear of a nuclear war, was reduced at least temporarily, by last summer's meeting of the Big Four at Geneva. This removal of fear, left a vacuum in the Middle East, and the Russians have moved boldly to fill it. They are encouraging Arab nationalism, which stretches all the way along the norther tier of Africa to Morocco. This Soviet move into the Middle East is not primarily concerned with Arabs or Jews, arms, oil, or nationalism. It must, I think, be regarded as a flanking move against what they regard as the Western

military policy of strategic encirclement of the Soviet Union. The Western policy in the Middle East has been based on the protection offered by the military alliance of Turkey, Iraq and Pakistan, (which has just been joined by Iran.) What the Soviet Union is now trying to do is to build its own ring of "buffer states" that will be friendly, or at least neutral. This is an obvious effort to counter our alliances in the area.

It is no accident that the Middle East comes to the fore in advance of the Geneva Foreign Ministers' conference. The Russians feel themselves potentially strong enough in the Middle East to bargain at Geneva about their prime concern, the Turkey-Iraq-Iran pact, and American air bases in Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

It is safe to assume that the Russians are not interested in the aspirations of Jews or Arabs. They are concerned about Russian self-interest. Egypt is destined apparently to play the key role. Alexander Kendrick cables me from Cairo tonight that Egypt's Premier Nasser is the West's Tito. Egypt is about the same size as Yugoslavia, with predominantly peasant population; the same intense nationalism; and is a new state governed by men who seized power. Egypt, like Yugoslavia, occupies a highly strategic geographical position between the East and West. Yugoslavia threw off the

Eastern shackles of Communism in order to bargain with the West, and is now obtaining the best of both worlds - is being courted by both sides. In reverse, Egypt threw off Western shackles in order to bargain with the East; and, like Yugoslavia, obtains aid from both sides. Both Egypt and Yugoslavia are benefiting by the accident of geography. Both are engaging in rudimentary power politics. If there isn't to be a nuclear war, then politics, economics and diplomacy are the chief instruments of competition between East and West. The first place where this is shown to be true is in the Middle East. But it won't be the last place.

The immediate threat of mutual annihilation may have diminished somewhat. But the business of choosing up sides, or of butressing a balancing neutrality continues.

George Bryan

For those taking a dim view of the world situation, who see no escape ~~from an inevitable war,~~ these words by William Faulkner might be helpful: "Man will not merely endure, he will prevail. He is immortal, not because he alone among creatures has an inexhaustible voice, but because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization today endorsed the "basic approach" of the United States, Britain, and France at the Geneva Conference...which starts on Thursday. A communique said: "The ministers had a broad discussion and expressed their agreement with the general positions outlined." Indeed, the discussion was so broad, took so much time, that Secretary of State Dulles, British Foreign Secretary MacMillan, and French Foreign Minister Pinay had to postpone the talks they were to have held this afternoon on the Middle Eastern situation. (I should like to say something about that area in a few minutes.)

There was unanimous agreement in Paris today that continued division of Germany threatens the peace of Europe. In the words of the West German foreign minister, "There will be no signature on a European security pact (which Russia wants), unless there is a signature on German unity."

Secretary Dulles read the ministers a telegram from President Eisenhower, declaring that the North Atlantic Treaty Oraanization remains the cornerstone of American foreign policy. The foreign ministers..in turn..sent messages to Mr. Eisenhower, and West German Chancellor Adenauer, wishing both of them a speedy recovery. Adenauer has been ill with bronchial pneumonia for more than two weeks. A report from Bonn says the chancellor's slow progress is causing concern. His fever has never completely disappeared.

Mr. Dulles announced today that he plans to meet Marshall Tito, in Yugoslavia, on November 6th. It will be Dulles's first trip to Yugoslavia. The State Department says the visit will afford "an opportunity for a general exchange of views."

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov arrived in East Berlin today on his way to Geneva. Molotov said that despite considerable difficulties, he hopes for a further lessening of tensions.

On the French political scene, Premier Faure today introduced a bill in the National Assembly, calling for a new elections in December. The Assembly then voted to debate the cost of military operations in North Africa..raising the possibility of another vote of confidence.

Former Premier Mendes-France warned today that the French political system needs to be completely overhauled. The ex-premier said Sunday's referendum in the Saar..which went against France..shows how great the need is for drastic change.

A case of Guy Burgess and Douglas MacLean..the two British diplomats who spied for Russia..came up today in the British House of Commons. A Laborite M.P. charged that Harold Philby, first Secretary of the British embassy in Washington in 1951, told Burgess and MacLean they were suspected..and so give them the opportunity to escape.

Philby was not immediately available for comment. Prime Minister Eden told Commons he is against a new parliamentary investigation.

In Denver, President Eisenhower walked today for the first time since his heart attack on September 24th. He took a step or two from his bed to a nearby chair..and then back again...several times.

Photographers were also allowed to take their first close-up pictures of Mr. Eisenhower, on the terrace outside his hospital room. They agreed the President looked "real good." After the picture taking, Mr. Eisenhower conferred with the secretary of the interior, Douglas McKay.

In Washington, Secretary of Labor Mitchell said today "it is up to businessmen" to solve the problem of job discrimination, due to race or religion. Mitchell told a meeting of business leaders they should discard bias, just as they would disgard outmoded machines.

Chairman Radford of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said today that teaching and American to recite the Bill of Rights is not enough. Radford was talking about perpetuating the American way of life. He said: "We should always give a person a Bill of Responsibilities to go along with his Bill of Rights..and instill in him a spirit of service."

The Air National Guard took part today in a nationwide practice alert called "Operation Stopwatch". The surprise test was held "to establish the time required to alert, man and employ the Air National Guard, after a state of air defense readiness has been declared."

The Air Force ended an eight-year study of flying saucers today by concluding: "There is no evidence of their existence." however, the Air Force said planes of new radical design are being built which may look like flying saucers.

The government today odered 42 persons arrested in six states, in a nationwide crackdown on the illegal sale of stimulating drugs to truck drivers. A government spokesman said the drugs...which drivers used for staying awake on long trips..have taken a "tragic" toll in accidents.

In Chicago today, hog prices fell to the lowest levels in nearly 13 years. Farmers sent the biggest run of hogs to market in 10 months, on the heels of Secretary Benson's announcement...last night..that the government will buy up surplus pork and lard.

The Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers doesn't start till Thursday. It is scheduled to discuss Middle Eastern affairs under the heading of "other business"...but representatives of Israel and the Arab League are getting in their licks early. Israeli Prime Minister Sharett said today that Israel may be forced to make preventive war against Egypt, although he hoped it wouldn't come to that - still he regards the danger of war as "very, very grave" - Egypt aims to destroy Israel.

In Geneva an Arab spokesman, former Secretary of the Arab League, called a surprise news conference and declared that Egypt is importing arms from Communist Czechoslovakia - but not ideology. The Egyptian politician Abdul Adam refused to reply directly to a question whether Egypt would accept a Big Four guarantee of the present border between Egypt and Israel. He said what the Western Powers must realize is that the Arab people have lost faith in the West - feel that they have been duped over the past ten years - have been cheated while the Western Powers helped Israel. "The result", said Azam, "is that we are highly suspicious of any Western guarantees. What we are doing is getting arms so that we can provide our own guarantees." He said the United States and Britain could not reprimand Russia for the sale of arms to Egypt, because they had been employing the same tactics in Iraq and Iran.

The first shipload of Communist arms arrived in Egypt last week end. The Russians have also promised arms to Saudi Arabia, which is the source of vast American oil interests, and also of one of our principal strategic air command bases. And Syria and Egypt have signed a military pact. But all these developements need not add up to an immediate explosion in the Middle East. Once the Egyptians have acquired their arms from Czechoslovakia, they must learn how to use them. The current crisis in the area appears to be more diplomatic than military. In a real sense it is a crisis of Western diplomacy. In the ten years since the war, Western policy in the Middle East has been based primarily on two things - the supply of oil and the fear of the Soviet Union. The fear of the Soviet Union, the fear of nuclear war, was reduced at least temporarily by last summer's meeting of the Big Four at Geneva. This removal of fear left a vacuum in the Middle East, and the Russians have moved boldly to fill it. They are encouraging Arab nationalism

which stretches all the way along the northern tier of Africa to Morocco. This Soviet move into the Middle East is not primarily concerned with Arabs or Jews, arms, oil, or nationalism. It must, I think, be regarded as a flanking move against what they regard as the Western military policy of strategic encirclement of the Soviet Union. The Western policy in the Middle East has been based on the protection offered by the military alliance of Turkey, Iraq and Pakistan, (which has just been joined by Iran. What the Soviet Union is now trying to do is to build its own ring of "buffer states" that will be firendly, or at least neautral. This is an obvious effort to counter our alliances in the area.

It is no accident that the Middle East comes to the fore in advance of the Geneva Foreign Minister's conference. The Russians feel themselves potentially strong enough in the Middle East to bargain at Geneva about their prime concern, the Turkey-Iraq-Iran pact, and American air bases in Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

It is safe to assume that the Russians are not interested in the aspirations of Jews or Arabs. They are concerned about Russian self-interest. Egypt is destined apparently to play the key role. Alexander Kendrick cables me from Cairo tonight that Egypt's Premier Nasser is the West's Tito. Egypt is about the same size as Yugoslavia, with predominantly peasant population; the same intense nationalism; and is a new state governed by men who siezed power. Egypt, like Yugoslavia, occupies a highly strategic geographical position between the East and West. Yugoslavia threw off the Eastern shackles of Communism in order to bargain with the West, and is now obtaining the best of both worlds - is being courted by both sides. In reverse, Egypt threw off Western shackles in order to bargain with the East; and, like Yugoslavia, obtains aid from both sides. Both Egypt and Yugoslavia are benefiting by the

accident of geography. Both are engaging in rudimentary power politics. If there isn't to be a nuclear war, then politics, economics and diplomacy are the chief instruments of competition between East West. The first place where this is shown to be true is in the Middle East. But it won't be the last place.

The immediate threat of mutual annihilation may have diminished somewhat But the business of choosing up sides, or of butressing a balancing neutrality continues.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: For those taking a dim view of the world situation, who see no escape - these words by William Faulkner might be helpful: "Man will not merely endure, he will prevail. He is immortal, not because he alone among creatures has an inexhaustible voice, but because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1955

This is the news:

The Big Four foreign ministers have arrived in Geneva for their conference, starting tomorrow. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was the first to arrive. He said, "Russia is inspired by a sincere desire to end the Cold War." British Foreign Secretary Macmillan was the next to arrive... and then French Foreign Minister Pinay and Secretary of State Dulles. In Denver, President Eisenhower issued a statement. He recalled he had said last summer that this meeting of the foreign ministers would be the "acid test". The President said: "We shall all of us follow with eagerness the developments at Geneva... for they will go far to demonstrate whether 'the spirit of Geneva' marks a genuine change, and will actually be productive of the peaceful progress for which the whole world longs." The proposals of the West, he said, "will reflect a genuine spirit of conciliation and accommodation."

Before leaving Paris this morning, Mr. Dulles conferred with Premier Sharett of Israel. A Western source said tonight, the Western

→

powers have decided against any big new arms shipments for Israel, to off-set the arms being shipped to Egypt by Communist Czechoslovakia. According to this informant, the West is going to stand pat on the 1950 declaration... pledging the United States, Britain and France to respect the existing frontiers of the Middle East against unprovoked attack.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the United States has new official information that the Communists have approached Israel with the purpose of selling it arms. The spokesman would not reveal the source of the new information.

Israel charged today that Egyptian troops attacked a police post near the Egyptian border and killed one policeman. According to Tel Aviv, three other Israeli policemen were wounded and two kidnaped. The Egyptians say the shooting was started by Israeli forces who refused to withdraw from a demilitarized area.

Diplomatic sources in Cairo say that a new military alliance between Egypt and Saudi Arabia will be signed tomorrow.

In London today, the Government presented an emergency budget to the House of Commons. The budget calls for higher sales taxes, less installment buying, and the scrapping of plans for new government buildings...(such as the new British embassy offices in Washington.) Public housing subsidies will be slashed. / And hospital expansion programs restricted. Income taxes will be left unchanged. Chancellor of the Exchequer, R.A. Butler, said the drastic measures are necessary to step up exports, and halt the spending spree at home. / Inflation, he said, has reached a dangerous stage. / The government must take action in time. / His speech opened a three-day debate in Commons. It's the first emergency budget to be introduced by a British government since the dollar crisis of 1947.

The London Times spoke out today on the romance between Princess Margaret and Peter Townsend... saying in an editorial, that their marriage "would cause acute division among loyal subjects everywhere." But the decision, the Times said, is up to the Princess.

In Paris, French Premier Faure came under sharp attack today in the National Assembly. The issue is the general policy of the Faure

→

government, particularly with respect to North Africa... and a vote of confidence may come tomorrow. Reports from Paris say this time the government may fall.

In Indo-China, Premier Diem today proclaimed South Vietnam a republic, and became its first president. A constitution will be drawn up next month, and a legislature elected. The former chief of state, Bao Dai, was defeated last Sunday in a national referendum.

For President Eisenhower, this was a relatively quiet day. He sat up for the first time... unassisted... and he took a few more steps in his hospital room. His condition continues to improve.

In Washington, the Navy has awarded a 120-million-dollar contract to the New York Shipbuilding Corporation of Camden, New Jersey, for construction of a 60-thousand ton super-carrier. It will be the fifth carrier of the Forrestal class.

The Army announced today that the largest maneuvers since World War Two will be held in Louisiana, starting next Tuesday. The maneuvers will involve 140-thousand men.

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey today announced the appointment of Russell C. Harrington, a Providence, Rhode Island, accounting executive, as commissioner of internal revenue. He succeeds T. Coleman Andrews, who resigned.

Arthur H. Dean, former United States peace negotiator in Korea, said today that he has resigned as a director of the Fund for the Republic. Dean said he resigned for "policy reasons".

Edward R. Murrow: October 26, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

It would be misleading to think of the meeting of the foreign ministers at Geneva tomorrow, as simply marking a return to the cold war. It is that, but it is a different cold war, governed by changed considerations. These were not changed by the Summit meeting in July, for all its accent on reducing tensions and promoting peace. Put it the other way, the Summit meeting itself was evidence that a change had taken place. Without identifying the change, it will be impossible to understand what happens at Geneva in the next weeks.

British Foreign Minister MacMillan identified it in the simplest possible terms when at the end of the Summit meeting he said: "There ain't going to be no war."

The cold war in the past had always been conducted in the knowledge that it might turn into hot war. Such a war might even bring in one or two of the great powers, as it did the United States and Red China in Korea. But at that time the West had nuclear superiority. It could beat the Soviet Union in a war, and the Soviet Union had to keep hands off. We did not choose to extend the Korean war and it continued to be local. Now both sides have the hydrogen bomb, and a war involving one or more of the great powers in all probability would grow into a hydrogen war, one which both

sides would lose. So diplomats have had to eliminate a major war from their calculations. It no longer is a means of achieving national objectives.

This limits the danger of a great war, which is what Mr. MacMillan was pointing out after the Summit meeting. It may seem also to limit the danger of a small war as well. Actually the only effect on a small war may be that great powers stay out of them. In all other respects the range of the cold war seems not to have been narrowed but extended. Now governments can go right to the edge of a local war, or even beyond the edge, so long as it remains local.

It is in this way that the power conflict has changed. The world continues to be divided in two unreconciled parts, and each part goes on trying to extend its power, and curb the power of its rival, if only for defensive reasons. But since great wars no longer can decide big international issues, they have to be decided by other means. It won't be by reason and common sense so long as the Communists believe they will win the whole world in time without war. So it will be by every pressure short of world war, and that includes a lot.

One of the chief pressures is world opinion, and to manipulate that is the principal task of both sides at the Geneva meeting. But it isn't the

only pressure, as events in the Middle East and Southeast Asia are attesting. For local wars in these regions are by no means out of the question. And this possibility, particularly as to Israel and Egypt, will provide a disturbing undertone to the talks at Geneva.

But the conference will work primarily to ~~bring~~ apply pressure about two of the biggest East-West differences, Germany and disarmament. The ministers will be talking to world opinion when addressing each other. Both sides have begun by trumpeting to the world that Geneva can be a great success, and can prove the effectiveness of the spirit of Geneva. But they always start like this. For then, when the conferences fail in any way, the finger of blame can be pointed all the more tellingly.

As to the future of Germany, the West has chosen to combine a demand for re-unification through ~~XXXX~~ free elections with the Soviet demand for European security. The West ~~It~~ will propose a security pact embracing all Europe, as the Kremlin has proposed, and make it conditional on German re-unification. The West is ready to spell out a security pact to the last detail, and make it so obviously genuine and workable that world opinion, even communist opinion, has to recognize it as such. Then it will put in the treaty a provision that it comes into effect only when Germany is unified.

The West does not expect the Kremlin to accept this offer. If it did, the spirit of Geneva really would be working. It expects the Soviet Union to reject the offer as spurious, and to insist that German re-unification is a concern only of the Germans and must be left to them, meaning to Communist East Germany negotiating with the Bonn Republic.

The West hopes to get out of Geneva a demonstration that the Kremlin really cares nothing about so-called security, but only about holding onto East Germany as an outpost in the heart of Europe.

On disarmament, the Soviet Union believes it has the debating edge. It will contend that it wants drastic reductions and the abolition of nuclear weapons, both popular objectives, and that the United States has shown interest only in a warning system and reciprocal air inspection. So Mr. Molotov will try to keep the limelight on disarmament while the West tries to keep it on the offer of a European security system.

But all the while the West will be worrying that the new nature of the power conflict has made diplomacy more, rather than less difficult, and expects to find the dangers more numerous, even though the supreme danger of world war has been much lessened.

Those charged with the responsibility of keeping the world from self-~~annihilation~~ destruction, might find an effective argument in these words from H.G. Wells:"A federation of all humanity, together with a sufficient measure of social justice, to ensure health, education, and a rough equality of opportunity, would mean such a release and increase of human energy, as to open a new phase in human history."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Big Four foreign ministers have arrived in Geneva for their conference, starting tomorrow. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was the first to arrive. He said, "Russia is inspired by a sincere desire to end the Cold War." British Foreign Secretary MacMillan was the next to arrive..and then French Minister Pinay and Secretary of State Dulles. In Denver, President Eisenhower issued a statement. He recalled he had said last summer that this meeting of the foreign ministers would be the "acid test". The President said: "We shall all of us follow with eagerness the developments at Geneva..for they will go far to demonstrate whether 'the spirit of Geneva' marks a genuine change, and will actually be productive of the peaceful progress for which the whole world longs." The proposals of the West, he said, "will reflect a genuine spirit of conciliation and accommodation."

Before leaving Paris this morning, Mr. Dulles conferred with Premier Sharett of Israel. A Western source said tonight the Western powers have decided against any big new arms shipments for Israel, to off-set the arms being shipped to Egypt by Communist Czechoslovakia. According to this informant, the West is going to stand pat on the 1950 declaration..pledging the United States, Britain and France to respect the existing frontiers of the Middle East against UN provoked attack.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the United States has new official information that the Communists have approached Israel with the purpose of selling it arms. The spokesman would not reveal the source of the new information.

Israel charged today that Egyptian troops attacked a police post near the Egyptian border and killed one policeman. Accorting to Tel Aviv, three other Israeli policemen were wounded and two kidnaped. The Egyptians say the shooting was started by Israeli forces who refused to withdraw from a demilitarized area.

Diplomatic sources in Cairo say that a new military alliance between Egypt and Saudi Arabia will be signed tomorrow.

In London today, the Government presented an emergency budget to the House of Commons. The budget calls for higher sales taxes, less installment buying, and the scrapping of plans for new government buildings...(such as the new British embassy offices in Washington.) Public housing subsidies will be slashed. And hospital expansion programs restricted. Income taxes will be left unchanged. Chancellor of the Exchequer, R.A. Butler, said the drastic measures are necessary to step up exports, and halt the spending spree at home. Inflation, he said, has reached a dangerous stage. The government must take action in timel His speech opened a three-day debate in Commons. It's the first emergency budget to be introduced by a British government since the dollar cirsisi of 1947.

The London Times spoke out today on the Romance between Princess Margaret and Peter Townsend..saying in the editorial that their marraige "would cause acute division among loyal subjects everywhere." But the decision, the Times said, is up to the Princess.

In Paris, French Premier Faure came under sharp attack today in the National Assembly. The issue is the general policy of the Faure government, particularly with respect to North Africa..and a vote of confidence may come tomorrow. Reports from Paris say this time the government may fall.

In Indo-China, Premier Diem toda proclaimed South Vietnam a republic, and became its first president. A constitutionalwill be drawn up next month, and a legislature elected. The former chief of state, Bao Dai, was defeated last Sunday in a national referendum.

For President Eisenhower, this was a relatively quiet day. He sat up for the first time...unassisted...and he took a few more steps in his hospital room. His condition continues to improve.

In Washington, the Navy was awarded a 120-million-dollar contract to the New York Shipbuilding Copporation of Camden, New Jersey, for construction of a 60-thousand ton super-carrier. It will be the fifth carrier of the Forrestal class.

The Army announced dotay that the largest maneuvers since World War Two will be held in Louisiana, starting next Tuesday. The maneuvers will involve 140 thousand men.

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey today announced the appointment of Russell C. Harrington, a Providence, Rhode Island accounting executive, as commissioner of internal revenue. He succeeds T. Coleman Andrews who resigned.

Arthur H. Dean, former United States peace negotiator in Korea, said today that he has resigned as a director of the Fund for the Republic. Dean said he resigned for "policy reasons."

It would be misleading to think of the meeting of the foreign ministers at Geneva tomorrow, as simply marking a return to the cold war. It is that, but it is a different cold war, governed by changed considerations. These were not changed by the Summit meeting in July for all its accent on reducing tensions and promoting peace. Put it the other way, the Summit meeting itself was evidence that a change had taken place. Without identifying the change, it will be impossible to understand what happens at Geneva in the next weeks.

British Foreign Minister Macmillan identified it in the simplest possible terms when at the end of the Summit meeting he said: "There ain't going to be no war."

The cold war in the past has always been conducted in the knowledge that it might turn into hot war. Such a war might even bring in one or two of the great powers, as it did the United States and Red China in Korea. But at that time the West had nuclear superiority. It could beat the Soviet Union in a war, and the Soviet Union had to keep hands off. We did not choose to extend the Korean war and it continued to be local. Now both sides have the hydrogen bomb, and a war involving one or more of the great powers in all probability would grow into a hydrogen war, one which both sides would lose. So diplomats have had to eliminate a major war from their calculations. It no longer is a means of achieving national objectives. This limits the danger of a great war, which is what Mr. Macmillan was pointing out after the Summit meeting. It may seem also to limit the danger of a small war as well. Actually the only effect on a small war may be that great powers stay out of them. In all other respects the range of the cold war seems not to have been narrowed but extended. Now governments can go right to the edge of a local war, or even beyond the edge, so long as it remains local.

It is in this way that the power conflict has changed. The world continues to be divided in two unreconciled parts, and each part goes on trying to extend its power, and curb the power of its rival, of only for defensive reasons. But since great wars no longer can decide big international issues, they have to be decided by other means. I won't be by reason and common sense so long as the Communists believe they will win the whole world in time without war. So it will be by every pressure short of world way, and that includes a lot.

One of the chief pressures is world opinion, and to manipulate that is the principal task of both sides at the Geneva meetint. But it isn't the only pressure, as events in the Middle East and Southeast Asia are attesting. For local wars in these regions are by no means out of the question. And this possibility, particularly as to Israel and Egypt, will provide a disturming undertone to the talks at Geneva.

But the conference will work primarily to apply pressure about two of the biggest East-West differences, Germany and disarmement. The ministers will be talking to world opinion when addressing each other. Both sides have be un by trumpeting to the world that Geneva can be a great success, and can prove the eifectiveness of the spirit of Geneva. But they always start like this. For then, when the conferences fail in any way, the finger of blame can be pointed all the more tellingly.

As to the future of Germany, the West has chosen to combine a demand for re-unification through free elections with the soviet demand for Europenan security. The West will propose a security pact embracing all Europe, as the Kremlin has proposed, and make it condtional on German re-unification. The West is ready to spell out a security pact to the last detail, and make it so obviously genuine and workable that world opinion, even communist opinion has to recognaize it as such. Then it will put in the treaty a provision that it comes into effect only when Germany is unified.

The West does not except the Kremlin to accept this offer. If it did, the spirit of Geneva really would be working. It expects the Soviet Union to reject the offer as spurious, and to insist that German re-unification is a concern only of the Germans and must be left to them, meaning to Communist East Germany negotiating with the Bonn Republic.

The West hopes to get out of Geneva a demonstration that the Kremlin really cares nothing about so-called security, but only about holding onto East Germany as an outpost in the heart of Europe.

On disarmament, the Soviet Union believes it has the debating edge. It will content that it wants drastic reductions and the abolition of nuclear weapons, both popular objectives, and that the united States has shown interest only in a warning system and reciprocal air inspection. So Mr. Molotov will try to keep the limelight on disarmement while the West tries to keep it on the offer of a European Security system.

But all the while the West will be worrying that the new nature of the power conflict has made diplomacy more, rather than less difficult, and expects to find the dangers more numerous, even though the supreme danger of World War has been much lessened.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Those charged with the responsibility of keeping the world from self destruction might find an effective argument in these words brom H.G. Wells: "A federation of all humanity, together with a sufficient measure of social justice to ensure health, education and a rough equality of opportunity, would mean such a release and increase of human energy as to open a new phase in human history."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thursday, Oct. 27, 1955

This is the news:

The Big Four foreign ministers opened their meeting in Geneva today... and immediately ran into a snag. / One by one, the three Western ministers arose and called for German reunification "now long overdue." / At the same time, they offered Russia security guarantees against future German aggression. In the words of Secretary of State Dulles, "The United States is prepared to join in assurances which will preclude any revival of German militarism." Then came the turn of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. Molotov admitted that perhaps Germany should be reunited... in time... in easy stages. / But the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he said, is a war danger and must be abolished. / The Western plan for uniting Germany now... through free elections... would mean the rebirth of German militarism. / And, finally, Molotov blocked the West from saying what its program really is. He did this on a point of order. He insisted the problem should not be taken up in detail until tomorrow... when he, too, will have a program to present.

As the foreign ministers met in Geneva, the Communist press (both in Russia and East Germany) was saying that German unification could come only after the problem of European security was solved. The official party newspaper Pravda said the West's attempt to wrap both issues up together, "contradicts" agreements reached at last summer's meeting of heads of state.

West German Chancellor Adenauer conferred briefly today with his foreign minister. Then... a few hours later... it was reported ~~that~~ the chancellor's condition had taken a slight turn for the worse. Adenauer has been ill with pneumonia for nearly three weeks.

In Paris, a committee of the National Assembly voted today to give Premier Faure's request for national elections "urgent consideration". But... ~~as David Schoenbrun told us...~~ Faure still faces a confidence vote tomorrow. Late reports say his chances of winning that vote are believed improved.

In Cairo, Egypt and Saudi Arabia today signed a military defense pact. Reportedly, it calls for the setting up of a joint military command.

And on Cyprus, the British Army had its first fatality in the months of nationalist rioting. A corporal died today of wounds received when a hand-grenade was tossed into the truck in which he was riding.

In London, Princess Margaret visited the Archbishop of Canterbury for an hour today. The archbishop is head of the Church of England. My colleague, Winston Burdett, cables from London that he has been told authoritatively, the visit marks the turning point in Princess Margaret's effort to choose between life as an active member of the royal house, and marriage with Peter Townsend, a divorced commoner. Burdett says the meeting was requested by the princess two days ago. It is believed that as a devout member of the church of England, she sincerely desired personal consultation in making her decision. Whatever that decision will be, it is now expected within the week.

The United Nations Assembly resumed balloting today... in an effort to settle the deadlocked battle between Yugoslavia and the Philippines, for a seat on the Security Council. Three more ballots were taken... making twelve in all... and still neither country had the necessary two-thirds majority. ~~On the final ballot, the Philippines had 32 votes to Yugoslavia's 24.~~ The Assembly then approved a British motion to postpone further voting for ten days.

The United Nations Political Committee tonight approved a Western-sponsored resolution, outling steps for creation of an international atoms-for-peace agency. The vote was 53 to nothing, with six Arab countries abstaining. The resolution provided that the United Nations secretary-general, Dag Hammarskjold, should make a study of the relationship the new agency would have to the U.N. It also called for another atoms-for-peace conference (similar to the one held last summer) in two or three years.

President Eisenhower issued a statement tonight, saying "there is no monopoly in the harnessing of the atom for man's benefit." And, the President said, the United States seeks no monopoly.

Mr. Eisenhower also worked for 45 minutes today on the State of the Union message... to be delivered to Congress in January.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today that "two or three" cabinet members recently expressed concern over falling hog prices. But no one suggested the abandonment of flexible price supports. Benson vigorously denied published reports that the Administration is split on farm policy.

Federal Housing Administrator Mason said today that recent credit curbs on housing "unquestionably" will be lifted... if the present drop in home construction continues. Last summer, down-payment requirements on homes with Government-insured mortgages were raised 2 percent.

The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded today to Halldor (LOCKS' NES)
Laxness of Iceland. His best known work in this country was a novel, "Independent People", published several years ago.

Edward R. Murrow: October 27, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

One effect of President Eisenhower's heart attack, has been to set forward by about six months the feverish talk about presidential candidates in next year's election. / The fever has hit both parties, but naturally it is higher among Republicans, who now must figure on Mr. Eisenhower being unable to campaign for another term. / They haven't given up formally on an Eisenhower candidacy, but judging from the talk that buzzes, wherever politics are discussed, that is out of courtesy, not uncertainty.

This week has brought some dark horses out of the stables in both parties, which shows how far this unseasonable campaign has progressed. / Normally, the dark horses show up during the winter, or before the Spring primaries. / Now Republican attention is being invited for Governor Christian Herter of Massachusetts, for industrialist Paul Hoffman, and for the President's brother, ~~educationalist~~ Milton Eisenhower. / Their names had been quietly mentioned before. Now they are being spoken out, good and loud. / Governor Knight of California has proclaimed himself a favorite son, Senator Dirksen is in the same class, Senator Knowland and Ambassador Lodge are recognized possibilities. / Now Tom Dewey's name is again in circulation. / The three Republican leaders out in front are Chief Justice Warren, Vice President Nixon and Presidential Advisor Stassen. So the Republican field, the dark

horses along with those better known, is already large.

The Eisenhower moderates - and they like to call themselves modernists as well - probably will pick the Republican nominee. Indications are that the leaders of this category have not yet made up their minds. Washington observers see this group as being dominated by four men in the cabinet, Humphrey, Brownell, Dulles and Wilson, perhaps in that order of importance. It is ascribed to their influence that Mr. Nixon has been given the chance, in the way of public appearances and services, to demonstrate that he has become a bonafide exponent of "Eisenhower modernism." It may also be due to them that Mr. Nixon has not been acting like a candidate, with a restraint that has brought him commendation. It may be due to their influence, too, that Mr. Stassen, after making one gesture as a candidate, did not repeat it when he had a chance to do so. It is as though word had gone out to the Eisenhower team that a choice has not been made, and until it is, silent devotion to duty is the order of the day.

A draft of Chief Justice Warren naturally is much discussed. His friends say he will not step down from the bench under any circumstances, but that does not silence the talk about him. When the Gallup poll showed him beating Stevenson in an election as of now, which neither Nixon nor

Stassen had done, and which Warren himself had not done a few months ago, it made him look all the more desirable.

The Republican moderates came into complete power in the party it seems, after the congressional elections in '54. Now it remains to be seen how they can run the party and still bring along the right wing - the non-modernists. As of now the right wing is in the shadows. But it will surprise many, including most right-wingers, if it accepts an Eisenhower-type candidate at San Francisco without a violent struggle.

Just as a moderate nucleus dominates the Republican party, a similar nucleus is a big influence in the Democratic party, also as a result of the '54 election. It is headed by such men as Senator Lyndon Johnson and Speaker Rayburn. If the Republicans pick a moderate, the Democrats may well do likewise. It is usual, when one party is taken over by men of a given political color, that men of the same color take over in the other party. That is why this country in modern times so rarely has an outright conservative running against an outright liberal.

At present Mr. Stevenson is stressing that he is a moderate. He certainly did so in an article in last month's Fortune advocating continued partnership between government and business. Governor Harriman and Senator

Kefauver, the other two leading Democratic candidates, are usually regarded as standing somewhat to the left of Stevenson. To the right of him is a new dark horse, Governor Lausche of Ohio, who was led from the stable this week by Senator Russell of Georgia. As the man who wouldn't get out and fight Taft for the Senate, his appearance raises questions. But it may be a maneuver more than a candidacy. The South may be getting ready to make a big play for consideration at the convention.

The premature presidential campaign may not be healthy for the leading candidates. It gives those not ahead a chance to gang up on the man out in front. Public interest in any one man also is likely to lag during a long spell of speculation and agitation. Unless the whole nation is pretty sure whom it wants, the picture in October '55 may be drastically changed by July '56. And it seems to be true that the public as yet isn't overwhelmingly committed to a nominee in either party. Stevenson can be said to be farther ahead than any Republican. But he does not have the nomination in the bag, and may have to fight his way through quite difficult primaries to win it. So today nothing is certain, save that this is going to be an unseasonably political winter.

Art Hannes-

With another Presidential election gradually approaching...~~and important decisions to be made~~...Daniel Webster and Grover Cleveland offered some sound advice when they said:"We must regard a representative of the people as a sentinel on the watch-tower of liberty...public officers are the servants and agents of the people;" [redacted]

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Big Four foreign ministers opened their meeting in Geneva today... and immediately ran into a snag. One by one, the three Western ministers arose and called for German reunification "now long overdue." At the same time, they offered Russia security guarantees against future German aggression. In the words of Secretary of State Dulles, "The United States is prepared to join in assurances which will preclude any revival of German militarism." Then came the turn of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. Molotov admitted that perhaps Germany should be reunited..in time..in easy stages. But the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he said, is a war danger and must be abolished. the Western plan for uniting Germany now...thorugh free elections..would mean the rebirth of German militarism. And, firally, Molotov blocked the West fromsaying what its program really is. He did this on a point of order. He insisted the problem should not be taken up in detail until tomrooow.. when he, too, will have a program to present.

As the foreign ministers met in Geneva, the Communist press (both in Russia and East Germany) was saying that German unification could come only after the problem of European security was solved. The official party newspaper Pravda said the West's attempt to wrap both issues up together "contradicts" agreements reached at last summer's meeting of heads of state.

West German Chancellor Adenauer conferred breifly today with his foreign minister. Then..a few hours later..it was reported that the Chancellor's condition had taken a slight turn for the worse. Adenauer had been ill with pneumonia for nearly three weeks.

In Paris, a committee of the National Assembly voted today to give Premier Faure's request for national elections "urgent consideration". But.. Faure still faces a confidence vote tomorrow. Late reports say his chances of winning that vote are believed improved.

In Cairo, Egypt and Saudi Arabia today signed a military defense pact. Reportedly, it calls for the setting up of a joint military command.

In London, Princess Margaret visited the Archbishop of Canterbury for an hour today. The Archbishop is head of the Church of England. My colleague, Winston Burdette, cables from London that he has been told authoritatively the visit marks the turning point in Princess Margaret's effort to choose between life as an active member of the royal house and marraige with Peter Townsend. Burdett says the meeting was requested by the Princess two days ago. It is believed that as a devout member of the church of England, she sincerely desired personal consultation in making her decision. Whatever that decision will be, it is now expected within the week.

The United Nations Assembly resumed balloting today..in an effort to settle the deadlocked battle between Yugoslavia and the Philippines for a seat on the Security Council. Three more ballots were taken..making twelve in all...and still neither country had the necessary two-thirds majority. The Assembly then approved a British motion to postpont further voting for ten day.

The United Nations Political Committee tonight approved a western sponsored resolution outlining steps for the creation of an international atoms-for-peace agency. The vote was 53 to nothing, with six Arab countries abstaining. The resolution providing that the United Nations secretary-general, Dag Hammarskjold, should make a study of the relationship the new agency would have to the U.N.. It also called for another atoms-for-peace conference (similar to the one held last summer) in two or three years.

President Eisenhower issued a statement tonight, saying "there is no monopoly in the harnessing of the atom for man's benefit." And, the President said, the United States seeks no monopoly.

Mr. Eisenhower also worked for 45 minutes today on the State of the Union message..to be delivered io Congress in January.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today that "two or three" cabinet members recently expressed concern over falling hog prices. But no one suggested the abandonment of flexible price supports. Benson vigorously denied published reports that the Administration is split on form policy.

Federal Housing Administrator Mason said today that the recent credit curbs on housing "unquestionably" will be lifted..if the present drop in home construction continues. Last summer, down-payment requirements on homes with Government insured mortgages were raised 2 percent.

The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded today to Halldor Laxness of Iceland. His best known work in this country was a novel, "Independent People , published several years ago.

One effect of Presidnnt Eisenhower's heart attack has been to set forward by about six months the feverish talk about presdiential candidates in next year's election. The fever has hit both parties, but naturally it is higher among Republicans, who now must figure on Mr. Eisenhower being unable to campaign for another term. They haven't given up formally on an Eisenhower candidacy, but judging from the talk that buzzes wherever politics are discussed, that is out of courtesy, not certainty.

This week has brought some dark horses out of the stables in both parties, which shows how far this unseasonable campaign has progressed. Normally, the dark horses shou up during the winter, or before the Spring primaries. Now Republican attention is being invited for Governor Christian

Herter of Massachusetts, for industrialist Paul Hoffman, and for the President's brother, Milton Eisenhower. Their names had been quietly mentioned before. Now they are being spoken out, good and loud. Governor Knight of California has proclaimed himsler a favorite son, Senator Dirksen is in the same class, Senator Knowland and Ambassador Lodge are recognized possibilities. Now Tom Dewey's name is again in circulation. The three Republican leaders out in front or e Chief Justice Warren, Vice President Nixon and Presidnetial Adviser Stassen. So the Republican field the dark horses along with those better known, is already large.

The Eisenhower moderates - and they like to call themselves modernists as well - probably will pick the Republican nominee. Indications are that the leaders of this category have not yet made up their minds. Washington observers see this group as being dominated by four men in the cabinet, Humphrey, Brownell, Dulles and Wilson, perhaps in that order of importance. It is ascribed to their influence that Mr. Nixon has been given the chance, in the way of public appearances and services, to demonstrate that he was become a bonafide exponent of "Eisenhower modernism." It may also be due to them that Mr. Nixon has not been acting like a cadidiate, with a restraint that has brought him commendation. It may be due to their influence, too, that Mr. Stassen, after making one gesture as a Candidate, did not repeat it when he had a chance to do so. It is as though word had gone out to the Eisenhower team that a choice has not been made, and until it is, silent devotion to duty is the order of the day.

A draft of Chief Justice Warren naturally is much discussed. His freinds say he will not step down from the bench under any circumstances, but that does not silence the talk about him. When the Gallup poll showed him beating Stevenson in an election as of now, which neither Nixon nor Stassen had done,

and which Warren himself had not done a few months ago, it made him look all the more desireable.

The Repbulican moderates came into complete power in the party it seems, after the congressional elections in '54. Now it remains to be seen how they can run the party and still bring along the right wing - the non modernists. As of now the right wing is in the shadows. But it will surprise many, including most right-wingers, if it accepts an Eisenhower-type candidate at San Francisco without a violent struggle.

Just as a moderate nucleus dominates the Republican party, a similar nucleus is a big influence in the Democratic party, also as a result of the '54 election. It is headed by sucm men as Senator Lyndon Johsnon and Speaker Rayburn. If the Rupublicans pick a moderate, the Democrats may well do likewise. It is usual, when one party is taken over by men of a given political color, that men of the same color take over in the other party. That is why this country in modern times so rarely and an outfight conservative running against an outright liberal.

At present Mr. Stevenson is stressing that his as a moderate. He certainly did so in an article in last month's Fortune advocating continued partnership between government and business. Governor Harriman and Senator Kefauver, the other two leading Democratic candidates, are usually regarded as standing somewhat to the left of Stevenson. To the right of him is a new dark horse, Governor Lausche of Ohio, who was led from the stable this week by Senator Russell of Georgia. As the man who wouldn't get out and fight Taft for the Senate, his appearance raises questions. But it may be a maneuver more than a candidacy. The South may be getting ready to make a big play for consideration at the convention.

The premature presidential campaign may not be healthy for the leading candidates. It gives those not ahead a chance to gang up on the man out in front. Public interest in any one man also is likely to lag during a long spell of speculation and agitation. Unless the whole nation is pretty sure whom it wants, the picture in October '55 may be drastically changed by July '56. And it seems to be sure that the public as yet isn't overwhelmingly committed to a nominee in either party. Stevenson can be said to be farther ahead than any Republican. But he does not have the nomination in the bag, and may have to fight his way through quite difficult primaries to win it. So today nothing is certain, save that this is going to be an unseasonably. political winter.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Art Hannes.

HANNES: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: With another Presidential election gradually approaching..Daniel Webster and Grover Cleveland offered some sound advice when they said:"We must not regard a representative of the people as a sentinel on the watch-tower of liberty...public officers are the servants and agents of the people."

Good Night and Good Luck

Edward R. Murrow Friday, Oct. 28, 1955

This is the news:

The Big Four foreign ministers met in Geneva today for three hours and 20 minutes. For a direct, recorded report on what happened, we will switch now to David Schoenbrun in Geneva.

TAPE RUNS 5:05

RETURNS ON CUE "--FOR EDWARD R. MURROW IN NEW YORK."

That was a recorded report on what happened today at the Geneva Foreign Ministers conference.

Israeli troops today struck across the Egyptian border and captured an outpost belonging to Egypt. The Israelis attacked in company strength. They report they killed 10 Egyptians and captured twenty, seven of them wounded. Israel says the raid... at least three miles inside Egypt... was in retaliation for the Egyptian attack on an Israeli outpost on Wednesday. Tel Aviv says the Egyptians not only have refused to get out... but have expanded their foothold in Israeli territory. The Egyptians say four of their men were killed in today's attack, instead of

ten, as reported by Israeli headquarters. / They also claim that the Israelis were forced to abandon "a large quantity of arms and ammunition". The Egyptian foreign minister (who is here in New York) said today that Egypt will do everything in her power "to keep things quiet" along its frontier. He said Egypt's purchase of arms from Communist Czechoslovakia has been "played up beyond its importance." / Egypt, he said, will attack no one... including Israel. #

But just now, Israel reported a new Egyptian raid. There are no details

In Washington, the Israeli Embassy said today that Israel will soon present to the United States a list of arms it seeks, to offset Communist arms shipments to Egypt. / An Israeli source in Geneva says that Secretary of State Dulles has agreed to look over such a list. The source made it clear that Dulles' agreement to examine the list in no way commits him to supply what is on it.

In Cyprus today, British troops fired into a stone-throwing mob, demonstrating for union with Greece. / Three rioters were wounded, two of them seriously. In other parts of the island, demonstrators fired on the troops... wounding three of them. / Altogether, in four cities, at least 50 persons were injured in riots touched off by the 15th anniversary of Greece's entry into World War Two.

In Paris, Premier Faure today won his third vote of confidence in three weeks. This time, his margin was a scant 12 votes. The National Assembly will now take up Faure's plan for December elections. And still another bitter debate is expected. Former Premier Mendes-France is leading the opposition on that issue. He wants the elections held next spring, after the institution of reforms. The vote today was on the Government's general policies.

~~A late report from Bonn says that West German Chancellor Adenauer is considerably improved. He was able to walk around and even spend a few hours each day outside. It was reported only last night that Adenauer~~

A late report from Bonn says that the condition of West German Chancellor Adenauer is improved. The chancellor has been ill with bronchial pneumonia for about three weeks. (It was reported yesterday that he had suffered a slight setback.)

The United States has sent a new note to Russia, asking for definite assurance that it will respect the 1949 pact... guaranteeing free access to Berlin. Russia's answer to an earlier request was too vague. The West wants it definitely established, that Russia... and not East Germany... is responsible for "normal functioning of communications"

→

between Berlin and West Germany.

In the United Nations today, Russia tried to force an immediate debate on disarmament. / United States Ambassador Lodge opposed the move, arguing such a debate would be "imprudent" since disarmament is scheduled to be discussed at the Geneva conference. / A motion to take up the problem of atomic radiation... instead of disarmament... was passed by a vote of 49 to 5.

An American atomic scientist... Dr. Henry Smyth... urged today that the "veil of secrecy" be lifted on research dealing with harnessing the H-bomb for peaceful purposes. / He said less secrecy might speed discovery of methods for controlling H-bomb reaction. / Dr. Smyth doubts that current research along that line has any "significant military importance." / In his opinion, it does have "great eventual economic importance."

The Agriculture Department said today that farm prices dropped another two percent last month... and now stand five percent below the level of a year ago. At the same time, the prices farmers have to pay for their goods went up.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson will say in a speech tonight, with regard to his flexible price support program: "I am going to see it through, just as long as the President wants me to remain in his cabinet." Benson has been criticized in some quarters for not returning to high, rigid supports. He will tell a farm audience in Minnesota: "I will never knowingly advocate any program, or policy, which I believe is not in the best interest of our farmers... regardless of political pressure."

Senate Republican Leader Knowland said today that Benson's farm policies are better than those proposed by Democrats. And, he said, they have the "wholehearted support" of the Administration.

In Chicago, the major railroad companies and the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers agreed today on an average pay increase of 5 percent. Forty-eight thousand locomotive engineers are affected by the agreement, which is retroactive to October first.

In Denver today, President Eisenhower worked another hour on the rough draft of his State of the Union message... which he will send Congress in January. White House Secretary Hagerty said the President now walks about his hospital room "at will". And for the first time,

he left the eighth floor of Fitzsimmons Army Hospital. He was taken to the third floor... by wheel chair and elevator... for a series of X-ray examinations. / Mr. Eisenhower's doctors [redacted] wanted to check for any enlargement of his heart. / So far, the results of the examinations have not been announced. / Careful study of the X-rays generally takes a little time. [The [redacted] latest bulletin on the President's overall condition says he is continuing to progress satisfactorily "without complications."]

The problems at the Geneva Conference are big ones, delicate ones, and at the moment apparently beyond solution. But perhaps if the advice of Houston Peterson were followed, the chances of some success would be increased: "No one expects Utopia, he once said, and no one person can prepare a land fit for heroes. But almost anyone can try to understand the past and the present to enrich the future."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, October 28, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: THIS IS THE NEWS:

The Big Four foreign ministers met in Geneva today for three hours and twenty minutes. For a direct, recorded report on what happened we will switch now to David Schoenbrun in Geneva.

SCHOENBRUN: There's little sign of the so-called Geneva Spirit here in Geneva tonite. The first substantive session of the foreign ministers ended in deadlock on Item 1, European security and Germany, and each side accused the other of violating the directives from the summit. I've just come from the news conference of the Western delegation, while my colleague Richard C. Hottelet has covered the Russian briefing. We will, in turn, present each position of East and West.

According to the West, the Russians have not put forward a proposal for German reunification, which they were instructed to do. The Soviet paper on Item 1 was entitled "A Treaty for European Collective Security", which subjected German unity to the creation of such a treaty; and, as the West pointed out, nowhere in the Russian paper presented today does the phrase "free elections" appear.

HOTTELET: Molotov made a long speech this afternoon. He argued that the Big Four in July had instructed the foreign ministers to give priority to the problem of European security. And he added that from Russia's point of view, first priority at the present time must be given to preventing the revival of German militarism. He made it perfectly clear that the problem of German reunification is not acute for Moscow. On the contrary, he maintained that German unity could be achieved only in the framework of a collective security system such as he presented this afternoon. What Molotov was trying to do here was in every way to divorce the issue of Germany from that of security, to get the Western nations to accept the division of Germany

and to plaster this over with a Communist-style collective treaty.

SCHOENBRUN: It's interesting, Ed, to note that the Western powers were doing the exact opposite of what Hottelet has described as the Russian factor. The West has been refusing to divorce the issue of Germany from that of security. On the contrary, the West believes -- and I quote from its paper -- "without German unity any system of European security would be an illusion." That's why the Western treaty is not called a security pact but a treaty of assurance of the reunification of Germany; assurance, that is, to Russia that a free and sovereign Germany will not be a threat, even if it joins the North Atlantic Pact, which the West insists it must be free to do. The treaty of assurance presented by the West contains nine clauses, pledging the members to renounce the use of force and to withhold support from aggressors. The inference of it, however, is a limitation of forces and armaments in the heart of Europe and the creation of a buffer zone on both sides of the line of demarcation between Germany and Eastern Europe; in other words, a controlled zone in Czechoslovakia and Poland as well as in Germany.

HOTTELET: One sensational new feature of this plan, proposed, I'm told, by General Gruenther, a radar air warning system on both sides of the line, with Russian personnel operating inside the West and Western technicians behind the Iron Curtain. This offer, however, is conditional upon the reunification of Germany, its entry into the Atlantic Pact. If Germany were not reunited or were neutralized, then it would not be necessary and indeed would be impossible to put this kind of a plan in operation, according to the Western powers.

HOTTELET: Molotov's plan, on the other hand, is almost word for word the European security plan first presented by himself more than a year-and-a-half ago at the Berlin conference of foreign ministers, on February 10th, 1954. The foundations of Soviet foreign policy have obviously not changed in that time. His treaty is based on the existence of two

Germanys, both of whom are to participate. It calls for the members not to undertake aggression and refers to the security provisions of the United Nations Charter, as tho the Soviet Union had treated this charter as inviolable. The Soviet plan goes beyond this to preclude what it calls "coalitions contrary to the purposes of this treaty". In other words, it wants the dissolution of NATO; it wants to abolish economic restrictions, in other words, and the embargo of strategic materials. It wants to set up another consulting group; and -- this is its old demand -- the Soviet Union wants Communist China to have its representatives on this group as observers. All in all, the Russian plan calls upon the West to dismantle the whole structure of security which the West has painstakingly built up in the last six years. In return, the Soviet Union gives the West the kind of security promises which it has violated in Czechoslovakia, Berlin and in Korea.

I think you'd agree, then, that these two plans which were just reported upon are absolutely irreconcilable. I see no room for manoeuvre or discussion between them.

SCHOENBRUN: Well, that's the conference story tonite, Ed. But one final note from Geneva: Israeli Premier Moshe Sharett will see Mr. Dulles again tomorrow and he'll see Mr. Molotov for the first time on Monday. Then he'll fly back to Tel Aviv. The Israeli sources here are still talking of imminent war.

This has been a report from Geneva by David Schoenbrun and Richard C. Hottelet for EDWARD R. MURROW in New York.

MURROW: That was a recorded report on what happened today at the Geneva Foreign Ministers' conference.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Big Four foreign ministers met in Geneva today for three hours and twenty minutes. For a direct, recorded report on what happened we well switch now to David Schoenburn in Geneva.

SCHOENBRUN: There's little sign of the so-called Geneva Spirit here in Geneva tonight. The first substantive session of the foreign ministers ended in deadlock on Item 1, European security and Germany, and each side accused the other of violating the directives from the summit. I've just come from the news conference of the Western delegation, while my colleague Richard C. Hottelet has covered the Russian briefing. We will, in turn, present each position of East and West.

According to the West, the Russians have not put forward a proposal for German reunification, which they were instructed to do. The Soviet paper on Item 1 was entitled "A Treaty for European Collective Security", which subjected German unity to the creation of such a treaty; and, as the West pointed out, nowhere in the Russian paper presented today does the phrase "free elections" appearl.

HOTTELET: Molotov made a long speech this afternoon. He argued that the Big Four in July had instructed the foreign ministers to give priority to the problem of European security. And he added that from Russia's point of view, first priority at the present time must be given to preventing the revival of German militarism. He made it perfectly clear that the problem of German reunification is not acute for Moscow. On the contrary, he maintained that German unity could be achieved only in the framework of a collective security system such as he presented this afternoon. What Molotov was trying to do

here was in every way to divorce the issue of Germany from that of security to get the Western nations to accept the division of Germany and to plaster this over with a Communist style collective treaty.

SCHEINBRUN: It's interesting, Ed, to note that the Western powers were doing the exact opposite of what Hottelet has described as the Russian factor.(?) The West has been refusing to divorce the issue of Germany from that of security. On the contraty, the West believes -- and I quote from its paper-- "without German unity any system of European security would be an illusion." That's why the Western treaty is not called a security pact but a treaty of assurance of the reunification of Germany; assurance, that is, to Russia that a free and soverign Germany will not be a threat, even if it joins the North Atlantic Pact, which the West issists it must be free to do. The treaty of assurance presented by the West contains nine clauses, pledging the members to renounce the use of force and to withhold support from aggressors. The inference of it, however, is a limitation of force and armaments in the heart of Europe and the creation of a buffer zone on both sides of the line of demarcation between Germany and Eastern Europe; in other words, a controlled zone in Czechoslovakia and Poland as well as in Germany.

One sensational new feature of this plan, proposed, I'm told, by General Gruenther, a rdder air warning system on both sides of the line, with Russian personnel operating inside the West and Western technicians behind the Iron Curtain. This offer, however, is conditional upon the reunification of Germany, its entry into the Atlantic Pact. If Germany were not reunited of were neautralized, then it would not be necessary and indeed would be im possible to put this kind of a plan in operation, according to the Western powers.

HOTTELET: Molotov's plan, on the other hand, is almost word for word the European security plan first presented by himself more than a year-and-a-half-ago at the Berlin conference of foreign ministers, on February 10th, 1954. The foundations of Soviet foreign policy have obviously not changed in that time. His treaty is based on the existence of two Germanys, both of whom are to participate. It calls for the members not to undertake aggression and refers to the security provisions of the United Nations charter, as though the Soviet Union has treated this charter as inviolable. The Soviet plan goes beyond this to preclude what it calls "coalitions contrary to the purposes of this treaty". In other words, it wants the dissolution of NATO; it wants to abolish economic restrictions, in other words, the embargo of strategic materials. It wants to set up another consulting group; and -- this is its old demand-- the Soviet Union wants Communist China to have its representatives on this group as observers. All in all, the Russian plan calls upon the West to dismantle the whole structure of security which the West has painstakingly build up in the last six years. In return, the Soviet Union gives the West the kind of security promises which it has violated in Czechoslovakia, Berlin and in Korea.

I think you'd agree, then, that these two plans which were just reported upon are absolutely irreconcilable. I see no room for manuever or discussion between them.

SCHOENBRUN: Well, that's the conference story tonight, Ed. But one final note from Geneva: Israeli Premier Moshe Sharett will see Mr. Dulles again tomorrow and he'll see Mr. Molotov for the first time on Monday. Then he'll fly back to Tel Aviv. The Israeli sources here are still talking of immanent war.

This has been a report from Geneva by David Schoenbrun and Richard C. Hottelet for Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was a recorded report on what happened today at the Geneva Foreign Ministers conference.

Israeli troops today struck across the Egyptian border and captured an outpost belonging to Egypt. The Israelis attacked in company strength. They report they killed 10 Egyptians and captured twenty, seven of them wounded. Israel says the raid..at least three miles inside Egypt..was in retaliation for the Egyptian attack on an Israeli outpost on Wednesday. Tel Aviv says the Egyptians not only have refused to get out...but have expanded their foothold in Israeli territory. The Egyptians say four of their men were killed in today's attack, instead of ten, as reported by Isreeli headquarters. They also claim that the Israelis were forced to abandon "a large quantity of arms and ammunition". The Egyptian foreign minister (who is here in New York) said today that Egypt will do everything in her power "to keep things quiet" along its frontier. He said Egypt's purchase of arms from Communist Czech-oslovakia has been "played up beyond its importance." Egypt, he said, will attack no one..including Israel.

In Washington, the Israeli Embassy said today that Israel will soon present to the United States a list of arms it seeks, to offset Communist arms shipments to Egypt. An Israeli source in Geneva says that Secretary of State Dulles has agreed to look over such a list. The source made it clear that Dulles' agreement to examine the list in no way commits him to supply what is on it.

In Cyprus today, British troops fired into a stone-throwing mob, demon-strating for Union with Greece. Three rioters were wounded, two of them ser-iously. In other parts of the island, demonstrators fired on the troops... wounding three of them. Altogether, in four cities, at least 50 persons were injured in riots.touched off by the 15th anniversary of Greece's entry into World War Two.

In Paris, Premier Faure today won his third vote of confidence in three weeks. This time, his margin was a scant 12 votes. The National Assembly will now take up Faure's plan for December elections. And still another bitter debate is expected. Former Premier Mendes-France is leading the opposition on that issue. He wants the elections held next spring, after the insitituion of reforms. The vote today was on the Governmemt's general policies.

A late report from Bonn says that the condition of West German Chancellor Adenauer is improved. The Chancellor has been ill with bronchial pneumonia for about three weeks. It was reported yesterday that he had suffered a slight setback.

The United States has sent a new note to Russia, asking for definite assurance that it will respect the 1949 pact..guaranteeing free access to Berlin. Russia's answer to an earlier request was too vague. The West wants it definitely established that Russia..and not East Germany..is responsible for "normal functioning of communications" between Berlin and West Germany.

In the United Nations today, Russia tried to force an immediate debate on disarmament. United States Ambassador Lodge opposed the move, arguing such a debate would be "imprudent" since disarmement is scheduled to be discussed at the Geneva conference. A motion to take up the problem of atomic radiation..instead of disarmement..was passed by a vote of 49 to 5.

An American atomic scientist..Dr. Henry Smyth..urged today that the "veil of secrecy" be lifted on research dealing with harnessing the H-bomb for peaceful purposes. He said less secrecy might speed discovery of methods for controlling H bomb reaction. Dr Smyth doubts that current research along that line has any significant military importance." In his opinion, it does have "great eventual economic importance."

The Agriculture Department said today that farm prices dropped another two percent last month...and now stand five persent below the level of a year ago. At the same time, the prices farmers have to pay for their goods went up.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson will say in a speech tonight, with regard to his flexible price support program:"I am going to see it through, just as long as the President wants me to remain in his cabinet." Benson has been criticized in some quarters for not returning to high, rigid supports. He will tell a farm audience in Minnesota: "I will never knowingly advocate any program, or policy, which I believe is not in the best interest of our farmers..regardless of political pressure."

Senate Republican Leader Knowland said today that Benson's farm policies are better than those proposed be Democrats. And, he said, they have the wholehearted support of the Administration.

In Chicago, the major railroad companies and the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers agreed today on an average pay increase of 5 percent. Forty-eight thousand locomotive engineers are affected by the agreement, which is retroactive to October first.

In Denver today, President Eisenhower worked another hour on the rough draft of his State of the Union message..which he will send Congress in January. White House Secretary Hagerty said the President now walks about his hospital room "at will". And for the first time, he left the eighth floor of Fitzsimmons Army Hospital. He was taken to the third floor..by wheel chair and elevator..for a series of X-ray examinations. Mr. Eisenhower's doctors wanted to check for any enlargement of his heart. So far, the results of the examination have not been announced. Careful study of the X-rays generally takes a little time. The latest bulletin on the President's overall condition

says he is continuing to progress saitisfactorily "without complications."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The problems at the Geneva Conference are big ones, delicate ones, and at the moment apparently beyond solution. But perhaps if the advice of Houston Peterson were followed, the chances of some success would be increased: "No one expects Utopia," he sonce said, "and no one person can prepare a land fit for heroes. But almost anyone can try to understand the past and the present to enrich the future."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Monday, Oct. 31, 1955

This is the news:

At Geneva, the Big Four foreign ministers turned today to the third item on their agenda: Progressive elimination of barriers between the East and West. / Proposals were submitted by both sides. / The West proposed the elimination of all censorship, including the censorship of news dispatches from Moscow... mutual exchange of broadcasts, magazines, books and films... direct air transport between Moscow and the Western capitals... and improved currency exchange. / Secretary of State Dulles told Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov that, effective immediately, the United States was lifting its restrictions on travel to Russia. / "Hereafter, American passports will be valid for the Soviet Union and all the countries of Eastern Europe with which the United States maintains relations." / The United States does not maintain diplomatic relations with Bulgaria or Albania... nor, of course, with Communist China. / Molotov called for a freer flow of trade, and a broader exchange of information. / He also proposed an international conference next year on the use of atomic energy to aid public health. / At this

point, Molotov switched abruptly to the subject of German unification--- item one on the agenda. He proposed that Premier Grotewohl of East Germany... and Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany... be invited to Geneva to take part in the discussions on German unity. The West rejected that proposal. It was then agreed that neither German government would be heard.

Tonight, the Soviet foreign minister received Premier Sharett of Israel. Sharett warned Molotov that Czechoslovakia's action... in shipping arms to Egypt... threatens to set the Middle East in flames, which might spread beyond control. Yesterday, Sharett talked to Secretary Dulles and asked for military aid to off-set the Communist arms shipments to Egypt. He also proposed a new security treaty with the United States. Dulles said he would give the question of military assistance to Israel "sympathetic consideration." On the subject of a security pact Dulles was likewise noncommittal. A high Israeli source told my colleague David Schoenbrun in Geneva: "We shall know what Mr. Dulles means by 'sympathetic consideration' to our moderate request for arms when we give him our list of what we need. Our concept of moderate may not be the same as his. But we are most hopeful. We have to be."

The Israeli ambassador to the United States... Abba Eban... told Schoenbrun today: "Egypt's action in purchasing submarines reveals ~~their~~ aggressive designs. Submarines are not a defensive weapon in the Middle East. Israel is surrounded by hostile Arab countries; the Mediterranean is our only link with the outside world... so that delivery of Soviet submarines to Egypt threatens the lifeline of Israel. We cannot believe that America will sit by and allow this threat to develop unchallenged." Schoenbrun cables that the United States is the only country to which Israel can look. Great Britain is already tied up with commitments to the Arab countries. And the French have enough trouble of their own in North Africa.

Sharett will leave Geneva tomorrow. Schoenbrun says he will not be going home empty-handed, "but he's traveling pretty light."

In Jerusalem, an Israeli spokesman today accused Egyptian troops of making another foray into Israel, in the area of the Gaza strip. And the spokesman said Egyptian planes made four sorties over Israeli territory yesterday.

In London today, the minister of state for foreign affairs... Anthony Nutting... told the House of Commons that Britain must steer a middle course in the matter of arms for Israel. He said: "We cannot on the one hand engage in an arms race in competition with the Soviet bloc. On the other hand, to put a ban on supplies (to Israel) would be to drive them into the arms of less responsible countries than ourselves." (Russia has made overtures to Israel regarding the possible purchase of Soviet arms).

Princess Margaret of Britain said today that she will not marry Peter Townsend. From her residence at Clarence House, Princess Margaret issued this official statement: "I would like it to be known that I have decided not to marry Group Captain Peter Townsend. I have been aware that, subject to my renouncing my rights of succession, it might have been possible for me to contract a civil marriage. But, mindful of the Church's teaching that Christian marriage is indissoluble, and conscious of my duty to the Commonwealth, I have resolved to put their considerations before any others. I have reached this decision entirely alone... and in doing so, I have been strengthened by the unfailing support and devotion of Group Captain Townsend. I am deeply

grateful for the concern of all those who have constantly prayed for my happiness." The announcement was signed simply, "Margaret".

For an "on-the-scene" report on the Princess Margaret story, we switch by recording to Winston Burdett in London.

TAPE RUNS 4:~~45~~ 50 ts London Bdt on London w bkl

RETURNS ON CUE: "--TO EDWARD R. MURROW IN NY."

That was a recorded report on the Princess Margaret announcement, by Winston Burdett in London.

The deposed sultan of Morocco... Mohammed ben Youssef... returned to France today after a two-year exile in Madagascar. Tomorrow, he is scheduled to confer with French Foreign Minister Pinay. And there is every indication he will ~~[illegible]~~ again be seated on the throne of Morocco. The nationalist parties of Morocco are jubilant.

In the United Nations today, the United States proposed an international study of the effects of atomic radiation... so that we might "free ourselves of the fear of the unknown." The proposal calls for creation of a fact-finding committee, whose members would represent both the East and West.

In Denver today, President Eisenhower approved a plan for higher postal rates...(to be submitted to Congress in January.) Postmaster General Summerfield outlined the plan to Mr. Eisenhower at a 30-minute meeting at Fitzsimons Army Hospital. /Summerfield, who was the President's campaign manager in 1952, told reporters "not a word" of politics was discussed.

In Washington, a Senate committee announced today, that it is launching a full-scale study of the General Motors Corporation. /Public hearings will start on November 8th. / It was emphasized that the hearings would constitute a study---not an investigation.

The results of diplomatic conferences such as the one now in progress in Geneva are not always immediately apparent. And there are those, expecting too much, too quickly, who become impatient. Harold Dye had some good advice to offer when he said:"A goal, to be worthy of us, must be far above our faltering feet. Life is no one day's journey. There will be a tomorrow and our goal must fit that too."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, October 31, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: For an on-the-scene report on the Princess Margaret story, we switch by recording to Winston Burdett in London.

BURDETT: Princess Margaret Rose and her mother, the Queen Mother Elizabeth, are remaining indoors, without guests, at Clarence House this evening. The Princess has already said goodbye to Group Captain Peter Townsend. He called briefly at Clarence House earlier in the evening, just a short while before Margaret issued her announcement. Townsend has now left London. He is spending the nite in the country, and according to present plans he must be back in Brussels to resume his duties as air attaché by next Monday. Whether the Princess will see him again, whether there will be a last farewell before he leaves for Brussels we do not know.

Princess Margaret is a gay and charming person and she is known also as an impetuous person, of strong and independent will. To most Britons who have followed the drama of these past two-and-a-half weeks the decision she announced tonite has come as a great shock, a shock deeply tinged with sadness. Personally, most people here were ready to believe that in the end Margaret would marry the man she loved. Both she and he are popular. There are no more famous words in modern English than the words of Winston Churchill: "Never have so many owed so much to so few!" Group Captain Peter Townsend was one of the few, a fighter pilot during the Battle of Britain. He is one of England's modern heroes. No romance, therefore, could have been more popular than this one and, in the public mind, the wish was father to the thought. Most people wanted and expected a happy ending.

That is the reason for the sense of shock in Britain tonite. The impetuous and strong-minded young woman brought the drama to its close with an act of great renunciation. It is very hard to get more than the

most superficial information about members of Britain's Royal Family, but the best information that we can get about Princess Margaret shows that both the public and the popular press of Britain underestimated certain sides and facets of her character. She is described to us by those who should know as a deeply religious young woman, a devout member of the Church of England. We are told also that she prizes highly her role as an active Royal Princess, and there is no doubt she has been of great help to the Queen, her sister, in discharging the weary round of official duties that evolve on a British monarch.

Had she married Townsend, she could no longer have been at her sister's side. She might have opened bazaars, perhaps; she could not have discharged the state duties of a Royal Princess. She would have set herself apart from the Royal Family and, more than that, she would have set herself apart from the faith which she devoutly holds. She would have defied the teachings and the doctrine of her church by marrying a divorced man.

Princess Margaret said tonite, "I have reached this decision entirely alone." The most informed persons that I have been able to talk to about it believe that statement. It is true that great pressures were probably exerted; it is probably true that some members of the Royal Family had very strong feelings about it, altho what those feelings may have been and how they were expressed we can't, of course, know. It is almost certainly true, the nobody can prove it, that the court circle, the small, chosen sector of British society which revolves around the ~~kk~~ throne, was set against a royal marriage with a divorcee and a commoner. But the decision, we have reason to think, was made in the last analysis by Margaret alone. This was not essentially a struggle between the Princess and the authorities of the established church; it was not a tussle of wills; it was the internal personal drama of a woman torn between love for a man and her devotion to her faith and to the role that was given her by her royal birth.

What will the reaction in Britain be? If the London press runs true to form, there will be a fair amount of tastless and sentimental commiseration with the Princess. There will certainly be accusations that the decision was thrust upon her. There may be something more. This drama has lit fires of controversy in the British press, controversy that began on the question of Margaret's marriage but ended by embracing every aspect of the role of the British monarchy in a democratic age. Cannot the royal persons of Britain be simple human beings like, say, the monarchs of Denmark? Cannot the tight trappings and conventions that hem in the British throne be abolished at last? Isn't there something medieval about the institution as it stands? Isn't there some way to bring it into tune with the spirit of the times? These questions have been asked on all sides in recent days and, altho Margaret has now made up her mind, we have probably not heard the last of them yet.

This is Winston Burdett in London. And now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

At Geneva, the Big Four foreign ministers turned today to the third item on their agenda: Progressive elimination of barriers between East and West. Proposals were submitted by both sides. The West proposed the elimination of all censorship, including the censorship of news dispatches from Moscow...mutual exchange of broadcasts, magazines, books and films..direct air transport between Moscow and Western capitals..and improved currency exchange. Secretary of State Dulles told Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov that, effective immediately, the United States was lifting its restrictions on travel to Russia. "Hereafter, American passports will be valid for the Soviet Union and all the countries of Eastern Europe with which the United States maintains relations." The United States does not maintain diplomatic relations with Bulgaria or Albania.. nor, of course, with Communist China. Molotov called for a freer flow of trade, and a broader exchange on information. He also proposed an international conference next year. on the use of atomic energy to aid public health. At this point, Molotov switched abrubtly to the subject of German unification -- item one on the agenda. He proposed that Premier Grotewohl of East Germany..and Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany..be invited to Geneva to take part in the discussion on German unity. The West rejected that proposal. It was then agreed that neither German government would be heard.

Tonight, the Soviet foreign minister received Premier Sharett of Israel. Sharett warned Molotov that Czechoslovakia's action..in shipping arms to Egypt..threatens to set the Middle East in flames, which might spread beyond control Yesterday, Sharett talked to Secretary Dulles and asked for military

aid to off-set the Communist arms shipments to Egypt. He also proposed a new security treaty with the United States. Dulles said he would give the question of military assistance to Israel "sympathetic consideration." On the subject of a security pact Dulles was likewise noncommittal. A high Israeli source told my collegaue David Schoenburn in Geneva:"We shall know what Mr. Dulles means by 'sympathetic consideration' to our moderate request for arms when we give him our list of what we deed. Our concept of moderate may not be the same as his. But we are most hopeful. We have to be." The Israeli ambassador to the United States..Abba Eban..told Schoenbrun today:"Egypt's action in purchasing submarines reveals aggressive designs. Submarines are not a defensive weapon in the Middle East. Israel is surrpunded by hostile Arab countries; the Mediterranean is our only link with the outside world..so that delivery of Soviet submarines to Egypt threatens the lifeline of Israel.We cannot believe that America will sit by and allow this threat to develop un-challenged." Schoenbrun cables that the United States in the only country to which Israel can look. Great Britain is already tied up with commitments to the Arab countries. And the French have enough trouble of their own in North Africa.

Sharett will leave Geneva tomorrow. Schoenbrun says he will not be going home empty-handed, "but he's travelling pretty light."

In Jerusalem, an Israeli spokesman today accused Egyptian troops of making another foray into Israel, in the area of the Gaza strip. And the spokesman said Egyptian planes made four sorties over Israeli territory yesterday.

In London today, the minister of state for foreign affairs,.Anthony Nutting...told the House of Commons that Britain must steer a middle course in the matter of arms for Israel. He said: "We cannot on the one hand engage

in as arms race in competition with the Soviet bloc. On the other hand, to put a ban on sup lies (to Israel) would be to drive them into the arms of less responsible countries than ourselves." (Russia has made overtures to Israel regarding the possible purchase of Soviet arms.)

Princess Margaret of Britain said today that she will not marry Peter Townsend. From her residence at Clarence House, Princess Margaret issued this official statement: "I would like it to be known that I have decided not to marry Group Captain Peter Townsend. I have been aware that, subject to my renouncing my right of succession, it might have been possible for me to contract a civil marraige. But, mindful of the Church's teaching that Christian marraige is indissoluble, and conscious of my duty to the Commonwealth, I have resolved to put their considerations before any others. I have reached this decison entirely alone..and in doing so, I have been strengthened by the unfailing support and devotion of Group Captain Townsend. I am deeply grateful for the concern of all those who have constantly prayed for my happiness." The announcement was signed simply, "Margaret .

For an "on-the-scene" report of the Princess Margaret story, we switch by recording to Winston Burdett in London.

BURDETT: Princess Margaret Rose and her mother, the Queen Mother Elizabeth, are remaining indoors, without guests, at Clarence House this evening. The Princess has already said goodbye to Group Captain Peter Townsend. He called briefly at Clarence House earlier in the evening, just a short while before Margaret issued her announcement. Townsend has now left London. He is spending the night in the country, and according to present plans he must be back in Brussels to resume his duties as air attache by next Monday. Whether the Princess will see him again, whether there will be a last farewell before he leaves for Brussels we do not know.

Princess Margaret is a gay and charming person and she is known also as an impetuous person, of strong and independent will. To most Britons who have followed the drama of these past two-and-a-half weeks the decision she announced tonight has come as a great shock, a shock deeply tinged with sadness. Personally, most people here were ready to believe that in the end Margaret would marry the man sho loved. Both she and he are popular. There are no more famous words in modern English than the words of Winston Churchill: "Never have so many owed so much to so few!" Group Captain Peter Townsend was one of the few, a fighter pilot during the Battle of Britain. He is one of England's modern heroes. No romance, therefore, could have been more popular whan thon one and, in the public mind, the wish was father to the thought. Most people wanted and expected a happy ending.

That is the reason for the sense of shock in Britain tonight. The impetous and strong-minded young woman brought the drama to its close with an act of great renunciation. It is very hard to get more than the most superficial information about members of Britain's Royal Family, but the best information that we can get about Princess Margaret shows that both the public and the popular press of Britain underestimated certain sides and facets of her character. She is described to us by those who should know as a deeply religious young woman, a devout member of the Church of England. We are told also that she prizes highly her role as an active Royal Princess, and there is no doubt that she has been of great help to the Queen, her sister, in discharging the weary round of official duties that evolve on a British monarch.

Had she married Townsend, she could no longer have been at her sister's side. She might have opened bazaars, perhaps; she could not have discharged the state duties of a Royal Princess. She would have set herself apart from the Royal Family and, more than that, she would have set herself apart from the faith which she devoutly holds. She would have defied the teachings and the

doctrine of her church by marrying a divorced man.

Princess Margaret said tonight, "I have reached this decision entirely alone." The most informed persons that I have been able to talk to about it believe that statement. It is true that great pressures were probably exerted; it is probably true that some members of the Royal Family had very strong feelings about it, although what those feelings may have been and how they were expressed we can't, of course, know. It is almost certainly true though nobody can prove it, that the court circle, the small, chosen sector of British society which revolves around the throne, was set against a royal marraige with a divorcee and a commoner. But the decision, we have reason to think, was made in the last analysis by Margaret alone. This was not essentially a struggle between the Princess and the authorities of the established church; it wan not a tussle of wills; it was the internal personal drama of a woman torn between love for a man and her devotion to her faith and to the role that was given to her by royal birth.

What will the reaction in Britain be? If the London press runs true to form, there will be a fair amount of tactless and sentimental commiseration with the Princess. There will certainly be accusations that the decision was thrust upon her. There may be something more. This drama has lit fires of controversy in the British press, controversy that began on the question of Margaret's marraige but ended by embracing every aspect of the role of the British monarchy in a democratic age. Cannot the roayl persons of Bratain be simple human beings like, say, the monarchs of Denmark? Cannot the tight trappings and conventions that hem in the British throne be abolished at last? Isn't there some way to bring it into tune with the spirit of the times? Those questions have been asked on all sides in recent days. and, although Margaret has new made up her mine, we have probably not heard the last of them yet.

This is Winston Burdette in London. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was a recorded report on the Princess Margaret announcement by Winston Burdett in London.

The deposed sultan of Morocco..Mohammed ben Youssef..returned to France today after a two-year exile in Madagascar. Tomorrow, he is scheduled to confer with French Foreign Minister Pinay. And there is every indication he will again be seated on the throne of Morocco. The Nationalist parties of Morocco are jubilant.

In the United Nations today, the United States proposed an international study of the effects of atomic radiation..so that we might free ourselves of the fear of the unknown." The proposal calls for creation of a fact-finding committee, whose members would represent both the East and West.

In Denver today, President Eisenhower approved a plan for higher postal rates..to be submitted to Congress in January. Postmaster General Summerfield outlined the plan to Mr. Eisenhower at a 30-minute meeting at Fitzsimmons Army Hospital. Summerfield, who was the President's campaign manager in 1952, told reporters "not a word" of politics was discussed.

In Washington, a Senate Committee announced today that it is launching a full-scale study of the General Motors Corporation. Public hearings will start on November 8th. It was emphasized that the hearings would constitute a study -not an investigation.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The results of diplomatic conferences such as the one now in progress in Geneva are not always immediately apparent. And there are those, expecting too much, too quickly, who become impatient. Harold Bye had some good advice to offer when he said: "A goal, to be worthy of us, must be far above our faltering feet. Life is no one day's journey. There will be a tomorrow and our goal must fit that too."
Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1955

This is the news:

French Premier Faure asked the National Assembly today for another vote of confidence. This time, the issue is Faure's demand for national elections in December. And he called for the vote after the Assembly rejected a plan for electoral reform, submitted by his government. Faure already has survived three votes of confidence. Debate on the new confidence motion will start on Wednesday.

French Foreign Minister Pinay conferred for two hours today with Mohammed ben Youssef, the former sultan of Morocco. Pinay said afterward, their talk opened "the happiest prospects" for settlement of the Moroccan problem.

In Geneva, the Big Four foreign ministers conference was in recess today---All Saints' Day. Secretary of State Dulles took advantage of the break to fly to Madrid, where he talked for an hour and a half with Generalissimo Franco. The Spanish foreign minister says they examined current international problems and found themselves "in complete agreement on all points." According to reliable sources,

the possibility of increased financial aid to Spain... and Spain's request for admittance to the United Nations... were among the subjects discussed. Mr. Dulles called his conversation with Franco "most satisfactory"... and then flew back to Geneva, to be on hand for resumption tomorrow of the foreign ministers meeting.

An East German delegation... on the scene at Geneva... proposed today that representatives of East and West Germany meet soon, to prepare free elections for the unification of Germany. The full text of the East German proposal will not be made public until tomorrow. Western diplomats regard it as propaganda. The West German government has refused repeatedly to deal with the Communist regime in East Germany. ~~And the Communists knew it.~~

In ~~Saigo, American ambassador Byroade conferred~~ today with Egyptian ~~Premier Nasser... in an effort to better United States relations. Jordan announced that it is increasing the size of the Arab Legion for defense against the Jewish danger. And~~ Israel announced ~~a new Egyptian raid today, east of the Gaza strip. Egypt denied it was the aggressor. An Egyptian spokesman said Egypt is always ready~~ to defend its sovereignty when attacked.

In Cairo, American Ambassador Byroade conferred today with Egyptian Premier Nasser... in an effort to bolster United States relations. An Egyptian spokesman accused Israel of provocative actions along the tense Israeli-Arab border. He [redacted] denied Egypt [redacted] was ever an aggressor, but said it was always ready to defend its sovereignty when attacked.

In New York, Israel told the United Nations Security Council today that Egypt carried out calculated aggression last Wednesday, when Egyptian troops occupied a strip of Israeli territory. Israel did not, however, call for Council action.

Vice President Nixon said today that freedom is the key to peace and progress in Latin America. Nixon warned the annual meeting of the Inter-American Press Association in New Orleans that international Communism is constantly working to subvert free government. And he contrasted Russia's dominance of the small countries of Eastern Europe with the Good Neighbor policy of the United States. Nixon praised President Castillo Armas of Guatemala for ridding his country of a Communist government. He said: "What happened in Guatemala is notice to all the world that there never has been... and never will be... a place for a foreign-dominated slave state in the Western Hemisphere."

President Castillo Armas is visiting the United States... and spoke today before the Council of the Organization of American States in Washington. He said private capital is welcome in Guatemala. Since ousting the Communists last year, he has ~~strived~~ tried constantly to create "a strictly democratic regime."

The White House announced today that Castillo Armas will visit President Eisenhower at Fitzsimons Army Hospital on November 9th.

Mr. Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Frank L. Roberts as

→

chairman of the Re-negotiation Board, effective yesterday. The board reviews government contracts. In his letter of resignation, Roberts cited "personal considerations".

The President's condition continues to improve satisfactorily. News Secretary James Hagerty said tonight that "it is a good guess" [redacted] Mr. Eisenhower will be able to return to Washington [redacted] on November 11th... and then go to Gettysburg the following week. [redacted]

In Washington, the Army reversed itself today and said it will grant an honorable discharge to First Lieutenant Walter Novak. Last August, Novak was kicked out of the Army on so-called "guilt by kinship" charges---his parents were accused of Leftist activities. An Army spokesman says today's reversal was ordered after Army Secretary Brucker personally reviewed the case.

At Fort Meade, Maryland, a general court martial today convicted Major Ronald E. Alley of misconduct while a prisoner of war in Korea. Alley was accused... among other things... of informing on fellow prisoners and giving military information to the enemy. He faces a possible life sentence.

In Philadelphia to day, the Navy commissioned its first warship designed to bring down enemy aircraft with guided missiles. /The U.S.S. Boston... a converted heavy cruiser... is a vertible launching station for ~~nobot~~ missiles capable of traveling "many times faster than sound". Admiral Arleigh Burke, chief of naval operations, spoke at the commissioning... and said the Navy hopes to have the beginnings of an atom-powered surface fleet "within the next couple of years."

Dale Carnegie, the author of "How to Win Friends and Influence People", died in New York today after a month's illness. He was 66.

OLIN TICE

Edward R. Murrow: November 1, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The Geneva conference of the Big Four ministers has turned to the third subject on their agenda, the freer exchange of persons, ideas and goods. This means they retreated to the one field where any results are expected. It does not detract from the specific Western proposals to call them effective conference strategy, which they are. They have put the Soviet Union on the defensive, and so make up for some of the West's inflexibility in dealing with the flexible maneuvering of the Soviet Union. The announcement of the State Department that it is lifting passport restrictions on travel to the Soviet Union and four of the satellites also is good strategy; it confirms the sincerity of the rest of the program. But it not only is good propaganda, it is a deed, and it is pretty sure to lead to a considerable increase in tourist travel to the Soviet Union.

What the West really has asked is the abolition of the Iron Curtain. Messrs. Dulles, MacMillan and Pinay were all implying yesterday that as long as the Iron Curtain remains, international understanding is impossible, and without understanding, agreements are hard to work out. This is an old concept. But the Western ministers were not theorizing, they were making concrete offers, and now a committee of four experts can sit down and deal with a wide range of suggestions. The Western ministers realize that

aside from the improvement in Soviet ~~decorum~~ manners, the Austrian treaty and the summit meeting, the only specific improvements this past year have been in the freer exchange of persons and ideas as permitted by the Kremlin. There have been the visits of the parliamentary groups, the exchanges of American and Soviet farmers; at present there are similar exchanges of building experts and journalists. Western and Soviet scientists have met. Western newspaper and radio offices have been opened in Moscow. And while these exchanges have not led to modifications of basic Soviet policies, Western opinion is being influenced by these personal contacts. So it must be assumed that opinions in the Soviet Union also are being affected, despite Moscow's monopoly on news and opinion-making. So the Western governments proceed on the assumption that the surest way to peace and reduced tensions is through providing as many individual contacts as can possibly be arranged. Their proposals tackle the problem in that way.

Mr. Dulles offered that this country would take half-an-hour of uncensored broadcasting once a month of the Soviet view of world affairs, in exchange for the same access to Soviet listeners. He promised that our radio companies would carry such a Soviet broadcast if it was on a reciprocal basis.

The Western memorandum also offered to start with an exchange of students, especially to learn languages and related subjects, but with assurances that students sent to the Soviet Union could share the life of students in that country. It also offered to Soviet commercial planes the use of international airports like Idlewild, in return for the use by Western commercial planes of the airport near Moscow. It urged the reduction of the artificial exchange rate of the ruble to permit greater tourist travel. It sought exchange of books, magazines and newspapers between institutions that normally use such materials. It proposed publication of official Western magazines in the Soviet Union, in return for similar privileges to a Soviet magazine in Western countries. It asked the opening of government information offices with assurances of their free use. Not least in importance, were proposed exchanges in the fields of culture and sports. And finally it asked that the Soviet Union give the Western countries the privileges ~~it~~ The Russians are already ~~it~~ receiving, such as the absence of censorship on outgoing news, access to news sources, freedom from jamming of radio broadcasts, and acceptance of Western films on the same basis that Soviet films are used in the West.

The Western offer did not ignore an increased exchange of goods, which

is what the Soviet memorandum on the exchange issue put first. But the Western ministers denied that the present level of this trade is low because of ~~the~~ Western ban on the export of strategic goods, which, of course, is what Moscow wants to have lifted. The ministers ascribed the present level to the lack of Soviet interest in supplying goods needed in international trade.

The Soviet memorandum also was drawn up with an eye on propaganda value. It asked access to important canals and straits, and even suggested indirectly the ending of Nationalist China's blockade of Red China, both of them subjects not on the agenda. In several respects the Moscow memorandum paralleled that of the West, so some agreement should be possible.

But Soviet acceptance of our proposals regarding broadcasting, information centers, airports, censorship, and radio jamming, is hardly looked for. That is, the Iron Curtain isn't coming down. There may be a few peepholes that could be easily closed.

It would seem that Russia's version of a free exchange of ideas and the free world's conception is somewhat different. If a choice has to be made, Thomas E. Dewey and David Lloyd George set a good formula:" In the moral battle that engulfs the world, we must make firm our faith that the voluntary association of informed, free men is stronger than any police-whipped multitude...liberty has restraints but no frontiers."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD.R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

French Premier Faure asked the National Assembly today for another vote of confidence. This time, the issue is Faure's demand for national elections in December. And he called for the vote after the Assembly rejected a plan for electoral reform, submitted by his government. Faure already has survived three votes of confidence. Debate on the new confidence motion will start on Wednesday.

French Foreign Minister Pinay conferred for two hours today with Mohammed ben Youssef, the former sultan of Morocco. Pinay said afterward their talk opened "the happiest prospects" for settlement of the Moroccan problem.

In Geneva, the Big Four foreign ministers conference was in recess today --All Saints Day. Secretary of State Dulles took advantage of the break to fly to Madrid, where he talked for an hour and a half with Generalissimo Franco. The Spanish foreign minister says they examined current international problems and found themselves "in complete agreement on all points." According to reliable sources, the possibility of increased financial aid to Spain... and Spain's request for admittance to the United Nations..were among the subjects discussed. Mr. Dulles called is conversation with Franco "most satisfactory"...and then flew back to Geneva, to be on hand for resumption tomorrow of the foreign ministers meeting.

And East German delegation..on the scene at Geneva..proposed today that representatives of East and West Germany meet soon, to prepare free elections for the unification of Germany. The full text of the East German proposals will not be made public until tomorrow. Western diplomats regard it as propaganda. The West German government has refused repeatedly to deal with the Communist regime in East Germany.

In Cairo, American Ambassador Byroade conferred today with Egyptian Premier Nasser..in an effort to bolster United States relations. An Egyptian spokesman accused Israel of provocative actions along the tense Israeli-arab border. He denied Egypt was ever an aggressor, but said it was always ready to defend its soverignty when attacked.

In New York, Israel told the United Nations Security Council today that Egypt carried out calculated aggression last Wednesday, when Egyptian troops accupied a strip of Israeli territory. Israel did not, however, call for Council action.

Vice President Nixon said today that freedom is the key to peace and progress in Latin America. Nixon warned the annual meeting of the Inter-American Press Association in New Orleans that international Communism is constantly working to subvert free government. And he contrasted Russia's dominance of the small countries of Eastern Europe with the Good Neighbor policy of The United States. Nixon praised President Castillo Armas of Guatemala for ridding his country of a Communist government. He said: "What happened in Guatemala is notice to all the world that there never has been.. and never will be..a place for a foreign-dominated slave state in the Western Hemisphere."

President Castillo Armas is visiting the United States..and spoke today before the Council of the Organization of American States in Washington. He said private capital is welcome in Guatemala. Since ousting the Communists last year, he has tried constantly to create "a strictly democratic regime."

The White House announced today that Castillo Armas will visit President Eisenhower at Fitzsimmons Army Hospital on November 9th.

Mr. Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Frank L. Roberts as chairman of the Re-negotiation Board, effective yesterday. The Board reviews

government contracts. In his letter of resignation, Roberts cited "personal considerations."

The President's condition continues to improve satisfactorily. News Secretary James Hagerty said tonight that "it is a good guess" Mr. Eisenhower will be able to return to Washington on November 11th...and then go to Gettysburg the following week.

In Washington, the Army reversed itself today and said it will grant an honorable discharge to First Lieutenant Walter Novak. Last August, Novak was kicked out of the Army on so-called "guilt by kinship" charges--his parents were accused of Leftist activities. An Army spokesman says today's reversal was ordered after Army Secretar Brucker personally reviewed the case.

At Fort Meade, Maryland, a general court martial today convicted Major Ronald E. Alley of misconduct while a prisoner of war in Korea. Alley was accused..among other things..of informing on fellow prisoners and giving military information to the enemy. He faces a possible life sentence.

In Philadelphia today, the Navy commissioned its first warship designed to bring down enemy aircraft with guided missiles. The U.S.S. Boston..a converted heavy cruiser..is a veritible launching station for missiles capable of traveling "many times faster than sound". Admiral Arleigh Burke, chief of naval operations, spoke at the commissioning..and said the Navy hopes to have the beginnings of an atom-powered surface fleet "within the next couple of years."

Dale Carnegie, the author of "How to in Friends and Influence People", died in New York d day after a month's illness. He was 66.

The Geneva Conference of the Big Four Ministers has turned to the third subject on their agenda, the freer exchange of persons, ideas and goods.

This means they retreated to the one field where any results are expected. It does not detract from the specific Western proposals to call them effective conference strategy, which they are. They have put the Soviet Union on the defensive, and so make up for some of the West's inflexibility in dealing with the flexible maneuvering of the Soviet Union. The Announcement of the State Department that it is lifting passport restrictions on travel to the Soviet Union and four of the satellites also is good strategy; it confirms the sincerity of the rest of the program. But it not only is good propaganda, it is a deed, and it is pretty sure to lead to a consideralbe increase in tourist travel to the Soviet Union.

What the West really has asked is the abolition of the Iron Curtain. Messrs. Dulles, Macmillan and Pinay were all implying yesterday that as long as the Iron Curtain remains, international understanding is impossible, and without understanding, agreements are hard to work out. This is an old concept. But the Western ministers were not theorizing, they were making concrete offers, and now a committee of four experts can sit down and deal with a wide range of suggestions. The Western ministers realize that aside from the improvement in Soviet manners, the Austrian treaty and the summit meeting, the only specific improvements this past year have been in the freer exchange of persons and ideas as permitted by the Kremlin. There have been the visits of the parliamentary groups, the exchanges of American and Soviet farmers; at present there are similar exchanges of building experts and journalists. Western and Soviet scientists have met. Western newspaper and radio offices have been opened in Moscow. And while these exchanges have not led to modifications of the basic Soviet policies, Western opinion is being influenced by these personal contacts. So it must be assumed that the opinions in the Soviet Union also are being affected, despite Moscow's monopoly on news and opinion-

making. So the Western governments proceed on the assumption that the surest way to peace and reduced tensions is through providing as many individusl contacts as can possible be arranged. Their proposals tackle the problem in that way.

Mr. Dulles offered that this country would take half-an-hour of uncensored sored broadcasting once a month of the Soviet view of world affairs, in exchange for the same access to Soviet listeners. He promised that our radio companies would carry such a Soviet broadcast if it was on a reciprocal basis.

The Western memorandum also offered to start with an exchange of students, especially to learn languages and related subjects, but with assurances that students sent to the Soviet Union could share the life of students in that country. It also offered to Soviet commerical planes the use of international airports like Idlewild, in return for the use by Western commercial planes of the airport near Moscow. It urged the reduction of the artificial exchange rate of the ruble to permit greater tourist travel. It sought exchange of books magazines and newspapers between institutions that normally use such materials. It proposed publication of official Western magazines in the Soviet Union, in return oir similar privileges to a Soviet magazine in Western countries. It asked the opening of government information offices with assurances of their free use. Not least in importance, were proposed exchanges in the fields of culture and sports. And finally it asked that the Soviet Union give the Western countries the privileges the Russians already are receiving, such as the absence of censorship on outgoing news, access to news sources, freedom from jamming of radio broadcasts, and appeptance of Western films on the same basis that Soviet films are used in the West.

The Western offer did not ignore an increased exchange of goods, which is what the Soviet memorandum on the exchange issue but first. But the Western ministers denied that the present level of this trade is low because of the

Western ban on the export of strategic goods, which, of course, is what Moscow wants to have lifted. The ministers ascribed the present level to the lack of Soviet interest in supplying goods needed in international trade.

The Soviet memorandum also was drawn up with an eye on propaganda value. It asked access to important canals and straits, and even suggested, indirectly, the ending of Nationalist China's blockade of Red China, both of them subjects not on the agenda. In several respects the Moscow memorandum paralleled that of the West, so some agreement should be possible.

But Soviet acceptance of our proposals regarding broadcasting information centers, airprots, censorship, and radio jamming, is hardly looked for. That is, the Iron Curtain isn't coming down. There may be a few peepholes that could be easily closed.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

OLIN TYCE: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem that Russia's version of a free exchange of ideas and the free world's conception is somewhat different. If a choice has to be made, Thomas E. Dewey and David Lloyd George set a good formula: "In the moral battle that engulfs the world, we must make firm our faith that the voluntary association of informed, free men is stronger than any police-whipped multitude.. liberty has restraints, but no frontiers.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1955

This is the news:

The French National Assembly is in the process of deciding whether to give Premier Faure another vote of confidence. The outcome may be known within the hour. The issue in this new test is Faure's demand for a dissolution of Parliament... to make way for special elections next month. National elections are not scheduled to be held until next June. The premier's chances brightened considerably, late today, when the Communist deputies suddenly decided to give him their support.

Also in Paris, the regency council for Morocco resigned today. The action brings the former sultan... Mohammed ben Youssef... one step closer to the Moroccan throne. Ben Youssef is popular with the Nationalist parties in Morocco.

In London, the House of Commons tonight rejected a Labour motion, calling for an immediate cut in Britain's two-year period of compulsory military service. It then went on to approve the Government's plan, to reduce the armed forces by 100-thousand men.

The Big Four foreign ministers held their fifth plenary session in Geneva today, after a one-day recess. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov submitted a four-point plan for Germany. And it was rejected immediately by the Western powers. (I should like to discuss this development in a few minutes).

It was announced in Geneva today, that British Foreign Secretary Macmillan will leave for London... next week-end... to take part in a debate in the House of Commons on Monday. The foreign ministers will not be meeting that day, because the Soviet delegation will be celebrating the anniversary of the Russian revolution.

David Ben-Gurion returned as prime minister of Israel today... and said he wants to meet Arab leaders as soon as possible, to arrange "a lasting peace settlement". Ben-Gurion... who was Israel's first premier... offered to negotiate a limited agreement, if the Arab states are not ready for a final settlement. "The Arab rulers," he said,

"now have an opportunity to show the world what they really want---war or peace."

So far, there has been no official reaction from the Arab states. Arab League sources say Ben Gurion's offer is "useless", because Palestine is primarily a United Nations problem.

Syria today accused Israeli forces of firing on a Syrian outpost on the west shore of the Sea of Galilee. An Israeli Army spokesman says it was the Syrians who first opened fire.

In Washington, a representative of Afghanistan announced his country is sending an arms mission to Czechoslovakia. He said Afghanistan will buy "spare parts" for weapons obtained from Czechoslovakia before World War Two. The parts are needed, he said, for internal security reasons.

Three American scientists won Nobel Prizes today in physics and chemistry. The physics prize went jointly to Professor Willis Lamb of Stanford University and Professor Polykarp Kusch of Columbia... for their work in connection with atomic measurements. The chemistry prize was awarded to Professor Vincent du Vigneaud (VEEN-YOH) of Cornell, for his research on hormones.

The deposed dictator of Argentina... Juan Peron... broke off his exile in Paraguay today and flew to Brazil. He said he was going to Nicaragua. But there was speculation he might go to Europe instead.

In Argentina today, the General Confederation of Labor... which supported Peron... called off a scheduled general strike. Many workers struck anyway. Oil refineries and packing houses owned by American and British interests were completely shut down.

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery arrived in New York today... on his way to visit President Eisenhower. Montgomery is deputy supreme commander of NATO. He is due to see the President on Saturday, and then confer next week with the Chiefs of Staff in Washington. He said today, "Russia's new look could be genuine. But we have got to have proof---in deeds."

In Denver, President Eisenhower conferred today with White House aides Sherman Adams and Dillon Anderson, and Secretary of Labor Mitchell. For the first time, he was permitted to walk to Mrs. Eisenhower's room, on the same floor of Fitzsimmons Army Hospital Hospital ... to visit her while she was having breakfast.

In Boston today, Federal Judge Bailey Aldrich acquitted former Harvard research assistant Leon Kamin on two counts of a six-count indictment for contempt. Two other counts were dismissed. Two were left standing. The indictment grew out of Kamin's refusal to answer certain questions put to him by Senator McCarthy, when McCarthy was chairman of the Senate investigations committee. Judge Aldrich said... with regard to the two points on which Kamin was acquitted... that McCarthy had asked questions beyond the scope of his authority.

Senator McCarthy said tonight he has "facts which, if true", indicate that the National Labor Relations Board is "honeycombed" with Communists or associates of suspected Communists. He did not submit any evidence to support his charge.

United Airlines announced today that it has engaged an explosives expert, to investigate the crash last night of a New York-to-Seattle passenger plane in Colorado... that claimed 44 lives. W.A. Patterson, president of United Airlines, said: "All evidence now strongly indicates this accident resulted from an explosion in the air."

Edward R. Murrow: November 2, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

An adjective often applied to Soviet proposals at conferences is "skillful", in that the suggestions seem to go some way to meet the other side, but in reality serve only Soviet interests. Another adjective will have to be found to describe Mr. Molotov's proposal on Germany made today. He issued it in response to a challenge to disclose where the Soviet Union stands on re-unification. The answer is that he is against it. He didn't put it quite that way. He did try to make out that he is in favor of it, eventually. But this "eventually" is way beyond the horizon. It comes after East Germany has been recognized by West Germany, after an all-German council has been set up, after this council gets all foreign forces out of Germany, after both states become members of the Kremlin's all-European security system. Then, and only then, are discussions to take place about an election. Mr. Molotov did not even mention an "election". In his language, the two states are "to consider by mutual agreement questions pertaining to bringing about the prerequisites for the unification of Germany as a peaceful and democratic state."

The obstacles to unification before elections can be discussed, appear unsurmountable unless the East German communists get their way in all things. And the elections, if ever held, would have to be on terms the East German

communists accept. This is resort to the Lublin technique, by which the Poles in the exiled government in London were to share power with the communists in Poland, which they never shared. They were swallowed up.

As an approach to the West or to the West Germans this is hardly skillful. Nor does it seem a skillful way to convince the world that the Kremlin is interested in anything less than the domination of all Germany. A better adjective would be "ominous". The proposal seems designed to make it clear to the Germans, that they can never get unification through Western guidance and help. They are expected to see that they have to deal with the Communists, give up membership in NATO, and the assurance of United States support, to embrace neutrality, and resign themselves to permanent Communist participation in all their domestic and foreign policies.

Mr. Molotov's plan was brief, not more than five hundred words, and was in the form of a resolution for the conference to adopt. It covered four points. The first concerned the establishment of an all-German council composed of representatives of the parliaments of the two Germanys. The second called for the appointment by this council of mixed committees to deal with economic and cultural ties, and such vital subjects as currency, customs, post telegraph and transportation. The third called for an accord

on matters relating to the strength, armaments and location of units defending the frontiers and territories of the two parts of Germany. This obviously covers the withdrawal of foreign forces from German soil. The fourth point calls for an accord on participation of the two republics - not a united Germany - in the proposed European security system. And almost as an afterthought comes the mention of bringing about the pre-requisites for ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ unification.

The East German memorandum foresaw what is called "phased unification", that is, a gradual increase in co-operation between the two Germanys. It stated that the all-German council is "to prepare for German unity through free elections" but did not define them. It is stated that a united Germany would be armed but neutral, and would not belong to NATO, nor an eastern-European defense pact. The memorandum ~~XX~~ quite frankly called for the withdrawal of British, French, American and Soviet forces. And it would preserve what are called "the social achievements" in the two republics. This presumably means that industries now nationalized in East Germany would remain that way, and that East German estates whose lands have been distributed would continue distributed.

Before Mr. Molotov disclosed his German proposal, Mr. Dulles had

called attention to certain elements in common between the security proposals of East and West. They were enough, he optimistically said, to allow the matter to be turned over to experts to work out details. But the Soviet resolution on Germany spoiled the clearing weather. British Foreign Secretary MacMillan called the proposal "an unparalleled Dictate (Diktat), more drastic than the provisions of any previous treaty. And no effective compromise appeared possible to the Western delegations this evening.

For those attending political conferences national or international ~~and whose function it is to juggle hemispheres~~, Elizabeth Dunn offered some wise words:"In the great battles of life, she said, no brilliancy of intellect, no perfection of bodily movement will count when weighed in the balance against that assemblage of virtues, of moral qualities which we group together under the name of character."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The French National Assembly is in the process of deciding whether to give Premier Faure another vote of confidence. The outcome may be known within the hour. The issue in this new test is Faure's demand for a dissolution of Parliament...to make way for special elections next month. National elections are not scheduled to be held until next June. The premier's chances brightened considerably, late today, when the Communist deputies suddenly decided to give him their support.

Also in Paris, the regency council for Morocco resighed today. The action beings the former sultan..Mohammed ben Youssef..one step closer to the Moroccan throne. Ben Youssef is popular with the Nationalist parties in Morocco.

In London, the House of Commons tonight rejected a Labour motion calling for an immediate cut in Britain's two-year period of compulsory military service. It then went on to approve the Government's plan, to reduce the armed forces by 100-thousand men.

The Big Four foreign ministers held their fifth plenary session in Geneva today after a one-day recess. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov submitted a four-point plan for Germany. And it was rejected immediately by the Western powers. (I should like to disucss this developement in a few minutes.)

It was announced today in Geneva that British Foreign Secretary MacMillan will leave for London..next weekend..to take part in a debate in the House of Commons on Monday. The foreign ministers will not be meeting that day, because the Soviet delegation will be celebrating the anniversary of the Russian revolution.

David Ben-Gourion returned as prime minister of Israel today..and said he wants to meet Arab leaders as soon as possible to arrange "a lasting peace settlement". Ben-Gourion ..who was Israel's first premier offered to negotiate a limited agreement, if the Arab states are not ready for a final settlement. "The Arab rulers", he said, "now have an opportunity to show the world that they really want--war or peace."

So far, there has been no official reaction from the Arab states. Arab League sources say Ben Gourion's offer is "useless", because Palestine is primarily a United Nations problem.

Syria today accused Israeli forces of firing on a Syrian outpost on the west shore of the Sea of Galilee. And Israeli Army spokesman says it was the Syrians who first opened fire.

In Washington, a representative of Afghanistan announced his country is sending an arms mission to Czechoslovakia. He said Afghanistan will buy "spare parts" for weapons obtained from Czechoslovakia before World War Two. The parts are needed, he said, for internal security reasons.

Three American scientists won Nobel Prizes today in physics and chemistry. The physcos prize went jointly to Professor Willis Lamb of Stanford University and Professor Polykarp Kusch of Columbia..for their work in connection with atomic measurements. The chemistry prize was awarded to Professor Vincent du Vigneaud of Cornell, for his research on hormones.

The doposed dectator of Argentina..Juan Peron..broke off his exile in Paraguay today and flew to Brazil. He said he was going to Nicaragua. But there was speculation he might go to Europe instead.

In Argentina today, the General Confederation of Labor..which supported Peron..called off a scheduled general strike. Many workers struck anyway. Oil refineries and packing houses owned by American and British interests were completely shut down.

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery arrived in New York today..on his way to visit President Eisenhower. Montgomery is deputy supreme commander of NATO. He is due to see the President on Saturday, and then confer next week with the Chiefs of Staff in Washington. He said today, "Russia's new look could be genuine. But we have got to have proof--in deeds."

In Denver, President Eisenhower conferred today with White House aides, Sherman Adams and Dillon Anderson, and Secretary of Labor Mitchell. For the first time, he was permitted to walk to Mrs. Eisenhower's room, on the same floor of Fitzsimmons Army Hospital ....to visit her while she was having breakfast.

In Boston today, Federal Judge Bailey Aldrich acquitted former Harvard research assistant Leon Kamin on two counts of a six-count indictment for contempt. Two other counts were dismissed. Two were left standing. The indictment grew out of Kamin's refusal to answer certain questions put to him by Senator McCarthy, when McCarthy was chairman of the Senate investigations committee. Judge Aldrich said..with regard to the two points on which Kamin was acquitted...that McCarthy had asked questions beyond the scope of his authority.

Senator McCarthy said tonight he has "facts, which, if true", indicate that the National Labor Relations Board is "honeycombed" with Communists or associates of suspected Communists. He did not submit any evidence to support his charge.

United Airlines announced today that it has engaged an explosives expert, to investigate the crash last night of a New York - to-Seattle passenger plane in Colorado..that claimed 44 lives. W.A. Patterson, president of United Airlines, said:"All evidence now strongly indicates this accident resulted from an explosion in the air."

An adjective often applied to Soviet proposals at conferences is "skillful", in that the suggestions seem to go some way to meet the other side, but in reality serve only Soviet interests. Another adjective will have to be found to describe Mr. Molotov's proposal on Germany made today. He issued it in response to a challenge to disclose where the Soviet Union stands on reunification. The answer is that he is against it. He didn't put it quite that way. He did try to make out that he is in favor of it, eventually. But this "eventually" is way beyond the horizon. It comes after East Germany has been recognized by West Germany, after an all-German council has been set up, after this council gets all foreign forces out of Germany, after both states become members of the Kremlin's all-European security system. Then, and only then, are discussions to take place about an election. Mr. Molotov did not even mention an "election". In his language, the two states are "to consider by mutual agreement, questions pertaining to bringing about the prerequisites for the unification of Germany as a peaceful and democratic state."

The obstacles to unification before elections can be discussed, appear unsurmountable unless the East German communists get their way in all things. And all elections, if ever held, would have to be on terms the East German Communists accept. That is resort to the Lublin technique, by which the Poles in the exiled government in London were to share power with the Communists in Poland, which they never shared. They were swallowed up.

As an approach to the West or to the West Germans this is hardly skillful. Nor does it seem a skillful way to convince the world that the Kremlin is interested in anything less than the domination of <u>all</u> Germany. A better adjective would be "ominous". The proposal seems designed to make it clear to the Germans, that they never can get unification through Western guidance and help. They are expected to see that they have to deal with the Communists,

give up membership in NATO, and the assurance of United States support, to embrace neautrality, and resign themselves to permanent Communist participation in all their domestic and foreign policies.

Mr. Molotov's plan was brief, not more than five hundred words, and was in the form of a resolution for the conference to adopt. It covered four points. The first concerned the establishemnt of an all-German council composed of representatives of the parliaments of the two Germanys. The second called for the appointment by this council of mixed committees to deal with economic and cultural ties, and such vital subjects as currency, customs, post telegraph and transportation . The third called for an accord on matters relating to the strength, armaments and location of units defending the frontiers and territories of the two parts of Germany. This obviously covers the withdrawal of foreign forces from German soil. The fourth point calls for an accord on participation of the two republics - not a united Germany - in the proposed European security system. And almost as an afterthought comes the mention of bringing about the pre-requisites for unification.

The East German memorandum foresaw what is called "phased unification" that is, a gradual increase in co-operation between the two Germanys. It stated that the all-German council is "to prepare for German unity through free elections" but did not define them. It is stated that a united Germany would be armed, but neautral, and would not belong to NATO, nor an eastern European defense pact. The memorandum quite frankly called for the withdrawal of Britihs, French, American and Soviet forces. And it would preserve what are called "the social acheivements" in the two republics. This presumably means that industries now nationalized in East Germany would remain that way, and that East German estates whose lands have been distributed would continue distributed.

Before Mr. Molotov disclosed his German proposal, Mr. Dulles had called attention to certain elements in common between the security proposals of East and West. They were enough, he optimistically said, to allow the matter to be turned over to experts to work out details. But the Soviet resolution on Germany spoiled the clearing weather. BritishForeign Secretary MacMillan called for the proposal "an unparralleled Dictate, more drastic that the provisions of any previous treaty. And no effective compromise appeared possible to the Western delegations this evening.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: For those attending political conferences, National or international, Elizabeth Dunn offered some wise words: "In the great battles of life", she said, "no brilliancy of intellect, no perfection of bodily movement will count when weighed in the balance against that assemblage of virtues, of moral qualities which we group together under the name of character."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Nov. 3, 1955

This is the news:

Israeli and Egyptian troops engaged today in the hardest fighting since the end of the Palestine War. Both sides are claiming victory. The Israeli foreign ministry says the "Egyptian invader" has been expelled, in the Oo-jah-Nitsana area. Israel says 50 Egyptians were killed and 40 captured... that it lost four dead. In Cairo, a spokesman for Egypt says Israeli forces have been routed from Egyptian territory. He claims 200 Israelis were killed in the battle. The Egyptian spokesman says, "It is our duty to defend our borders." The Israelis say they were defending Israel.

The Oo-jah-Nitsana region, where the fighting took place, is on Israel's southern border... alongside Egypt's northeastern frontier. Nitsana... meaning "flower bud" in Hebrew... is about a mile from Oo-jah. The Israelis have a small kibutz here... a collective settlement... perhaps as many as 150 ~~people~~ FARMERS. In World War One, there was a Turkish-German base in the area... and British Field Marshal Allenby won a battle in the region. That, too, was in the first World War. If there is any strategic importance to the area, it lies in a road junction. Through Oo-jah runs the old Palestine-Egyptian roadway, with others branching off from it. Along this border region, at irregular intervals, there are black and white posts. And about two miles inside Egypt, in this area, is El Shaba... marked on few maps. This has been a checkpoint... important because it's on a hill, perhaps 100 to 150 feet high... an ideal place for gun emplacements to overlook the flat sand below it... a good supporting position for troops that might be spread out toward the Israel-Egypt border. Israeli troops seized it during the night. The Egyptians say they have recovered the position.

In London today, the British minister of state... Anthony Nutting... summoned the Israeli ambassador to express the British government's "grave concern". The ambassador replied that Israel was defending its sovereign rights... that Israel "has no aggressive intentions whatsoever."

The Egyptian embassy in Washington said the Israeli action is "an excellent demonstration of the genuineness" of Israeli peace offers. The embassy spokesman was referring to the suggestion yesterday by David Ben Gurion... the premier of Israel... that Arab and Israeli leaders meet as soon as possible to arrange a peace settlement.

The State Department said today it would "welcome" such talks. And it announced the United States is exploring "ways and means" to end the fighting, including possible action by the United Nations Security Council. The State Department regards the situation as "serious".

~~Delagates of the United States, Britain and France held urgent consultations at United Nations headquarters today, regarding the new frontier incident. They confirmed that Security Council action is being "considered".~~

The United Nations announced tonight that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold has submitted proposals to Egypt and Israel... aimed at ending the ~~[illegible]~~ border fighting. Hammarskjold's office would not reveal what the proposals are.

The Israeli ambassador to the United States... Abba Eban... arrived in New York today from Geneva, and said he will try to obtain arms for Israel in Washington. Israel, he said, needs more strength to deter aggression.

Syria accused Turkey today of violating its frontier twice in the past week. It said Turkish patrols penetrated half a mile inside Syrian territory, and were repulsed. No casualties were reported.

In Geneva, the Big Four foreign ministers remained deadlocked today on the issue of German reunification. Secretary of State Dulles tried... and failed... for the sixth time to get Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov to say whether he wants a united Germany. Molotov did say he was against the idea of free elections.

The United States announced today it will relax controls on non-strategic trade with Russia by the end of the year. Secretary of Commerce Weeks said the program will help carry out the objective urged by President Eisenhower at Geneva last summer. That is, the exchange of peaceful goods throughout the world. The relaxation will also apply to the East European satellites.

In Paris, the question of early national elections remains confused. Premier Faure won his vote of confidence in the National Assembly. But the upper house of Parliament may delay action on the bill which would make December elections possible.

The Nobel Peace prize was awarded today to an agency of the United Nations---the office of the high commissioner for refugees. The office administers an emergency fund for refugees. And the prize money... amounting to 35-thousand dollars... will go directly for that purpose.

In Denver, doctors today gave President Eisenhower permission to walk anywhere he pleases... on the eighth floor of Fitzsimons Army Hospital. / It was announced that, tomorrow, Mr. Eisenhower will see General Maxwell Taylor, the Army chief of staff. News Secretary Hagerty says the visit will be "purely social".

The American Civil Liberties Union said tonight that too much Government information is being suppressed. / It said (in a report) that government abuse of secrecy has increased to a point where "prudent remedial action by Congress is necessary." / The Civil Liberties Union cited President Eisenhower's directive last year... barring certain

information in the Army-McCarthy hearings. It charges that, since then, the directive has been used by other agencies to hide information "entirely outside the field of military security."

An Army court martial today sentenced Major Ronald Alley of Bar Harbor, Maine, to 10 years at hard labor for aiding the enemy while a prisoner of war in Korea. He was also ordered to forfeit his pay and allowances, and dismissed from the service.

Edward R. Murrow: November 3, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The atmosphere at the Geneva council table remains polite and matter-of-fact - routine and without much hope. Another meeting of the foreign ministers, or of experts, some time next year; and a few agreements about exchanges of persons and periodicals is about all that can be expected. Both sides are trying to influence opinion - the Western Powers are trying to influence world opinion. But the Russians are concentrating on influencing German opinion. Molotov is saying to the Germans: unification is your affair; the two of you, East and West Germany, ought to get together and thrash things out.

Officially the West German Government says it will have nothing whatever to do with the East German Communist Government. But opinion in West Germany is divided on this point. The Social Democrats who may one day come to power, are already nibbling at the bait. Their leader, Erich Ollenhauer is going to Geneva with a proposal that negotiations with the East Germans be opened at a technical level. He is bringing with him a list of subjects that might be discussed by the two Germanys, and it bears a strong resemblance to the list produced by the German Communists this week.

If Moscow can win over enough Germans to the belief that the two German governments ought to settle their own affairs, then Moscow can wait -

world opinion can be largely ignored. The appeal that Germans ought to settle the problems of Germany, will carry considerable weight on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

It should be noted at this stage in the negotiations at Geneva, that the optimism of Mr. Dulles is not shared by the British and French delegations. The effort to pin Molotov down on the issue of German re-unification has not succeeded so far. The next step will be to consider Point Two on the agenda, which is Disarmament; and there again the outlook is not promising.

As a matter of fact there was more significant information out of Moscow today than from Geneva. And it added up to a pretty clear demonstration that the Russians are not going to accept things as they are in the Middle East or in Asia. Burma's Prime Minister U Nu is visiting in Moscow. An agreement was announced today providing that Burma would trade her rice surplus to Russia, for Soviet goods and technical assistance. Premier U Nu said he would not accept technical aid, even as a gift, from any nation unwilling to take Burmese rice. That means there will be Russian but not American technicians in Burma. Also U Nu invited Bulganin and Krushchev to visit Burma this month. This means the Communist leaders will be going to India, Burma and Afghanistan.

The official Russian newspapers are accusing the Western Big Three of what they call "international lawlessness" in trying to act as arbiters of the Arab-Israeli conflict. They claim the West is "bullying" the Arab countries, and creating "hypocritical pandemonium" over the Egytpian decision to buy arms from Czechoslovakia. In Moscow the West is also being accused of provoking the armed clashes between Israel and the Arab countries.

In general the Russian press is more bitter in its comments against the West, than at any time since the so-called "Geneva spirit" was born. The decay of the colonial system and imperialism is one of the principal themes. In other words, co-existence may be all right for Europe and America, but not for the Middle East and Asia. In those two areas the Russians are moving ahead dynamically, regardless of what happens at Geneva. They have even announced a deal with Israel under which Israel will get oil in exchange for citrus fruits.

Dan Schorr cables me from Moscow tonight that in this drive towards Asia and the Middle East, the Russians have one great advantage. He says the leaders of the young Asiatic nations who visit Russia are impressed by what they see, because they can relate it to their own countries. U Nu of Burma, like Nehru of India, was impressed with the great factories,

huge buildings and massive hydro-electric dams. They were impressed, not because these things are more imposing than what they saw in the United States; but because they were accomplished by a nation until recently backward itself, like their countries. So that there is a sense of identification.

Last summer in Geneva, President Eisenhower promised the Russians that we wouldn't start a war. He received the plaudits of the free world for so saying. The Russians apparently took him at his word, and are now proceeding to expand their influence in Asia and the Middle East by all means short of war.

If there is an end to this competition and conflict, no one at Geneva, or elsewhere has glimpsed it.

Art Hannes.

The circumstances leading up to war are generally complex. But the combination of the calculated risk and the matter of self-interest almost always exists. Marcus Aurelius once said:"Nothing is to thy interest that ever forces theem to break thy promise, surrender thine honor, hate, suspect or curse anyone or to lust after anything behind walls or curtains". But to this, Pindar concluded: "Even wisdom yields to self-interest."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow: November 3, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The atmosphere at the Geneva council table remains polite and matter-of-fact - routine and without much hope. Another meeting of the foreign ministers, or of experts, some time next year; and a few agreements about exchanges of persons and periodicals is about all that can be expected. Both sides are trying to influence opinion - the Western Powers are trying to influence world opinion. But the Russians are concentrating on influencing German opinion. Molotov is saying to the Germans: unification is your affair; the two of you, East and West Germany, ought to get together and thrash things out.

Officially the West German Government says it will have nothing whatever to do with the East German Communist Government. But opinion in West Germany is divided on this point. The Social Democrats who may one day come to power, are already nibbling at the bait. Their leader, Erich Ollenhauer, is going to Geneva with a proposal that negotiations with the East Germans be opened at a technical level. He is bringing with him a list of subjects that might be discussed by the two Germanys, and it bears a strong resemblance to the list produced by the German Communists this week.

If Moscow can win over enough Germans to the belief that the two German governments ought to settle their own affairs, then Moscow can wait -

world opinion can be largely ignored. The appeal that Germans ought to settle the problems of Germany will carry considerable weight on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

It should be noted at this stage in the negotiations at Geneva that the optimism of Mr. Dulles is not shared by the British and French delegations. The effort to pin Molotov down on the issue of German re-unification has not succeeded so far. The next step will be to consider Point Two on the agenda, which is Disarmament; and there again the outlook is not promising.

As a matter of fact there was more significant information out of Moscow today than from Geneva. And it added up to a pretty clear demonstration that the Russians are not going to accept things as they are in the Middle East or in Asia. Burma's Prime Minister U Nu is visiting in Moscow. An agreement was announced today providing that Burma would trade her rice surplus to Russia for Soviet goods and technical assistance. Premier U Nu said he would not accept technical aid even as a gift from any nation unwilling to take Burmese rice. That means there will be Russian but not American technicians in Burma. Also U Nu invited Bulganin and Krushchev to visit Burma this month. This means the Communist leaders will be going to India, Burma and Afghanistan.

The official Russian newspapers are accusing the Western Big Three of what they call "international lawlessness" in trying to act as arbiters of the Arab-Israeli conflict. They claim the West is bullying the Arab countries, and creating "hypocritical pandemonium" over the Egytpian decision to buy arms from Czechoslovakia. In Moscow the West is also being accused of provoking the armed clashes between Israel and the Arab countries.

In general the Russian press is more bitter in its comments against the West than at any time since the so-called "Geneva spirit" was born. The decay of the colonial system and imperialism is one of the principal themes. In other words, co-existence may be all right for Europe and America, but not for the Middle East and Asia. In those two areas the Russians are moving ahead dynamically regardless of what happens at Geneva. They have even announced a deal with Israel under which Israel will get oil in exchange for citrus fruits.

Dan Schorr cables me from Moscow tonight that in this drive towards Asia and the Middle East, the Russians have one great advantage. He says the leaders of the young Asiatic nations who visit Russia are impressed by what they see, because they can relate it to their own countries. U Nu of Burma, like Nehru of India, was impressed with the great factories,

huge buildings and massive hydro-electric dams. They were impressed, not because these things are more imposing than what they saw in the United States; but because they were accomplished by a nation until recently backward itself, like their countries. So that there is a sense of identification.

Last summer in Geneva, President Eisenhower promised the Russians that we wouldn't start a war. He received the plaudits of the free world for so saying. The Russians apparently took him at his word, and are now proceeding to expand their influence in Asia and the Middle East by all means short of war.

If there is an end to this competition and conflict, no one at Geneva or elsewhere has glimpsed it.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1955
7:45--8:00 P M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Israeli and Egyptian troops engaged today in the hardest fighting since the end of the Palestine war. Both sides are claiming victory. The Israeli foreign ministry says the " Egyptian invader" has been expelled, in the Oo-jah-Nitsana area. Israel says 50 Egyptians were killed and 40 captured.. that it lost four dead. In Cairo, a spokesman for Egypt says Israeli forces have been routed from Egyptian territory. He claims 200 Israelis were killed in the battle. The Egyptian spokesman says, "It is our duty to defend our borders." The Israelis say they were defending Israel.

The Oo-jah-Nitsana region, where the fighting took place, is on Israel's southern border..alongside Egypt's northeastern frontire...Nitsana..meaning "flower bud" in Hebrew..is about a mile from Oo-jah. The Israelis have a small kibutz here..a collective settlement..perhaps as many as 150 farmers. In World War One, there was a Turkish-German base in the area..and British Field Marshal Allenby won a battle in the region . That, too, was in the first World War. If there is any strategic importance to the area, it lies in a road junction. Through Oo-jah runs the old Palestine - Egyptian roadway, with others branching off from it. Along this border region, at irregular intervals, there and black and white posts. And about two miles inside Egypt, in this area, is El Shaba..marked on few maps. This has been a checkpoint.. important because it's on a hill, perhaps 100 to 150 feet high..an ideal place for gun implacements to overlook the flat aand below it..a good supporting position for troops that might be spread out toward the Israel-Egypt border. Israel troops seized it during the night. The Egyptians say they have recovered the position

In London today, the British minister of state..Anthony Nutting.. summoned the Israeli ambassador to express the British Governments "grave concern". The ambassador replied that Israel was defending its soverign rights...that Israel "has no aggressive intentions whatsoever."

The Egyptian Embassy in Washington said the Israeli action is "an excellent demonstration of the genuineness " of Israeli peace offers. The embassy spokesman was referring to the suggestion yesterday by David Ben Gourion.. the premier of Israel..that Arab and Israeli leaders meet as soon as possible to arrange a peace settlement.

The state department said tdday it would "welcome" such talks. And it announced the United States is exploring "ways and means" to end the fighting including possible action by the United Nations Security Council. The State Department regards the situation as "serious".

The United Nations announced tonight that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold has submitted proposals to Egypt and Israel..aimed at ending the border fighting. Hammarakjold's office would not reveal what the proposals are.

The Israeli ambassador to the United States..Abba Eban..arrived in New York today from Geneva, and said he will try to obtain arms for Israel in Washington. Israel, he said, needs more strength to deter aggression.

Syria accused Turkey today of violating its frontire twice in the past week. It said Turkish patrols penetrated half a mile inside Syrian territory, and were repulsed. No casualties were reported.

In Geneva, the Big Four foreign ministers remained deadlocked today on the issues of German reunification. Secretary of State Dulles tried..and failed..for the sixth time to get Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov to say whether he wants a united Germany. Molotov did say he was against the idea of free elections.

The United States announced today it will relax controls on non-strategic trade with Russia by the end of the year. Secretary of Commerce Weeks said the program will help carry out the objective urged by President Eisenhower at Geneva last summer. That is, the exchange of peaceful goods throughout the world. The relaxation will also apply to the East European satellites.

In Paris, the question of early national elections remains confused. Premier Faure won his vote of confidence in the National Assembly. But the upper house of Parliament may delay action on the bill which would make December elections possible.

The Nobel Peace prize was awarded today to an agency of the United Nations -- the office of the high commissioner for refugees. The office administers an emergency fund for refugees. And the prize money..amounting to 35 thousand dollars..will go directly for that purpose.

In Denver, doctors today gave President Eisenhower premission to walk anywhere he pleases..on the eighth floor of Fitzsimmons Army Hospital. It was announced that, tomorrow, Mr. Eisenhower will see General Maxwell Taylor, the Army Chief of Staff. News Secretary Hagerty says the visit will be "purely social".

The American Civil Liberties Union said tonight that too much government information is being surpressed. It said (in a report), that government abuse of secrecy has increased to a point where "prudent remedial action by Congress is necessary." The Civil Liberties Union cited President Eisenhower's directive last year...barring certain information in the Army-McCarthy hearings. It charges that, since then, the directive had been used by other agencies to hide information "entirely outside the field of military security".

An Army court martial today sentenced Major Ronald Alley of Bar Harbor, Maine, to 10 years at hard labor for aiding the enemy while a prisoner of war in Korea. He was also ordered to forfeit his pay and allowances, and dismissed from the service.

The atmosphere at the Geneva council table remains police and matter-of-fact routine and without much hope. Another meeting of the foreign ministers, or of experts, some time next year; and a few agreements about exchanges of persons and periodicals is about all that can be expected.

Both sides are trying to influence opinion - the Western Powers are trying to influence world opinion. But the Russians are concentrating on influencing German opinion. Molotov is saying to the Germans: unification is your affair; the two of you, East and West Germany, ought to get together and thrash things out.

Officially the West German Government says it will have nothing whatever to do with the East German Communist Government. But opinion in West Germany is divided on this point. The Social Democrats who may one day come to power, are already nibbling at the bait. Their leader, Erich Ollenhauer, is going to Geneva with a proposal what negotiations with East Germans be opened at a technical level. He is bringing with him a list of subjects that might be discussed by the two Germanys, and it bears a strong resemblance to the list produced by the German Communists this week.

If Moscow can win over enough Germans to the belief that the two German governments ought to settle their own affairs, then Moscow can wait -- world opinion can be largely ignored. The appeal that Germans ought to settle the problems of Germany will carry considerable weight on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

It should be noted at this stage in the negotiations at Geneva that the optimism of Mr. Dulles is not shared by the British and French delegations. The effort to pin Molotov down on the issue of German re-unification has not succeeded so far. The next step will be to consider Point Two on the agenda, which is Disarmament; and there again the outlook is not promising.

As a matter of fact there was more significant information out of Moscow today than from Geneva. And it added up to a pretty clear demonstration that the Russians are not going to accept things as they are in the Middle East or in Asia. Burma's Prime Minister U Nu is visiting in Moscow. An agreement was announced today providing that Burma would trade her rice surplus to Russia for Soviet goods and technical assistance.

Premier U Nu said he would not accept technical aid even as a gift from any nation unwilling to take Burmese rice. That means there will be Russian but not American technicians in Burma. Also U Nu invited Bulganin and Kruschev to visit Burma this month. This means the Communist leaders will be going to India, Burma and Afghanistan.

The official Russian newspapers are accusing the Western Big Three of what they call "international lawlessness" in trying to act as arbiters of the Arab Israel conflict. They claim the West is "bullying" the Arab countries, and creating "hypocritical pandemonium" over the Egyptian decision to buy arms from Czechoslovakia. In Moscow the West is also being accused of provoking the armed clashed between Israel and the Arab countreis.

In general the Russian press is more bitter in its comments against the West than at any time since the so-called "geneva spirit" was born. The decay of the colonial system and imperialism is one of the principal themes. In other words, co-existence may be all right for Europe and America, but not for the Middle East and Asia. In those two areas the Russians are moving

ahead dynamically regardless of what happens at Geneva. They have even announced a deal with Israel under which Israel will get oil in exchange for citrus fruits.

Dan Schorr cables me from Moscow tonight that in this drive towards Asia and the Middle East, the Russians have one great advantage. He says the leaders of the young Asiatic nations who visit Russia are impressed by what they see, because they can relate it to their own countries. U Nu of Burma, like Nehru of India, was impressed with the great factories, huge buildings and massive hydro-electric dams. They were impressed, not because these things are more imposing than what they saw in the United States; but because they were accomplished by a nation until recently backward itself, like their countries. So that there is a sense of identification.

Last summer in Geneva, President Eisenhower promised the Russians that we wouldn't start a war. He received the plaudits of the free world for so saying. The Russians apparently took him at his word, and are now proceeding to expand their influence in Asia and the Middle East by all means short of war.

If there is an end to this competition and conflict, no one at Geneva or elsewhere has glimpsed it.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for today. Now, here is Art Hannes.

HANNES: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The circumstances leading up to war are generally complex. But the combination of the calculated risk and the matter of self-interest almost always exist. Marcus Aurelius once said: "Nothing is to thy interest that ever forces thee to break thy promise, surrender thine honor, hate, suspect or curse anyone or to lust after anything behind walls or curtains." But to this, Pindar concluded: "Even wisdom yields to self-interest."--Good Night and Good Luck,

Edward R. Murrow Friday, Nov. 4, 1955

This is the news:

At Geneva today, the Western foreign ministers submitted a new plan for German reunification. It was a joint proposal, submitted with the approval of West Germany. For a direct report on this development, we switch by recording to Richard Hottelet in Geneva.

tape runs 2:07

ends on cue: "---to Edward Murrow in NY."

That was Richard Hottelet's recorded report on the Big Four foreign ministers conference. The conference is now in adjournment until Tuesday. No session is scheduled for Monday because the Soviet delegation will be celebrating the anniversary of the Russian revolution. Secretary Dulles will fly to Austria tomorrow, to attend the reopening of the famous Vienna Opera. And he will confer with Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia on Monday.

In Moscow, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda today accused the Western powers at Geneva of "taking one step forward and two steps back." Pravda charged that every time Molotov met a Western proposal half-way, the West dropped the proposal.

Reports from Bonn say that West Germany has quietly "put the brake" on establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. These reports say that... despite pressure from Russia... little progress has been made. The Bonn government still has not decided who its ambassador to Moscow will be.

The Israel-Egypt border was almost quiet today. Only occasional artillery and mortar fire was heard in the Auja area... the scene of yesterday's heavy fighting. Israel reported a new Egyptian attack in the Gaza strip, to the north, and said it was repulsed. A late report says Egyptian troops now occupy the Sabha checkpoint, near Auja.

So far, neither Egypt nor Israel has reacted officially to the peace proposal United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold sent them last night. The proposal is understood to call for the withdrawal of "unauthorized" Egyptian and Israeli personnel from the supposedly

demilitarized zone, around Auja. (That's an area of roughly 90 square miles). The plan also would draw a permanent demarcation line along the disputed frontier. The western Big Three... through diplomatic channels... have urged both sides to accept the United Nations proposal.

Israel's ambassador to the United States... Abba Eban... conferred with Hammarskjold for half an hour today at United Nations headquarters. Afterward, an Israeli spokesman said Eban had defended his country's actions.

In Washington, the State Department said today that "more than one shipload" of Communist arms has been delivered to Egypt. The State Department has information that Communist technicians... either Czechs or Russians... already are on the scene to instruct the Egyptians in the use and maintenance of their new weapons.

Syria appealed to the United Nations today to put an end to the testing of atomic and hydrogen bombs. The British delegate said that is a matter to be taken up with disarmament. The United Nations is currently debating the subject of atomic radiation. The West has proposed that an international committee of scientists be set up to study the dangers of such radiation.

The United States and Russia have reached an agreement, ending the stalemate in the exchange of religious representatives. /The United States ~~[illegible]~~ issued a visa today to Archbishop Boris, of the Russian Orthodox Church. In return, the Soviet government will allow an American ~~[illegible]~~ priest... Father Dion of the Assumptionist Order... to enter Russia.

The Soviet housing experts today wound up their tour of the United States. The leader of the Soviet mission told the National Press Club... in Washington... that they had been impressed, most of all, by ~~[illegible]~~ modern American kitchens.

Vice President Nixon presided today over the 100th meeting of the Eisenhower cabinet. It was reported only that "a full agenda was discussed."

President Eisenhower underwent another X-ray examination today, at Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver. News Secretary Hagerty said, doctors were "very pleased" that the President's heart has remained "normal in size". /Later in the day, Mr. Eisenhower read a State Department report on the Middle East situation... and visited with General Maxwell Taylor, the Army chief of staff. His meeting with

→

Taylor had been billed as "purely social".

A heart attack [redacted] proved fatal today to Cy Young, who set an all-time record in [redacted] baseball by winning 511 games during his 23 years in the major leagues. Cy Young also was the first [redacted] player to pitch three no-hit, no-run games. He was 88 years of age.

Edward R. Murrow: November 4, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Russia's two top men, Krushchev and Bulganin, are going to Asia for a whole month. (Presumably they aren't going for their health.) Stalin never went outside the borders of the Soviet Union. / It is safe to assume that the two Russian leaders are going to Asia in an effort to further Russian interests. They are concerned, as we are, with the future of Asia. / But the Russians must also be concerned with relations between themselves and the Chinese in the whole area. The two top men in Russia would not go so far for so long, if tremendous matters were not under consideration. This is no courtesy visit.

India, with the second largest population in Asia -(the second largest in the world, for that matter) - could one day become the balance between the Soviet Union and China. / For some time the Chinese have been courting both India and Burma. / Now the Russians are sending their two top men to do some courting. The Soviet Union is making its bid for Asian leadership.

Many students of Asian affairs are fascinated by the possibility of an ultimate collision between Soviet and Chinese interests in that area. / Some even speculate that one day the Chinese leader, Mao Tse-Tung, may become an Asian Tito, ready to compromise with the West to gain support against Soviet

domination. There is even the possibility that China, with its great population, committed to a vast program of militarisation and industrialisation, may one day be far stronger than the Soviet Union; and that Moscow might need help from the West to check Chinese domination.

This theory about China becoming the rival of the Soviet Union may be far in the future, but it is no Western invention. It worries intellectuals inside the Soviet Union. This theory is expounded in a book written by a German doctor named Wilhelm Starlinger. He attended political prisoners in Soviet camps for six years - until 1953 - had long talks with many former Soviet officials, generals and intellectuals who had fallen out of favor. Apparently they talked very freely. The book is called "Limits of Soviet Power", some of which appears in the current issue of United States News and World Report. These Russians told the German doctor that Chinese expansion is inevitable. They believe that sooner or later China and Russia will meet face to face. As a consequence their interests will clash, and a total re-alignment of world power will follow. Dr. Starlinger contends that America cannot allow Russia to dominate China, or China to bring Russia into its fold. He foresees that a new balance of power will be established. The United States, China and Russia will emerge as the only great powers.

And each would strive to protect itself with the aid of the other two. And in the long view the Soviet Union might be the weakest of the three.

Such ideas may be only Russian phantoms. But there is no doubt of the vital importance of Asia to the Soviet Union's future. Krushchev and Bulganin went to China a year ago. Now they are returning to Asia for a long visit. Obviously they do so for one reason. Much of Asia is a power vacuum, committed neither to the West, nor to China, nor to Russia. The Russians are sending their top team to try to do some persuading. They turn their back on Geneva and Western Europe, where the position is frozen, and direct their attention to Asia, where the situation is fluid.

Most students of Chinese history, including Prime Minister Nehru of India, believe that if the Chinese Communist Government is ever confronted with a conflict between orthodox Communist doctrine and Chinese national self-interest, the national self-interest will win out, as it did with Tito in Yugoslavia.

In the long view, the basic elements for conflict and competition between the Soviet Union and Red China, exist. And certainly the Russian leaders are not making this long trip to further the interests of their Communist comrades in Peiping.

In international affairs, decisions are made on the basis of self-interest and nations act the way they do in an effort to out-maneuver those who oppose their actions. Nietzsche, who knew all about such things, once advised:"One will not go far wrong if one attributes extreme actions to vanity, average ones to habit and petty ones to fear."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, November 4, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: This is the news! At Geneva today the Western Foreign Ministers submitted a new plan for German reunification. It was a joint proposal, submitted with the approval of West Germany. For a direct report on this development we switch, by recording, to Richard Hottelet in Geneva.

HOTTELET: Today's meeting in Geneva again belabored the difference between Russia and the west. The Western Ministers tried once again to pin Mr. Molotov down to a specific agreement on German reunification through free elections. They proposed that these elections be held in September 1956 and that experts start at once to work out the election laws. Molotov replied, as he has replied from the beginning, that German unity and elections are secondary and should be left to theGermans; the most important subject for him is European security. Mr. Molotov is flying to Moscow for a long week-end, but he is not expected to return with a new line for next Tuesday's session. Also, he has only been repeating what Bulganin and Khrushchev have been saying for months.

The Geneva conference has now reached the halfway mark in terms of working time. There has been some general agreement on European security. Both sides are prepared to renounce the use of force and agree to a demilitarized zone, but this agreement is meaningless without solution of the German problem and on that east and west seem irreconcilably far apart. The "spirit of Geneva" is getting paler and paler. Language in the Council Chamber is still polite, but the opponents are now more distinctly challenging each other's good faith. In politics, as in all of human behavior, nothing is impossible. The Russians can always make some dramatic new proposal, but right now the future course of this conference looks cut-and-dried. On Tuesday, perhaps on Wednesday, it moves on to Point 2 - disarmament. A few

sessions later the Ministers hit Point 3 - contact between east and west. In all of these the time does simply not look right for settlement. The Russians don't want German unity and freedom; they don't want arms inspection; they don't want the free flow of information. What both sides do seem to want is a formula which will lead to the next conference, maybe next spring, and here the west wants to bury the full hopes of the Geneva spirit."

Now, back to Edward Murrow in New York.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

At Geneva today, the Western foreign Ministers submitted a new plan for German reunification. It was a joint proposal, submitted with the approval of West Germany. For a direct report on this development, we switch by recording to Richard Hottelet in Geneva.

HOTTELET: Today's meeting in Geneva again belabored the difference between Russia and the West. The Western Ministers tried once again to pin Mr. Molotov down to a specific agreement on German reunification through free elections. They proposed that these elections be held in September 1956 and that experts start at once to work out the election laws. Molotov replied, as he replied from the beginning, that German unity and elections are secondary and should be left to the Germans; the most important subject for him is European security. Mr Molotov is flying to Moscow for a long-week-end, but he is not expected to return with a new line for next Tuesday's session. Also, he has only been repeating what Bulganin and Khruschev have been saying for months.

The Geneva conference has now reached the halfway mark in terms of working time. There has been some general agreement on European security. Both sides are prepared to renounce the use of force and agree to a demilitarized zone, but this agreement is meaningless without solution of the German problem and on that East and West seem irreconcilably far apart. The "spirit of Geneva" is getting paler and paler. Language in the Council Chamber is still polite, but the opponents are now more distinctly challenging each other's good faith. In politics, as in all of human behavior, nothing is impossible. The Russians can

can always make some dramatic new proposal, but right now the future course of this conference looks cut-and-dried. On Tuesday, perhaps Wednesday, it moves on to Point 2 - disarmament. A few sessions later the Ministers hit Point 3 - contact between East and West. In all of these the time does simply not look right for settlement. The Russians don't want German unity add freedom; they don't want arms inspection; they don't want the free flow of information. What both sides do seem to want is a formula which will lead to the next conference, maybe next spring, and here the West wants to bury the full hopes of the "Geneva spirit".

Now, back to Edward Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was Richard Hottelet's recorded report on the Big Four foreign ministers conference. The conference is now in adjournment until Tuesday. No session is scheduled for Monday because the Soviet delegation will be celebrating the anniversayy of the Russian revolution. Secretary Dulles will fly to Austria tomorrow, to attend the reopening of the famous Vienna Opera. And he will confer with Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia on Monday.

In Moscow, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda today accused the Western powers at Geneva of "taking one step forward and two steps back." Pravda charged that every time Molotov met a Western proposal half-way, the West dropped the proposal.

Reports from Bonn say that West Germany has quietly "put the brake" on establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. These reports say that..despite pressure from Russia..little progress had been made. The Bonn government still has not decided who its ambassador to Moscow will be.

The Israel-Egypt border was almost quiet today. Only occasional artillery and mortar fire was heard in the Auja area..the scene of yesterday's heavy fighting. Israel reported a new Egyptian attack in the Gaza strip, to the north,

and said it was repulsed. A late report says Egyptian troops now occupy the Sabha checkpoint, near Auja.

So far, neither Egypt nor Israel has reacted officially to the peace proposal United Nations Secretary General Hammarakjold sent them last night. The proposal is understood to call for the withdrawal of "unauthorized" Egyptian and Israeli personnel from the supposedly demilitarazed zone, around Auja. (That's an area of roughly 90 square miles). The plan also would draw a permanent demarcation line along the disputed frontier. The Western Big Three.. through diplomatic channels..have urged both sides to accept the United Nations proposal.

Israel's ambassador to the United States..Abba Eban..conferred with Hammerakjold for half an hour today at United Nations headquarters. Afterward, an Israeli spokesman said Eban had defended his country's actions.

In Washington, the State Department said today that "more than one shipload" of Communist arms has been delivered to Egypt. The State Department has information that Communist technicians..either Czechs or Russians..already are on the scene to instruct the Egyptians in the use and maintenance of their weapons.

Syria appealed to the United Nations today to put an end to testing of atomic and hydrogen bombs. The British delegate said that is a matter to be taken up with disarmament. The United Nations is currently debating the subject of atomic radiation. The West has proposed that an international committee of scientists be set up to study the dangers of such radiation.

The United States and Russia have reached an agreement, ending the stalemate in the exchange of religious representatives. The United States issued a visa today to Archbishop Boris of the Russian Orthodox Church. In return, the

Soviet government will allow an American priest..Father Dion of the Assumptionist Order..to enter Russia.

The Soviet housing experts today wound up their tour of the United States. the leader of the Soviet mission told the National Press Club..in Washington.. that they had been impressed, most of all, by modern American kitchens.

Vice President Nixon presided today over the 100th meeting of the Eisenhower cabinet. It was reported only that "a full agenda was discussed."

President Eisenhower underWent another X-ray examination today at Fitzsimmons Army Hospital in Denver. News Secretary Hagerty said Doctors were "very pleased" that the President's heart has remained "normal in size". Later in the day, Mr. Eisenhower read a State Department report on the Middle East situation..and visited with General Maxwell Taylor, the Army Chief of staff. His meeting with Taylor had been billed as "purely social."

A heart attack proved fatal today to Cy Young, who set an all time record in baseball by winning 511 games during his 23 years in the major leagues. Cy Young also was the first player to pitch three no-hit, no-run games. He was 88 years of age.

Russia's two top men, Kruschev and Bulganin, are going to Asia for a whole month. (Presumably they aren't going for their health). Stalin never went outside the borders of the Soviet Union. It is safe to assume that the two Russian leaders are going to Asia in an effort to further Russian interests. They are concerned, as we are, with the future of Asia. But the Russians must also be concerned with relations between themselves and the Chinese in the whole area. The two top men in Russia would not go so far for so long, if tremendous matters were not under consideration. This is no courtesy visit.

India, with the second largest population in Asia - the second largest in the world, for that matter - could one day become the balance between the

Soviet Union and China. For some time the Chinese have been courting both India and Burma. Now the Russians are sending their two top men to do some courting. The Soviet Union is making its bid for Asian leadership.

Many students of Asian affairs are fascinated by the possibility of an ultimate collision between Soviet and Chinese interests in that area. Some even speculate that one day the Chinese leader, Mao Tse-Tung, may become an Asian Tito, ready to compromise with the West to gain support against Soviet domination. There is even the possibility that China, with its great population, committed to a vast program of militarisation and industrialisation, may one day be far stronger than the Soviet Union; and that Moscow might need help from the West to check Chinese domination.

This theory about China becoming the rival of the Soviet Union may be far in the future, but it is no Western invention. It worries intellectuals inside the Soviet Union. This theory is expounded in a book written by a German doctor named Wilhelm Starlinger. He attended political prisoners in Soviet concentration camps for six years - until 1953 - had long talks with many former Soviet officials, generals and intellectuals who had fallen out of favor. Apparently they talked very freely. The book is called "Limits of Soviet Power", some of which appears in the current issue of United States News and World Report. These Russians told the German doctor that Chinese expansion is inevitable. They believe that sooner or later China and Russia will meet face to face. As a consequence their interests will clash, and a total re-alignment of world power will follow. Dr. Stalinger contends that America cannot allow Russia to dominate China, or China to bring Russia into its fold. He foresees that a new balance of power will be established. The United States, China and Russia will emerge as the only great powers. And each would strive to protect itself with the air of the other two. And in the long view the Soviet Union might be the weakest of the three.

Such ideas may be only Russian phantoms. But there is no doubt of the vital importance of Asia to the Soviet Union's future. Kruschev and Bulganin went to China a year ago. Now they are returning to Asia for a long visit. Obviously they do so for one reason. Much of Asia is a power vacuum, committed neither to the West, not to China, nor to Russia. The Russians are sending their top team to try to do some persuading. They turn their back on Geneva and Western Europe, where the position is frozen, and direct their attention to Asia, where the situation is fluid.

Most students of Chinese history, including Prime Minister Nehru of India, believe that if the Chinese Communist Government is ever confronted with a conflict between orthodox Communist doctrine and Chinese national self-interest, the national self-interest will win out, as it did with Tito in Yugoslavia.

In the long view, the basic elements for conflict and competition between Soviet Union and Red China, exist. And certainly the Russian leaders are not making this long trip to further the interests of their Communist comrades in Peiping.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In international affairs, decisions are made on the basis of self-interest and nations act the wat they do in an effort to out-maneuver those who oppse their actions. Nietzsche, who knew all about such things, once advised: "One will not go far wrong if one attributes extreme actions to vanity, average ones to habit and petty ones to fear."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Monday, Nov. 7, 1955

This is the news:

The doctors told President Eisenhower here in Denver today that he can return to Washington on Friday... as planned. The Boston heart specialist, Dr. Paul White, said it was agreed that Mr. Eisenhower will check out of Fitzsimons Army Hospital on Friday morning, and fly back to Washington. After spending the week-end at the White House, the President will go to his farm at Gettysburg, for further convalescence. The latest medical examination shows excellent progress. Dr. White told reporters: "From now on, the President's whole life will depend on his own decisions." It will be entirely up to Mr. Eisenhower, to decide whether to run for another term. But he said the President will not be able to make that decision "until after he has exposed himself to considerably more strain." Dr. White judged that... from a physical standpoint... that would be at least the end of January.

The President conferred today with Welfare Secretary Folsom. Afterward, Folsom issued a statement, saying the Administration is "taking a fresh look" at the need for more classrooms in the nation's schools. On the subject of infantile paralysis, Folsom said preliminary data "continues to indicate", that the Salk vaccine reduces polio among vaccinated children, 70 to 75 percent.

President Eisenhower broke precedent today... and sent Soviet President Voroshilov a personal message, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Russian revolution. The President said: "I am happy to convey to your excellency... and to the peoples of the Soviet Union... the best wishes of the people of the United States for progress toward a permanent and just peace."

Soviet ~~Supreme~~ Defense Minister Zhukov spoke today in Moscow's Red Square... and said Russia is trying "to strengthen peaceful cooperation and confidence, by deeds and not by words." Zhukov recalled Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence, but added that the national interests of Russia will be defended. He addressed the traditional massing of Soviet troops. Observers say no new guns, tanks or planes

were displayed. And the whole demonstration lasted only 20 minutes.

Secretary of State Dulles conferred in Geneva today with Harold Stassen, the President's advisor on disarmament. Reports from Geneva say the United States will make a new effort this week to get Russian participation in a plan, whereby no power could launch a massive surprise attack. According to the Associated Press, Dulles will say that while the United States considers aerial inspection essential, it is prepared to consider other proposals. Russian Foreign Minister Molotov hinted tonight that new Soviet proposals will be made. The foreign ministers conference will reconvene tomorrow after a three-day recess.

In London, Prime Minister Eden told the House of Commons today that an impartial investigation should be made of British precautions against espionage... to prevent another Burgess-Maclean case. Eden spoke as the House of Commons was winding up debate on Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, British diplomats who defected to Russia in 1952.

Egypt reported today that four Israeli planes flew over Egyptian-held territory in the Gaza strip. Israel promptly denied the charge.

In Jerusalem today, my colleague Bill Downs had an interview with David Ben Gurion, the new Israeli prime minister. Ben Gurion decried talk of preventive war. He said, "A preventive war is a war unprevented, and it differs in no way from any other war. We prefer a preventive peace." He said, however, there is no question the shipment of Communist arms to Egypt increases the danger of war in the Middle East. Ben Gurion told Downs that the Reds probably did this for two reasons. It has been Russia's "traditional urge"... dating from Czarist times... to penetrate the Middle East. Also, he said, it is current Soviet policy to establish a pro-Communist force in the Eastern Mediterranean, to offset pro-Western treaties in the area. The prime minister attacked the Egyptian charge that Israel has military superiority. He said Egypt had more arms and a larger standing army before the Communist arms shipments. Israel's superiority, he said, lies in the moral superiority of her people.

In Washington, the Supreme Court ruled today that the Armed Forces cannot courtmartial an ex-serviceman for a crime committed while he was in uniform. The court... by a vote of 6 to 3... declared unconstitutional the law by which the Air Force had prosecuted Robert Toth for the murder of a South Korean civilian. Toth was not arrested until five months after his honorable discharge in December, 1952.

The Supreme Court also ruled... in effect... that legislation to bar subversives from public housing projects is unconstitutional. The Supreme Court refused to review a lower court decision that such legislation violated the First Amendment. At issue was a bill used by the Milwaukee Housing Authority to require tenants to sign non-Communist affidavits. In another action, the Supreme Court upheld a decision outlawing racial segregation in public parks and playgrounds.

President Eisenhower today appointed an emergency board to investigate a dispute between the country's major railroads and the non-operating unions. The action automatically defers a strike for 60 days. The unions are demanding higher pay... and new health and welfare benefits.

American Aviation Daily said today that "evidence of a bomb-type explosion" has been uncovered in the investigation of the United Airliner mmmmmm crash last week that claimed 44 lives. The passenger plane exploded in the air near Denver. There was no comment on the story from the Civil Aeronautics Board. American Aviation Daily reported the discovery of "gunpowder-type odors" on sections of the mmmmmm plane's cargo pit.

This broadcast is originating in Denver Colorado...This reporter has spent all day wandering about Jefferson County,west of Denver...rejoicing in such names as Buffalo Creek,Pine..and Bear Creek...There was snow this morning and sunshine this afternoon...and air that its a joy to breathe... And feeling much too well to talk or write about the worlds woes..I thought to put a few questions to an old friend who views world and western affairs from this city...E.P Hoyt...Editor of the Denver Post....known to his friends as Ep.

How get work done here...Id just sit and lppk at the mountains....

Whats troubling the people of Denver....

How badly are the farmers hurting...

You were an editor in Portland before comuing here....notice any increase in interest in world affairs... ...How do things look to you....

Violent swings from optomism to pessimism out here...

Things be a little quiet newswise when Pres leaves Friday....

What are best rules for a young reporter to follow....

Ever tempted to come east to work....

Much hope for Geneva....

Bob Gipson

CBS 1753

NY NOV 7 1955

URGENT

ED BLISS ~~ED MURROW~~

NEWSROOM ~~XLZ~~

Whenever I travel I'm reminded of these words by Mark Twain x

~~DEPENDING HOW WANT TO BRACKET IT , THIS QUOTE FROM MARK TWAIN OUGHT TO BE SHAY~~ " TRAVEL IS FATAL TO PREJUDICE , BIGOTRY AND NARROW-MINDEDNESS,— AND MANY OF OUR PEOPLE NEED IT SORELY ON THESE ACCOUNTS X BROAD, WHOLESOME, CHARITABLE VIEWS, OF MEN AND THINGS, CAN NOT BE ACQUIRED BY VEGETATING IN ONE LITTLE CORNER OF THE EARTH ALL ONES LIFE"

END AARON

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, November 7, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... This broadcast is originating in Denver, Colorado. This reporter has spent all day, wandering about Jefferson County, west of Denver, rejoicing in such names as Buffalo Creek, Pine and Bear Creek. There was snow this morning and sunshine this afternoon and air that it's a joy to breathe and, feeling much too well to write about the world woes, I thought to put a few questions to an old friend who views world and western affairs from this city -- E. P. Hoyt, Editor of "The Denver Post," known to his friends as Ep.

Ep, how do you get any work done here? I just sit here and look at those beautiful mountains.

HOYT: It is a nice place to live, Ed. You better come out and join us.

MURROW: Tell me, what's troubling the people of Denver, if anything?

HOYT: Not much! We got our water supply now and the town's growing rapidly and everybody is pretty busy, Ed. They don't worry really about too much.

MURROW: How badly are the farmers hurting, Ep?

HOYT: Well, in this Rocky Mountain empire, particularly in the western plain States, the farmers have few economic pressures of higher prices for what they buy and lower prices for what they grow, but it isn't all one-sided and some of the farmers hold that with the Democrats a 90% parity support and such organizations as the Farmers' Union, but others are backing Mr. Benson. They think he's doing a job to try to get rid of that surplus and they think ... they think it will work out.

MURROW: Well, Ep Hoyt, you were an editor in Portland, Oregon, before you came here to Denver .....

HOYT: That's right!

MURROW: Have you noticed any increase in the interest in world affairs and politics over the years that you've been in the west?

HOYT: Tremendously! I think the west is very internationally-minded in the sense of realizing that we live in a one world that we have to get along in.

MURROW: Well, how do you account for this increase in interest? In addition, I mean, to the "Denver Post," Ep.

HOYT: Well, I think that Denver ... there's ... people read a lot of foreign news. Denver is a great travel center. It's amazing the number of people from Colorado and this area go abroad, and there's all kinds of support for international understanding.

MURROW: How does the situation look to you at the moment, the Geneva conference, for e xample?

HOYT: Well, of course, I ... to quote Roy (?) Roberts, and to apply it to myself, I'm just a country boy, but I think it's wonderful when we can talk and not fight and I personally think the Geneva conference fulfilled a very useful purpose, and I also believe that ... that the devotion of President Eisenhower and his Administration have to world peace has ... has ... is taking its effect, I think that the people of the world are beginning to believe that maybe we shouldn't throw those bombs around.

MURROW: Well, now, Ep, one thing has always interested me. It seems to me that out here in the west you do not have these violent swings from optimism to pessimism and back again as we do in the east, is that right?

HOYT: I believe that's right. I believe that's true.

MURROW: Well, why is that?

HOYT: Well, I think for one reason we're ... despite the fact that we're this summer capital here we're farther away from Washington and farther away from Wall Street than people in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Delaware, for e xample.

MURROW: And so distince sort of cushions the shock whether

the news is good or bad, is that right?

HOYT: Lends some enchantment. (laughter)

MURROW: Well, I would imagine it's going to be a little dull around Denver when the President leaves on Friday, isn't it?

HOYT: Well, certainly this town has been a mecca for official and other travelers and ... but I've been here ten years, Ed, and I've never seen it dull yet.

MURROW: Tell me, what's happening to Denver? I have the impression, wandering around the periphery of it today, that it's sort of bustin' out all over and expanding in every direction.

HOYT: You're right! It's growing tremendously and around its entire periphery and I think Denver ... it will be conservative to say that in ten years it will be a city of a million people.

MURROW: Uh-huh, and with all the attendant problems?

HOYT: I was going to say and with whatever it means.

MURROW: Ep, I suppose you have never been interviewed at any time for print, radio, or television that someone hasn't asked you the question -- what would be your rules or suggestions for a young reporter, so I'll ask it, too.

HOYT: Well, I'll tell you, that takes me by surprise but not too much. I would say only that if any younger reporter is really interested in the business and tries to do his job better than any other young reporter does and tries to get the facts and write interesting stories you got a great chance. In other words, if he puts his heart in it there's lot of room in that business as you know.

MURROW: Try to get it first but, first, get it right, is that ..... (interruption)

HOYT: (unintelligible-speaking together) ..... slogan I was raised on.

MURROW: Tell me, Ep Hoyt, are you ever tempted to come east to work?

HOYT: Well, I am sure that no one wants me,but I am also sure that I don't want them in that sense either.

MURROW: You're much too happy here!

HOYT: I like it here very much.

MURROW: Well, after having spent only one day here on this trip I can certainly appreciate and understand that.

Thank you very much, indeed, Ep Hoyt, Editor of "The Denver Post," for permitting me to wander around Jefferson County today and coming ... and answering questions for me tonight. Thank you very much!

HOYT: Thank you!

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The doctors told President Eisenhower here in Denver today that he can return to Washington on Friday..as planned. The Boston heart specialist, Dr. Paul White, said it was agreed that Mr. Eisenhower will check out of Fitzsimmons Army Hospital on Friday morning and fly back to Washington. After spending the week-end at the White House, the President will go to his farm at Gettysburg for further convalescence. The latest medical examination shows excellent progress. Dr. White told reporters: "From now on, the President's whole life will depend on his own decisions." It will be entirely up to Mr. Eisenhower to decide whether to run for another term.

But he said the President will not be able to make that decision "until after he has exposed himself to considerably more strain." Dr. White judged that ..from a physical standpoint..that would be at least the end of January.

The President conferred today with Welfare Secretary Folsom. Afterward, Folsom issued a statement saying the Administration is "taking a fresh look " at the need for more classrooms in the nation's schools.

On the subject of infantile paralysis, Folsom said preliminary data "continues to indicate" that the Salk vaccine reduces polio among vaccinated children 70 to 75 percent.

President Eisenhower broke precedent today..and sent Soviet President Voroshilov a personal message on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Russian revolution. The President said:"I am happy to convey to your excellency ....and to the peoples of the Soviet Union..the best wishes of the people of the United States for progress toward a permanent and just peace."

Soviet Defense Minister Zhukov spoke today in Moscow's Red Square.. and said Russia is trying "to strengthen peaceful cooperation and confidence by deeds and not by words." Zhukov recalled Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence, but added that the National interests of Russia will be defended. He addressed the traditional massing of Soviet troops. Observers say no new guns, tanks or planes were displayed. And the whole demonstration lasted only 20 minutes.

Secretary of State Dulles conferred in Geneva today with Harold Stassen, the President's advisor on disarmement. Reports from Geneva say the United States will make a new effort this week to get Russian participation on a plan, whereby no power could launch a massive surprise attack. According to the Associated Press, Dulles will say that while the United States considers aerial inspection essential, it is prepared to consider other proposals. Russian Foreign Minister Molotov hinted tonight that new Soviet proposals will be made. The foreign ministers conference will reconvene tomorrow after a three-day recess.

In London, Prime Minister Eden told the House of Commons today that an impartial investigation should be made of British precautions against espionage..to prevent another Burgess-Maclean case. Eden spoke as the House of Commons was winding up debate on Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, British diplomats who defected on Russia in 1952.

Egypt reported today that four Israeli planes flew over Egyptian - held territory in the Gaza strip. Israel promptly denied the charge.

In Jerusalem today, my colleague, Bill Downs had an interview with David Ben Gurion, the new Israeli prime minister. Ben Gurion decried talk of preventive war. He said, "A preventive war is a war unprevented, and it differs in no way from any other war. We prefer a preventive peace." He said, however,

there is no question the shipment of Communist arms to Egypt increases the danger of war in the Middle East. Ben Gurion told Downs that the Reds probably did this for two reasons. It has been Russia's "traditional urge" ..dating from Czarist times..to penetrate the Middle East. Also, he said, it is current Soviet policy to establish a pro-Communist force in the Eastern Mediterranean, to offset pro-Western treaties in the area. The Prime Minister attacked the Egyptian charge that Israel has military superiority. He said Egypt had more arms and a larger standing army before the Communist arms shipments. Israel's superiority, he said, lies in the moral superiority of her people.

In Washington, the Supreme Court ruled today that the Armed Forces cannot courtmartial an ex-serviceman for a crime committed while he was in uniform. The court..by a vote of 6 to 3..declared unconstitutional the law by which the Air Force had proscecuted Robert Toth for the murder of a South Korean civilian. Toth was not arrested until five months after his honorable discharge in December, 1952.

The Supreme Court also ruled..in effect..that legislation to bar subversives from public housing projects is unconstitutional. The Supreme Court refused to review a lower court decision that such legislation violated the First Amendment. At issue was a bill used by the Milwaukee Housing Authority to require tenants to sign non-Communist affidavits. In another action, the Supreme Court upheld a decision outlawing racial segragation in public parks and playgrounds.

President Eisenhower today appointed an emergency board to investigate a dispute between the country's major railroads and the non-operating unions. The action automatically defers a strike for 60 days. The unions are demanding higher pay..and new health and welfare benefits.

American Aviation Daily said today that "evidence of a bomb-type explosion" has been uncovered in the investigation of the United Airliner crash last week that claimed 44 lives. The passenger plane exploded in the air near Denver. There was no comment on the story from the Civil Aeronautics Board. American Aviation Daily reported the discovery of "gunpowder - type odors" on sections of the plane's cargo pit.

This broadcast is originating in Denver, Colorado...This reporter has spend all day wandering about Jefferson County, west of Denver..rejoicing in such names as Buffalo Creek, Pine and Bear Creek..There was snow this morning and sunshine this afternoon..and air that is a joy to breathe...And feeling much too well to talk or write about the world woes..I thought to put a few questions to an old friend who views world and western affairs from this city..E.P Hoyt..Editor of the Denver Post..known to his friends as "E.P."

MURROW: Ep, how do you get any work done here? I just sit here and look at those beautiful mountains.

HOYT: It is a nice place to live, Ed. You better come out and join us.

MURROW: Tell me, what's troubling the people of Denver, if anything?

HOYT: Not much! We got our water supply now and the town's growing rapidly and everybody is pretty busy, Ed. They don't worry really about too much.

MURROW: How badly are the farmers hurting, Ep?

HOYT: Well, in this Rocky Mountain empire, particularly in the western plain states, the farmers have few economic pressures of higher prices for what they buy and lower prices for what they grow, but it isn't all one-sided and some of the farmers hold that with the Democrats a 90% parity support and such organizations as the Farmers' Union, but others are backing Mr. Benson. They think he's doing a job to try to get rid of that surplus and they think it will work out.

MURROW: Well, Ep Hoyt, you were an editor in Portland, Oregon, before you came to Denver...

HOYT: That's right!

MURROW: Have you noticed any increase in the interest in world affairs and politics over the years that you've been in the west?

HOYT: Tremendously! I think the west is very internationally-minded in the sense of realizing that we live in a one world that we have to get along in.

MURROW: Well, how do you account for this increase in interest? In addition, I mean, to the "Denver Post", Ep.

HOYT: Well, I think that Denver...there's ..people read a lot of foreign news. Denver is a great travel center. It's amazing the number of people from Colorado and this area go abroad, and there's all kinds of support for international understanding.

MURROW: How does the situation look to you at the moment, the Geneva conferecce, for example?

HOYT: Well, of course, I..to quote Roy Roberts (?) and to apply it to myself, I'm just a country boy, but I think it's wonderful when we can talk and not fight and I personally think the Geneva conference fulfilled a very useful purpose, and I also believe that..the devotion of President Eisenhower and his administration have to world peace has..is taking its effect. I think that the people of the world are beginning to believe that maybe we should'nt throw those bombs around.

MURROW: Well, now, Ep, one thing has always interested me. It seems to me that out here in the west you do not have these violent swings from optimism to pessimism and back again as we do in the east, is that right?

HOYT: I believe that's right. I believe that's true.

MURROW: Well, why is that?

HOYT: Well, I think for one reason we're..despite the fact that we're this summer capital here we're farther away from Washington and farther away from Wall Street than people in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Delaware, for example.

MURROW: And so distance sort of cushions the shock whether the news is good or bad, is that right?

HOYT: Lends some enchantment.

MURROW: Well, I would imagine it's going to be a little dull around Denver when the President leaves on Friday, isn't it?

HOYT: Well, certainly this town has been a mecca for official and other travelers and..but I've been here ten years, Ed, and I've never seen it dull yet.

MURROW: Tell me, what's happening to Denver? I have the impression, wandering around the periphery of it today, that it's sort of bustin' out all over and expanding in every direction.

HOYT: You're right! It's growing tremendously and around its entire periphery and I think Denver.. it will be conservative to say that in ten years it will be a city of a million people.

MURROW: Uh-huh, and with all the attendant problems?

HOYT: I was going to say and with whatever it means.

MURROW: Ep, I suppose you have never been interviewed at any time for print, radio, or television that someone hasn't asked you the question -- what would be your rules or suggestions for a young reporter, so I'll ask it, too.

HOYT: Well, I'll tell you, that takes me by surprise but not too much. I would say only that if any younger reporter is really interested in the business and tries to do his job better than any other young reporter does and tries to get the facts and write interesting stories you got a great chance. In other words, if he puts his heart in it there's lot of room in that business as you know.

MURROW: Try to get it first, but first, get it right, is that (interruption)

HOYT: (unintelligible -- speaking together) ..slogan I was raised on.

MURROW: Tell me, Ep Hoyt, are you ever tempted to come East to work.

HOYT: Well, I am sure that no one wants me, but I am also sure that I don't want them in that sense either.

MURROW: You're much to happy here!

HOYT: I like it here very much.

MURROW: Well, after having spent only one day here on this trip I can certainly appreciate and understand that.

Thank you very much, indeed, Ep Hoyt, Editor of "The Denver Post," for permitting me to wander around Jefferson County today and coming..and answering questions for me tonight. Thank you very much!

HOYT: Thank you!

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Whenever I travel, I am reminded of these words by Mark Twain. "Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry and narrow-mindedness -- and many of our people need it sorely on these accounts. Broad, wholesome charitable views of men and things can-not be acquired by vegitating in one little corner of the earth all one's life."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1955

This is the news:

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov today flatly rejected the Western proposal for unification of Germany through free elections. Molotov told the foreign ministers conference in Geneva that the plan was "artificial". He said what the West really wants "is to bring about the militarization of all Germany," and get it to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Western proposal has "no relationship" to European security. # Molotov's statement was unexpected. On the basis of hints dropped by Molotov over the week-end, it was supposed that he might offer a compromise. Instead, he completely rejected the Western position. Secretary of State Dulles declared: "The implications are so serious... both in terms of our directive (from the chiefs of state last summer) and as regards the hopes with which we came here... that I prefer to study the matter overnight, before making any comment." The British and French foreign ministers also withheld comment... and the conference was adjourned until tomorrow. A member of the French delegation said tomorrow's session could be the last.

Authoritative sources said today that the Chinese Communists have been adopting "a new, friendly attitude" in the talks they have been having in Geneva with United States Ambassador Alexis Johnson. These conversations... on the ambassadorial level... have been going on since last August. They are now concerned with "The Formosa Problem".

In Bonn, doctors today permitted West German Chancellor Adenauer... who is recovering from pneumonia... to venture outdoors for the first time since his illness. He walked for 10 minutes in his rose garden. #

My colleague Richard Hottelet reports from Geneva that French Foreign Minister Pinay will visit Adenauer on Sunday. Hottelet says they will discuss Franco-German relations, although Pinay may also use the opportunity to assure the West German leader of continued Western support.

Israel today announced its "full support" of United Nations proposals for restoring a cease-fire along the Egypt-Israel border. Details of the proposals have ~~mmmm~~ not been made public. An Israeli spokesman said Israel's rights in the area will have to be insured. The announcement came soon after word of a new border incident... in which Israel said a small Egyptian force was repulsed.

In the United Nations today, the ~~election~~ voting to fill the vacancy in the Security Council remained deadlocked. Neither Yugoslavia nor the Philippines was able to win the required two-thirds majority. And further voting was postponed for two weeks. Altogether, 21 ballots have now been taken... a record in a Security Council election.

In the Philippines, early returns from yesterday's election show Nationalist Party candidates supporting President Magsaysay in the lead. The nationwide voting was for nine Senate seats.

In Paris, Premier Faure today asked the Council of the Republic (the upper house of the French Parliament) for quick approval of his bill for December elections. Faure's opponents... who want a change in the election system... are trying to stall action on the measure. It has already passed the Chamber of Deputies.

In this country, voters went to the polls today in 18 states. National interest focussed on the gubernatorial race in Kentucky, and the hard-fought contest for mayor of Philadelphia. The principal candidates in Kentucky are Happy Chandler, on the Democratic ticket, and Edwin Denney, his Republican

→

opponent. It is Denney's first statewide race. He is a former U.S. district attorney and once served as minority floor leader in the state House of Representatives. Chandler quit as governor of Kentucky 20 years ago, to accept an appointment in the United States Senate. If he wins today, he will be the third man in Kentucky history ever to leave the governor's mansion, and then come back. Chandler won the nomination without the support of the state Democratic organization. First returns from Kentucky are not yet in.

First returns in the mayoralty election in Philadelphia will not be in for about three hours. Bright autumn weather... instead of predicted rain... brought out a fair vote in Philadelphia. W. Thacher Longstreth, running on the Republican ticket, is a young advertising executive seeking his first political office. His chances of defeating the Democratic candidate... Richardson Dilworth... are regarded by most political observers as being pretty thin. In the last election, the Democrats took over the city government after 68 years of continuous Republican rule.

Here in Denver, President Eisenhower prepared for his return to Washington on Friday... by strengthening his leg muscles. He exercised on the stairs at Fitzsimons Army Hospital, climbing a flight of 10 steps several times. It was announced that the President will say a few words for broadcast before boarding his plane on Friday morning... and again when he arrives in Washington. Thus he will speak to the nation for the first time since his heart attack on September 24th. #

President Eisenhower received the credentials of five ambassadors today, breaking a diplomatic log-jam built up during his illness. He received "letters of credence" for new ambassadors from Luxembourg, Iceland, Pakistan, Lebanon and Laos.

~~mAlso here in the Denver~~

Also here in Denver, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has formally entered the investigation of the United Airliner crash a week ago, in which 44 persons died. / The FBI acted on the request of James Peyton, chief investigator for the Civil Aeronautics Board. / Peyton refused to label the mysterious explosion that wrecked the plane as sabotage. He said: "There is very strong evidence of an explosion from material other than that carried in an airplane." / He said sidewalls of the Number 4 luggage compartment "were pushed out", and that an acrid smell "like gunpower" was present. / This afternoon, the flight engineers union... which has been on strike against United Airlines... offered a one-thousand-dollar reward "for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons responsible for causing the alleged explosion."

The Defense Department announced today that 8-thousand men will be drafted for the Army in January. The Navy will make no further use of the draft until February.

The Agriculture Department today revised its estimate of this year's cotton crop. A crop of almost 15-million bales is now

predicted. That's 5-million bales more than earlier estimates.

A Senate committee today opened a study of the General Motors Corporation. Republican Senator Langer called the anti-trust laws "a joke". He said they had never been enforced, by either Republican or Democratic administrations. [redacted] Langer spoke after Republican Senator Wiley had noted that "a highly political year lies ahead." Committee Chairman O'Mahoney emphasized that the hearings constitute a study of G,M. -- not an investigation. [redacted] trust statutes.

CBS 2131

NY NOV 8, 1955

ED MURROW

C/O SHELDON PETERSON

KLZ

Hotlist cables from Geneva tonight that —

~~PW6/SWP 71 GENEVA VIA PREWI CIP [illegible] 8/11~~

~~PRESS COLUMBIA NEWYORK~~

~~BURKE FOR MURROW [illegible]~~ SHOCKED WESTERN DELEGATIONS TONIGHT FEEL MOLOTOV TODAY AGAIN TURNED ON COLD WAR, ~~STOP~~ HE DID SO IMMEDIATELY UPON RETURNING ~~FROM~~ FROM MOSCOW FOR EIGHTH SESSION GENEVA CONFERENCE, AND WE CAN ASSUME ~~DONE~~ HE DID SO ON THE ORDER HIGHEST SOVIET LEADERS, ~~STOP~~ HE SLAMMED THE DOOR ON FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF GERMAN REUNIFICATION, ~~STOP~~ THIS CAME AS NO GREAT SURPRISE, ~~STOP~~ BUT THE DOGMATIC SHARPNESS HIS LANGUAGE AND CYNICAL FRANKNESS OF HIS POSITION GAVE TODAYS SESSION A TONE WHICH DID NOT ONCE APPEAR DURING BIG FOUR CONFERENCE IN JULY AND WHICH HAS NOT BEEN HEARD SINCE BERLIN AND GENEVA LAST YEAR. PARA

MOLOTOV DUSTED OFF ALL OLD MARXIST GOBLINS ~~DASH~~ MILITARISTS, IMPERIALISTS MONOPOLISTS JUNKERS, WHO ARE IN CONTROL OF WESTERN GERMANY AND THE INCREASING DANGER WAR IN EUROPE ~~COMMA INCLUSION~~ INCLUDING THE REMILITARIZD GERMANY IN NATO BLOC DIRECTED AGAINST SOVIET UNION, ~~STOP~~ HE WASTED LITTLE TIME DISCUSSING THE SECURITY SYSTEM IN WHICH A REUNIFIED GERMANY WOULD NOT MENACE THE SOVIET UNION, ~~STOP~~ INSTEAD HE MADE ABSOLUTELY CLEAR THAT NO SUCH ASSURANCES WERE POSSIBLE UNLESS GERMANY WAS REUNITED ONCOMMUNIST TERMS ~~PARA~~

MOLOTOV, WITH BLAND CYNICISM, PRESENTED THE EAST GERMAN COMMUNIST REGIME AS A FACT OF LIFE WHICH WORLD MUST ACCEPT, AND DECLARED THAT THE ONLY POSSBILITY IN SOLVING GERMAN PROBLEM LIES IN ACCEPTING THE SOVIET PLAN, WHEREIN BOTH EAST WEST GERMANY WORK OUT THEIR OWN SOLUTION IN AN ~~QUOTE~~ ALL GERMAN COUNCIL ~~UNQUOTE PA~~

RA

MOLOTOV MINCED NO WORDS REJECTING FREE ELECTIONS BECAUSE THEY IMPLIED THE POSSIBILITY THAT COMMUNISTS WOULD LOSE [redacted]

THE ATMOSPHERE AT TODAYS SESSION WAS SOLEMN, [redacted] BECOMING TENSE AS MOLOTOV READ PREPARED TEXT. [redacted] MOLOTOV READ CALMLY WITHOUT HISTRIONICS, [redacted] BUT WORDS HAD SUCH A JOLTING EFFECT ON THE WESTERN MINISTERS THAT EVEN AFTER AN IMMEDIATE HALF HOUR RECESS FOR REFRESHMENTS CHAIRMAN DULLES ADJOURNED THE SESSION WITH THE WORDS [redacted] TO ME, THE IMPLICATIONS OF WHAT MOLOTOV SAID ARE SO SERIOUS, IN TERMS OF THE DIRECTIVES AND HOPES WITH WHICH WE CAME HERE, THAT I WOULD LIKE STUDY THEM OVERNIGHT" [redacted] PINAY, MACMILLAN CONCURRED [redacted] MOLOTOV DRILY REPLIED "NO COMMENT" [redacted] LATER, AMERICAN AN BRIEFING OFFICER READ OFFICIAL STATEMENT, WHICH REFLECTS THE WESTERN MINISTERS IMPRESSION THAT [redacted] THE MOLOTOV SPEECH TEARS UP THE BIG FOUR JULY DIRECTIVE AND INDICATES DETERMINATION BY THE SOVIET UNION ACCEPT NO SETTLEMENT OF THE GERMAN PROBLEM, WHICH DOES NOT INVOLVE COMMUNIZATION OF ALL GERMANY [redacted]

MOLOTOV RETURNED FROM MOSCOW NOT AS FOREIGN MINISTER, BUT AS A SOVIET IDEOLOGIST [redacted] THE QUESTION IS, WHY [redacted]?

ONE REASON IS WESTERN TACTICS AND DETERMINATION PUT HIM ON THE SPOT, OR [redacted]

PERHAPS INTERNAL REASONS [redacted] TODAYS SPEECH RECAPTURES MUCH OF BITTER TONE OF HIS LAST BIG SPEECH IN KREMLIN ON FEB EIGHTH, AFTER MALENKOV WAS DISMISSED [redacted] THAT WAS PRONUNCIAMENTO OF COLD WAR FOREIGN POLICY [redacted] THE NEW LEADERS FIRST ACT IN PAVING THE WAY FOR THE NEW LOOK WHICH LED TO AUSTRIA, YUGOSLAVIA, AND FINALLY "GENEVA SPIRIT", WAS TO REPUDIATE THAT SPEECH [redacted] NOW THEY SEEM RETURNING TO SAME TONE [redacted]

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT MOLOTOV'S BLUNT BRUTALITY IS A DELIBERATE TACTIC [redacted] WHICH MAYBE AIMED AT GERMAN PEOPLE, [redacted] DESIGNED SHOW THEM THAT THE FOUR POWER TALKS WILL NOT BRING REUNIFICATION AND PERSUADE THEM TO TRY DIRECT TALKS WITH MOSCOW, AND/OR EAST GERMANY, INSTEAD [redacted]

POINT ONE ON THE AGENDA IS NOW OBVIOUSLY FINISHED. [redacted] THE WESTERN MINISTERS [redacted] ARE EXPECTED TOMORROW TO MOST EMPHATICALLY PIN THE BLAME FOR FAILURE ON RUSSIA. [redacted] THEY WILL NOT BREAK UP CONFERENCE BUT GO ON TO POINT TWO DISARMAMENT.

END ITEM [redacted]

Word for the Day

We are approaching the end of another Election Day. And while the results are not ~~all~~ in yet, two generalizations can be made. Frank Kent stated one when he said: "In politics it is difficult sometimes to decide whether the politicians are humorless hypocrites or hypocritical humorists." Whatever the case, T.H. Huxley put it well in concluding, "The results of political changes are hardly ever those which their friends hope, or their foes fear."

Goodnight and good luck.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov today flatly rejected the Western proposal for unification of Germany through free elections. Molotov told the foreign ministers conference in Geneva that the plan was "artificial". He said that the West really wants "is to bring about the militarization of all Germany", and get it to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Western proposal has "no relationship" to European security."

Molotov's statement was unexpected. On the basis of hints dropped by Molotov over the week-end, it was supposed that he might offer a compromise. Instead, he completely rejected the Western position. Secretary of State Dulles declared:"The implications are so serious..both in terms of our directive (from the chiefs of state last summer) and as regards the hopes with which we came here...that I prefer to study the matter overnight before making any comment." The British and French foreign ministers also withheld comment.. and the conference was adjourned until tomorrow. A member of the French delegation said tomorrow's session could be the last.

Authoritative sources said today that the Chinese Communists have been adopting "a new, friendly attitude" in the talks they have been having in Geneva with United States Ambassador Alexis Johnson. These conversations.... on the ambassadorial level..have been going on since last August. They are now concerned with "The Formosa Problem".

In Bonn, doctors today permitted West German Chancellor Adenauer ...who is recovering from pneumonia.. to venture outdoors for the first time since his illness. He walked for 10 minutes in his rose garden.

My colleague Richard Hottelet reports from Geneva that French Foreign Minister Pinay will visit Adenauer on Sunday. Hottelet says they will discuss Franco-German relations, although Pinay may also use the opportunity to assure the West German leader of continued Western support.

Israel today announced its "full support" of United Nations proposals for restoring a cease-fire along the Egyptian-Israel border. Details of the proposals have not been made public. An Israeli spokesman said Israel's rights in the area will have to be insured. The announcement came soon after word of a new border incident..in which Israel said a small Egyptian force was repulsed.

In the United Nations today, the voting to fill the vacancy in the Security Council remained deadlocked. Neither Yugoslavia nor the Philippines was abel to win the required two-thirds majority. And further voting was postpones for two weeks. Altogether, 21 ballots have now been taken..a record in a Security Council election.

In the Philippines, early returns from yesterday's election show Nationalist Party candidates supporting President Magsaysay in the lead. The nationwide voting was for nine Senate seats.

In Paris, Premier Faure today asked the Council of the Republic (the upper house of the French Parliament) for quick approval of his bill for December elections. Faure's opponents..who want a change in the election system.. are trying to stall action on the measure. It has already passed the Chamber of Deputies.

In this country, voters went to the polls today in 18 states. National interest focussed on the gubernatorial race in Kentucky, and the hard-fought contest for mayor of Philadelphia. The principal candidates in Kentucky are Happy Chandler, on the Democratic ticket, and Edwin Denny, his Republican

opponent. It is Denney's first statewide race. He is a former U.S. district attorney and once served as minority floor leader in the state House of Representatives. Chandler quit as governor of Kentucky 20 years ago, to accept an appointment in the United States Senate. If he wins today, he will be the third man in Kentucky history ever to leave the governor's mansion, and then come back. Chandler won the nomnnation without the support of the state Democratic organization. First returns from Kentucky are not yet in.

First returns in the mayoralty election in Philadelphia will not be in for three hours. Bright autumn weather..instead of predicted rain...brought out a fair vote in Philadelphia. . Thacher Longstreth, running on the Republican ticket, is a young advertising executive seeking his first political office. His chances of defeating the Democratic candidate..Richardson Dilworth.. are regarded by most political observers as being pretty thin. In the last election, the Democrats took over the city government after 68 years of continuous Republican rule.

Here in Denver, President Eisenhower prepared for his return to Washington on Friday..by strengthining his leg muscles. He exercised on the stairs at Fitzsimmons Army Hospital, climbing a flight of 10 steps several times. It was announced that the President will say a few words for broadcast before boarding his plane on Friday morning..and again when her arrives in Washington. Thus he will speak to the nation for the first time since his heart attack on September 24th.

President Eisenhower received the credentials of five ambassadors today, breaking a diplomatic log- jam built up during his illness. He received "letters of credence" for new ambassadors from Luxembourg, Iceland, Pakistan, Lebanon and Laos.

Also here in Denver, the Federal Buerau of Investigation had formally entered the investigation of the United Airliner crash a week ago, in which 44 persons died. The FBI acted on the request of James Peyton, chief investigator for the Civil Aeronautics board. Peyton refused to label the mysterious explosions that wrecked the plane as sabotage. He said: "There is very strong evidente of an explosion from material other than that carried in an airplane." He said sidewalls of the Number 44 luggage compartment "were pushed out", and that an acrid smell, "like gunpowder" was present. This afternoon, the flight engineers union..which has been on strike against United Airlines..offered a one thousand dollars reward "for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons responsible for causing the alleged explosion. "

The Defense Department announced today that 8-thousand men will be drafted for the army in January. The Navy will make no further use of the draft until February.

The Agriculture Department today revised its estimate of this year's cotton crop. A crop of almost 15-million bales is now predicted. That's 5-million bales more than earlier estimates.

A Senate committee today opened a study of the General Motors Corporation. Republican Senator Langer called the anti-trust laws "a joke". He said they had never been enforced, by either Republican or Democratic administrations. Langer spoke after Republican Senator Wiley had noted that "a highly political year lies ahead." Committee Chairman OManoney emphasized that the hearings constitute a study of G.M. --not an investigation.

My colleague, Richard Hottelet, cables me from Geneva tonight that shocked Western delegations tonight feel Molotov today again turned on cold

the cold war. He did so immediately upon returning from Moscow for the eighth session of the Geneva conference, and we can assume he did so on the order of the highest soviet leaders. He slammed the door on further consideration of German reunification. This came as no great surprise, but the dogmatic sharpness of his language and the cynical frankness of his position gave today's session a tone which did not once appear during the Big Four Conference in July, and which has not been heard since Berlin and Geneva last year.

Molotov dusted off all the old Marxist goblins -- militarists, imperialists, monopolists, Junkers who are in control of Western Germany and increasing the danger of war in Europe, including the remilitarized Germany in the NATO bloc directed against the Soviet Union. He wasted little time disuussing the security system in which a reunified Germany would not menace the Soviet Union. Instead, he made it absolutely clear that no such assurances were possible, unless Germany was reunited on Communist terms.

Molotov, with bland cynicism, presented the East German Communist regime as a fact of life,which the world must accept,and declared that the only possibility in solving the German problem lies in accepting the Soviet Plan wherein both East and West Germany work out their own solution in an All German Council.

Molotov minced no wrods rejecting free elections becaus they implied the possibility that the Communists would lose. The atmosphere at today's session was solemn, becoming tense as Molotov read the prepared text. Molotov read calmly, without histrionics, but the words had such a jolting effect on the Westerm ministers, that even after an immediate half hour recess for refreshments, Chairman Dulles adjourned the session with the words, "To me, the implications of what Mr. Molotov said,are so serious in terms of the

directives and hopes with which we came here that I would like to study them overnight." MacMillan concurred. Molotov drily replied, "No comment". Later American briefing officer read the official statement which reflects Western ministers impression that the Molotov speech tears up the Big Four July directive and indicates determination by the Soviet Union to accept no settlement of the German problem which does not involve Communization of all Germany. Molotov returned from Moscow not as Foreign minister, but as a Soviet ideologist. The Question is...Why?"

One reason is Western tactics and determination put him on the spot .. or perhaps internal reasons. Today's speech recaptures much of the bitter tone of his last big speech in the Kremlin on February eighth, after Malenkov was dismissed.

That was the pronunciaments of cold war foreign policy. The new leaders first act in paving the way for the new look which led to Austria, Yugoslavia, and finally the "Geneva Spirit", was to repudiate that speech. Now, they seem to be returning to the same tone. It is possible that Molotov's blunt brutality is a deliberate tactic which may be aimed at the German people, designed to show them that the four power talks will not bring reunification, and persuade them to try direct talks with Moscow and/or East Germany instead.

Point one of the agenda is now obviously finished. The Western Ministers are expected tomorrow to most emphatically pin the blame for the failure on Russia. They will not break up the conference but go on to point two--disarmament.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We are approaching the end of another Election Day. And while the results are not in yet, two generalizations can be made. Frank Kent stated one when he said: "In politics it is difficult sometimes to decide whether the politicians are humorless hypocrites, or hypocritical humorists." Whatever the case, T.H. Huxley put it well in concluding, "The results political changes are hardly ever those which their friends hope, or their foes fear."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Nov. 9, 1955

This is the news:

The foreign ministers in Geneva, today continued their debate of the German problem. / For a first-hand report, on the Big Four foreign ministers conference, we switch... by recording... to Geneva, and Richard C. Hottelet.

tape runs 2:07

ends on cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow in NY."

That was the recorded report of Richard C. Hottelet, on today's meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers.

In London tonight, Prime Minister Eden accused Russia, of creating war tensions. [redacted] / Eden denounced Soviet attempts to keep Germany divided. / And the Soviet Union, he said, has injected a new element of danger... by delivering arms to Egypt. / [redacted]

[redacted]

→

President Eisenhower also issued a statement today on the Middle East. The President said the United States is willing to consider a request for arms "needed for legitimate self-defense." / But, he said: The United States does not intend "to contribute to an arms competition, because we do not think such a race would be in the true interest of any of the participants." (Israel is trying to obtain arms from the United States, to offset the Communist arms shipments to Egypt.)

The President's statement was read in Denver by Herbert Hoover, Jr., the acting Secretary of State. Hoover said the statement leaves the way open for further study of Israel's request for military aid.

Earlier, President Castillo Armas of Guatemala paid Mr. Eisenhower a state visit at Fitzsimons Army Hospital. The two Presidents talked for 25 minutes. News Secretary Hagerty says it was a purely social visit.

President Eisenhower posed today for new close-up photographs. A pool correspondent (who watched the proceedings) says Mr. Eisenhower looked "lean and sharp"... the picture of a man eager to check out of the hospital.

The Democratic National Chairman... Paul Butler... said today that the results of yesterday's elections show "the Democrats are still strong, and apparently getting stronger." Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall said the results "have no national significance." And he predicted that, next year, the country will give the Republicans "a resounding vote of confidence." (I should like to discuss the results of yesterday's elections in a few minutes).

In Washington, Peter Strobel resigned today as Federal Buildings Commissioner. Strobel recently told a House investigating committee, that he had retained a major interest in an engineering firm, while working for the Government. And he admitted that on at least two occasions, clients of his firm had received Government contracts. At the same time, Strobel denied ever using his official position for financial gain. He said today that he was resigning, because "some people" would seize upon his business relationships to embarrass the Administration.

In Greenwood, Mississippi today, a county grand jury refused to indict two white men, for the kidnaping of Emmett Till. The grand jury's decision not to indict, frees the two men of all charges in the disappearance of the 14-year-old Negro youth. They previously were acquitted on charges of murder.

South Africa today withdrew from the United Nations General Assembly, after a United Nations committee voted to continue an investigation of South African racial policy. The chief delegate for South Africa said, the action amounted to "flagrant intervention" in his country's domestic affairs. France gave a similar reason... in September... when

→

it walked out of the current General Assembly session. In the case of France, the Assembly voted to debate the Algerian question.

In Paris, the French cabinet today named a new resident-general for Morocco. He is Andre Dubois, the prefect of Paris police. And he succeeds General de la Tour, who resigned. De la Tour had opposed the return of Mohammed ben Youssef to the Moroccan throne.

Also in Paris, the upper house of the French Parliament today approved Premier Faure's plan for general elections in December.

In Moscow, the Central Committee of the Communist Party tonight fired two of Russia's chief architects... on charges of "disregard for the needs of the people." The recent trend toward ornate skyscraper construction in Russia was called completely unjustified.

In Washington, the Public Health Service today issued its final report on the anti-polio vaccine produced last spring by the Cutter Laboratories. The report says that live polio virus was found in all six lots of Cutter vaccine originally regarded as suspect.

Edward R. Murrow: November 9, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Neither too little nor too much should be made of the outcome of the elections yesterday. An election is a test of party strength and invites study as such. But local elections that involve only one governorship, and ~~that~~ for the most part are municipal, are not worth much as national barometers. They may be correct, but they are not dependable.

With this reservation, it is legitimate to make two generalizations. The Republicans can point to no surprises to rejoice over, and have to admit to some disappointments. The Democrats gained ground in a good many places, but can hardly claim that their successes ~~are~~ were surprising. They had fewer disappointments than the Republicans, but they did not show unexpected strength on a national scale.

In Indiana they beat the Republicans in many cities and towns. If they also had won the New Jersey legislature, the two results put together would point to an unexpected national trend, since both states count as Republican strongholds. But in New Jersey the Democrats gained only three ~~states~~ SEATS in the state Senate and none in the House.

What the Democratic gains do suggest is that the party is creeping back to the margin of superiority enjoyed before President Eisenhower's

election. For many years there were more Democratic than Republican voters, and the only way Republicans could win a national election, was with the help of independents and Democrats. That is not theory, it is the way things were. If yesterday's results hint at anything nationally, it is that there still are fewer Republicans than Democrats, and to win, the Republicans still need independent and Democratic help. And since an unexpected national trend to the Democrats was not visible, next year's election presumably will be decided again, by the character of the Republican candidate, and his appeal to independents and Democrats.

The results that are sure to be carefully studied are those in Indiana. Here Republicans lost control of thirty-five municipalities, including twenty with the highest populations. Still more significant may be the Republican defeat in a number of farm towns. This could be due to dissatisfaction over Republican farm policies. Party apologists today were blaming it on a split in the Republican state organization.

Discord in the Republican Party did have something to do with the [redacted] city election in Philadelphia. It was won by the Democratic reform candidate, Richardson Dilworth. His victory has little bearing on national party rivalries, ~~even though the defeated~~ Republican, W. Thacher Longstreth, had the personal endorsement of President

Eisenhower. For both candidates are anti-machine men. Longstreth had no help whatever from the Republican City Organization. As Philadelphia Republicans still have a sizeable majority of registered voters, Longstreth suffered accordingly. Mr. Dilworth was one of those who helped sweep Philadelphia to the Democratic side four years ago. Until then Republicans had held the mayoralty for seventy-six years. Possibly those days are over.

Results in New York State and City always are watched because New York can tip the scales in a national election. But there was nothing abnormal in the outcome yesterday. The Republicans fell back somewhat in upstate New York. They lost more mayors than they won, and lost more important ones. In New York City the Democratic grip was even tighter than before. This continued the shift to re-establish Democratic strength that was shown in Governor Harriman's victory a year ago. A similar gain was made in Connecticut municipalities.

The overwhelming victory of Happy Chandler, elected governor of Kentucky, puts that state firmly back in Democratic hands after it nearly slipped over to Eisenhower three years ago. Since the party was [redacted] split wide open over Chandler's candidacy, the result is all the more emphatic.

Yesterday's election has some interesting social implications. Far

more bond issues to build schools and sewer systems were approved than defeated. But in New York five of the ten proposed amendments were beaten, the first to lose in ten years. One of these was the $750,000,000 bond issue for state highways. It had the backing of leaders of both parties. Voters appear to have balked at the increase in the gasoline tax to finance the program.

Ohio voters disregarded the pleas of the C.I.O. to increase state unemployment benefits, and integrate them in the lay-off pay given to Ford and General Motors employees. This year's auto wage agreement cannot go into effect unless two-thirds of the employees live in states that integrate state benefits with company benefits. Had Ohio voted to do this, the agreement would have gone into effect next June. The Ohio vote didn't kill it. It still can be saved by other states. But more time will be needed.

Yesterdays elections didn't cast much of a shadow for either Party.

There are those prepared to read all sorts of meanings into yesterday's election results -- depending upon whether they were on the winning on losing end. Kathleen Knight once remarked: "I've never subscribed to the theory that coming events cast their shadows before." But Schiller thought differently. "Often do the spirits of great events stride on before the events, he said, and in today already walks tomorrow."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: THIS IS THE NEWS:

The foreign ministers in Geneva today continued their debate of the German problem. For a first-hand report on the Big Four foreign ministers' conference we switch, by recording, to Geneva and Richard C. Hottelet.

HOTTELET: Today's session was tense and bitter. The Western ministers pinned the blame for failure on Point 1 squarely on Mr. Molotov. They accused him of violating the instructions worked out by the Big Four last July in the glow of the Geneva Spirit, and they all declared that Mr. Molotov had largely shattered confidence in Russia's word for the future. Secretary of State Dulles said (and I quote) "I wonder again whether agreement with the Soviet Union is worth much." The three ministers all agreed that Russia was using the security argument as a device to achieve the complete bolshevization of Germany. But in spite of the disastrous effects his words have had, Mr. Molotov stuck by them today and repeated his arguments. Tomorrow the ministers move on to Point 2, disarmament, and then to Point 3, contact between East and West. Discussions will probably be perfunctory. Chances of progress seem practically nil. The ministers may well adjourn a bit earlier next week and do so without any definite arrangement for a next four-power conference. This climate is hopeless for real discussion. The heart has gone out of the conference, and what little hope there was that it might accomplish something is shattered.

Mr. Molotov with his brutal frankness yesterday not only torpedoed discussion of European security and German reunification, he did much more. He gave his Western colleagues a feeling

that there is no point in talking with the Soviet Union at this time. The Western delegates now feel that nothing they can say or do, short of complete surrender, will have any effect on Soviet policy.

But the next phase in the crucial struggle for Germany has already begun. Mr. Molotov may have wanted to wreck four-power talks on Germany in order to manoeuvre the Germans into private talks on national unity. To counter this the West will now try to breathe new spirit into the idea of European integration. Next Sunday French Foreign Minister Pinay will visit Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn to strengthen Franco-German friendship as a beginning.

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was the recorded report of Richard C. Hottelet on today's meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

Swing 5:30 Nov. 9

Neither too little or too much should be made of the outcome of the elections yesterday. An election is a test of party strength and invites study as such. But local elections that involve only one governorship, and that for the most part are municipal, are not worth much as national barometers. They may be correct, but they are not dependable.

¶ With this reservation, it is legitimate to make two generalizations. The Republicans can point to no surprises to rejoice over and have to admit to some disappointments. The Democrats gained ground in a good many places, but can hardly claim that their successes are surprising. They had fewer disappointments than the Republicans, but they did not show unexpected strength on a national scale.

¶ In Indiana they beat the Republicans in many cities and towns. If they also had won the New Jersey legislature, the two results put together would point to an unexpected national trend, since both states count as Republican strongholds. But in New Jersey they gained only three states in the state senate and none in the House.

What the Democratic gains do suggest is that the party is creeping back to the margin of superiority enjoyed before President Eisenhower's election. For many years there were more Democratic than Republican voters, and the only way Republicans could win a national election was with the help of independents and Democrats. That is not theory, it is the way things were. If yesterdays results hint at anything nationally it is that there still are fewer Republicans than Democrats, and to win, the Republicans still need independent and Democratic help. And since an unexpected national trend to the Democrats was not visible, next year's election presumably will be decided again by the character of the Republican candidate and his appeal to independents and Democrats.

The results that are sure to be carefully studied are those in Indiana. Here Republicans lost control of 35 municipalities, including twenty with the highest populations. Still more significant may be the Republican defeat in a number of farm towns. This could be due to dissatisaction over Republican farm policies. Party apologists today were blaming it on a split in the Republican state organization.

Discord in the Republican

Party did have something to do with the most interesting c ty election of the day ~~in the country~~, that in Philadelphia. It was won by the Democratic reform candidate Richardson Dilworth. His victory has little bearing on national party rivalries, even though the defeated Republican, W. Thacher Longstreth, had the personal endorsement of President Eisenhower. For both candidates are anti-machine men. Longtreth had no help whatever from the Republican city organization. As Philadelphia Republicans still have a ~~still has a~~ sizeable majority ~~of Republicans among~~ registered voters, Longtreth suffered accordingly. Mr. Dilworth was one of those who helped sweep ~~swept~~ Philadelphia to ~~into~~ the Democratic side four years ago. Until then Republicans had held the mayoralty ~~majority~~ for 76 years. Possibly ~~Apparently~~ those days are over.

Results in New York State and City always are watched because New York can tip the scales in a national election. But there was nothing abnormal in the outcome yesterday. The Republicans fell back somewhat in upstate New York. They lost more mayors than they won and lost more important ones. In New York City the Democratic grip was even tighter than before. This continues the shift to reestablish Democratic strength that was shown in Governor Harriman's

victory a year ago. A similar gain was made in Connecticut municipalities.

The overwhelming victory of Happy Chandler, elected governor of Kentucky, puts that state firmly back in Democratic hands after it nearly slipped over to Eisenhower three years ago. Since the party was split wide oppen over Chandler's candidacy, the result is all the more emphatic.

Yesterday's election has some interesting social implications. Far more bond issues to build schools and sewer systems were approved than defeated. But in New York five of the ten proposed amendments were beaten, the first to lose in ten years. One of these was the $750,000,000 bond issue for state higheays. It had the backing of leaders of both parties. Voters appear to have balked at the increase in the gasoline tax to finance the program.

Ohio voters disregarded the please of the CIO to increase state unemployment benefits and integrate them in the lay-off pay given to Ford and General Motors employes. This year's auto wage agreement cannot go into effect unless twothirds of the employes live in states that integrate state benefits with company benefits. Had Ohio voted to do this, the agreement would have gone into effect next June. The Ohio vote didn't kill it. It still can be saved by other states. But more time will be needed.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.,., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The foreign ministers in Geneva today continued their debate of the German problem. For a first-hand report on the Big Four foreign ministers' conference we switch, by recording, to Geneva and Richard C. Hottelet.

HOTTELET: Today's session was tense and bitter. The Western ministers pinned the blame for failure on Point 1 squarely on Mr. Molotov. They accused him of violating the instructions worked out by the Big Four last July in the glow of the Geneva Spirit, and they all declared that Mr. Molotov has largely shattered confidence in Russia's word for the future. Secretary of State Dulles said (and I quote) "I wonder again whether agreement with the Soviet Union is worth much." The three ministers all agreed that Russia was using the security argument as a device to achieve the complete Bolshevization of Germany. But in spite of the disastrous effects his words have had, Mr. Molotov stuck by them today and repeated his arguments. Tomorrow the ministers move on to Point 2, disarmement, and then to Point 3, contact between East and West. Discussions will probably be perfunctory. Chances of progress seem practically nil. The ministers may well adjourn a bit earlier next week and do so without any definite arrangement for a next four-power conference. This climate is hopeless for real discussion. The heart has gone out of the conference, and what little hope there was that it might accomplish something is shattered.

Mr. Molotov with his brutal frankness yesterday not only torpedoed discussion of European security and German reunification, he did muc more. He gave his Western colleagues a feeling that there is no point in talking with the Soviet Union at this time. The Western delegates now feel that nothing they san say or do, short of complete surrender, will have any effect on Soviet policy.

But the next phase in the crucial struggle for Germany has already begun. Mr. Molotov may have wanted to wreck four-power talks on Germany in order to maneuver the Germans into private talks on national unity. To counter this the West will now try to breathe new spirit into the idea of European integration. Next Sunday French Foreign Minister Pinay will visit Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn to strengthen Franco-German friendship as a beginning.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was a recorded report of Richard C. Hottelet on today's meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers.

In London tonight, Prime Minister Eden accused Russia of creating war tensions. Eden denounced Soviet attempts to keep Germany divided. And the Soviet Union, he said, has injected a new element of danger.. by delivering arms to Egypt.

President Eisenhower also issued a statement today on the Middle East. The President said the United States is willing to consider a request for arms "needed for legitimate self-defense." But, he said: The United States does not intend "to contribute to an arms competition, because we do not think such a race would be in the true interest of any of the participants." (Israel is trying to obtain arms from the United States, to offset the Communist arms shipments to Egypt.)

The President's statement was read in Denver by Herbert Hoover, Jr., the acting Secretary of State. Hoover said the statement leaves the way open for further study of Israel's request for military aid.

Earlier, President Castillo Armas of Guatemala paid Mr. Eisenhower a state visit at Fitzsimmons Army Hospital. The two Presidents talked for 25 minutes. News Secretary Hagerty says it was purely a social visit.

President Eisenhower posed today for new close-up photographs. A pool correspondent who watched the proceedings says Mr. Eisenhower looked "lean and sharp"...the picture of a man eager to check out of the hospital.

The Democratic National Chairman..Paul Butler..said today that the results of yesterday's elections show "the Democrats are still strong, and apparently getting stronger." Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall said the results "have no national significance." And he predicted that, next year, the country will give the Republicans "a resounding vote of confidence". (I should like to discuss the results of yesterday's elections in a few minutes.)

In Washington, Peter Strobel resigned today as Federal Bulldings Commissioner. Strobel recently told a House investigating committee that he had retained a major interest in an engineering firm while working for the Government. And he admitted that on at least two occasions, clients of his firm had received Government contracts. At the same time, Stobel denied ever using his official position for financial gain. He said today that he was resigning because "some people" would seize upon his business relationships to embarrass the Administration.

In Greenwood, Missippi today, a county grand jury refused to indict two white men for the kidnapping of Emmett Till. The grand jury's decision not to incidt frees the two men of all charges in the disappearance of the 14-year-old Negro youth. They previously were acquitted on charges of murder.

South Africa today withdrew from the United Nations General Assembly, after a United Nations committee voted to continue an investigation of South African racial policy. The chief delegate for South Africa said the action amounted to "flagrant intervention" in his country's domestic affairs. France gave a similar reason ..in September..when it walked out of the current General Assembly session. In the case of France, the Assembly voted to debate the Algerian question.

In Paris, the French cabinet today named a new resident-general for Morocco. He is Andre Dubois, the prefect of Paris police. And he succeeds General de la Tour, who resigned. De la Tour had opposed the return of Mohammed ben Youssef to the Moroccan throne.

Also in Paris, the upper house of the French Parliament today approved Premier Faure's plan for general elections in December.

In Moscow, the Central Committee of the Communist Party tonight fired two of Russia's chief architects..on charges of "disregard for the needs of the people." The recent trend toward ornate skyskraper constructions in Russia was called completely unjustified.

In Washington, the Public Health Service today issued its final report on anti-polio vaccine produced last spring by the Cutter Laboratories. The report says that live polio virus was found in all six lots of Cutter vaccine originally regarded as suspect.

Neither too little nor too much should be made of the outcome of the elections yesterday. An election is a test of party strength and invites study as such. But local elections that involve only one governorship, and for the most part are municipal, are not worth much as national barometers. They may be correct, but they are not dependable.

With this reservation, it is legitimate to make two generalizations. The Republicans can point to no surprises to rejoice over, and have to admit to some diapppointments. The Democrats gained ground in a good many places, but can hardly claim that their successes were surprising. They had fewer disappointments than the Republicans, but they did not show unexpected strength on a national scale.

In Indiana they beat the Republicans in many cities and towns. If they also had won the New Jersey legislature, the two results put together would point to an unexpected national trend, since both states count as Republican

strongholds. But in New Jersey the Democrats gained only three seats in the state Senate and none in the House.

What the Democratic gains do suggest is that the party is creeping back to the margin of superiority enjoyed before President Eisenhower's election. For many years there were more Democratic than Republican voters, and the only way Republicans could win a national election was with the help of independents and Democrats. That is not theory, it is the way things were. If yesterday's results hint at anything nationally, it is that there still are fewer Republicans than Democrats, and to win, the Republicans still need independent and Democratic help. And since an unexpected national trend to the Democrats was not visible, next year's election presmmably will be decided again by the character of the Republican candidate, and his appeal to independants and Democrats.

The results that are sure to be carefully studied are those in Indiana. Here Republicans lost control of thirty-five municipalities, including twenty with the highest populations. Still more significant may be the Republican defeat in a number of farm towns. This could be due to dissatisfaction over farm policies. Party apologists blame it on a split in the state organization.

Discord in the Republican Party did have something to do with the city election in Philadelphia. It was won by the Democratic reform candidate, Richardson Dilworth. His victory has little bearing on national party rivalries.

Results in New York State and City always are watched because New York can tip the scales in a national election. But there was nothing abnormal in the outcome yesterday. The Republicans fell back somewhat in upstate New York. They lost more mayors than they won, and lost more important ones. In New York City the Democratic grip was even tighter than before. This continued

the shift to re-establish Democratic strength that was shown in Governor Harriman's victory a year ago. A similar gain was made in Connecticut municipalities.

The overwhelming victory of Happy Chandler, elected governor of Kentucky, puts that state firmly back in Democratic hands after it nearly slipped over to Eisenhower three years ago. Since the party was split wide open over Chandler's candidacy, the result is all the more emphatic.

Yesterday's election has some interesting social implications. Far more bond issues to build schools and sewer systmms were approved than defeated. But in New York five of the ten proposed amendments were beaten, the first to lose in ten years. One of these was the $750,000,000 bond issue for state highways. It had the backing of leaders of both parties. Voters appear to have balked at the increase in the gaoline tax to finance the program.

Yesterday's elections didn't cast much of a shadow for either party.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are those prepared to read all sorts of meanings into yesterday's election results -- depending upon whether they were on the winning or losing end. Kathleen Knight once remarked:"I've never subscribed to the theory that coming events cast their shadows before." But Schiller thought differently. "Often do the spirits of great events stride on before the events," he said,"and in today already walks tomorrow."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Nov. 10, 1955

This is the news:

The foreign ministers in Geneva today took up the subject of disarmament. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov made the first proposal. And it was mostly a repetition of what Russia has said before... that the Big Four powers should reduce their armed forces and renounce nuclear weapons. Molotov agreed as part of a general disarmament scheme to "consider" President Eisenhower's plan for exchange of military blueprints and mutual air inspection. The West then submitted its proposal. This called for renunciation of atomic warfare (with an effective inspection system) and exchange of scientific knowledge. The West acknowledged it would take time to work out such a program. It proposed that... in the interim... they accept President Eisenhower's plan, and also Premier Bulganin's proposal for establishing control posts at key points. Molotov replied that he didn't think much of the Eisenhower plan... although "the Soviet Union does not doubt

Mr. Eisenhower is guided by the best intentions." Molotov said it would be a costly and prolonged operation... that it would increase suspicion, rather than increase confidence... and that it provided no guarantee against surprise attack. Secretary of State Dulles answered Molotov. He said the United States continues to believe that the President's proposal would, in fact, "help create an atmosphere of great confidence, [redacted] an essential [redacted] prelude to a practical system of disarmament which all desire." Mr. Dulles pointed out that there is no system, now in existence, which guarantees that nuclear weapons can be eliminated. One-sided weakness, he said, does not promote peace.

The Big Four foreign ministers will meet privately tomorrow, to discuss the remainder of the program for the Geneva conference. My colleague Richard Hottelet cables from Geneva that the problem now is how to end the conference. How to be honest in reporting its failure, and yet not increase world fear and tension. Hottelet says the West wants more than ever to cut the conference short... and may propose meeting on Saturday to waste less time.

The United States Atomic Energy Commission

[redacted] announced tonight that Russia recently set off another nuclear explosion. / The announcement gives [redacted] no clue as to the type of test---whether it was an atomic or hydrogen bomb. or where it occurred

In Washington, the State Department today said, it has warned both Egypt and Israel against resorting to full-scale conflict. / A department spokesman said the warnings were "recent". / Egypt and Israel were told that the United States "would be very favorably disposed" to the side [redacted] which demonstrates that it desires to maintain peace. / The United States would be "strongly opposed" to the side which starts a war.

Egypt is reported [redacted] to be buying 30 jet fighter planes from an Italian firm. / The Associated Press quotes an authoritative source in Rome as saying delivery of the planes is expected next month. The Egyptian government [redacted] signed a new trade agreement today with East Germany. / Egypt will exchange cotton, and other agricultural products, for East German machinery, electrical equipment and chemicals.

The premier of Norway arrived in Moscow today for a 12-day visit. He is expected to discuss trade problems... and ask for the release of Norwegian prisoners held by the Russians since World War Two.

In Paris, Premier Faure has demanded another vote of confidence... and the new test will come on Saturday. This time, the issue is how deputies to the National Assembly should be elected. The government wants a decision in time for a general election next month.

President Eisenhower passed his final medical examination today as a patient at Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver. Tomorrow, he will fly back to Washington. And a warm reception is anticipated. Most Government workers have a holiday tomorrow---Veterans Day---and a big crowd is expected along the route from National Airport to the White House. He will be greeted at the airport by Vice President Nixon and the President's son, Major John Eisenhower.

In the Pacific, a Navy seaplane-tender has rescued four of the five crewmen who were aboard a "flying boxcar" that crashed into the ocean yesterday. The big Air Force plane went down 650 miles east of Honolulu. Hope is expressed that the fifth crewman will also be found.

The investigation of last week's United Airliner crash in Colorado is continuing. United Airlines today offered a 25-thousand-dollar reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of whoever was responsible for the explosion that wrecked the plane. The flight engineers union (which is on strike against the airline) has posted a one-thousand-dollar reward.

The Navy today awarded contracts for construction of two more radar-warning platforms off the Atlantic coast. One platform will be built in Nantucket Shoal, below Cape Cod, and the other 84 miles southeast of New York City. They will cost 16-million dollars.

Edward R. Murrow: November 10, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The Egyptian Finance Minister K[redacted] is due in Washington in two weeks to discuss with the International Bank the financing of the world's largest dam, on the upper Nile. He will be preceded by four members of Egypt's National Production Council, coming on the same errand. These are highly important conferences. They deal with a subject that is at the heart of what high government officials consider the most serious international crisis since the war, *[redacted]

In the news, the focus is on the sale of Czech arms to Egypt and possible war between Egypt and Israel. But the crux of the matter isn't the war danger or the sale of arms. It is economic. Washington and London can stop a war as soon as it starts by stationing a cruiser or two at the end of the Suez Canal, and off the coast of Israel. Neither Egypt nor Israel can fight - or, for that matter, live - without oil and other supplies that come by water. Washington and London agree that war is to be stopped the moment it starts. And as for the sale of arms to Egypt, it can be balanced by providing arms to Israel. The Western allies are sure the Russians themselves will not push their cause so hard as to start a war.

The economic danger is considered more serious because it is harder to deal with. The Soviet Union has proposed building the [redacted] High Dam, on the Nile.

Moscow to

supply the needed six hundred million dollars on a thirty-year credit. The West cannot manage ~~afford~~ such generous terms. Only a totalitarian country that can manipulate its budget for political ends - and also can accept Egypt's cotton in part payment - can dream of a thirty year credit. If the West builds the dam it must be along conservative banking lines. The loan would have to be floated in the world markets and satisfy private lenders. Sufficient Egyptian revenue would have to be available to pay interest, and a substantial part of the loan be repaid in hard currency.

This is by far the biggest undertaking the International Bank has seriously considered. No single Western government could handle the matter. The United States could afford to, but a huge foreign loan is considered impossible with an election coming up, even if the present stringent laws governing such loans were relaxed.

That being so, Egypt cannot help being tempted by the Soviet offer. But it is not overjoyed by the thought of committing its future to Soviet control. It cannot be sure the deal would be carried through. Having been made for political reasons, it could be cancelled or curtailed for political reasons. If Moscow did build the dam it would dominate Egyptian life thereafter. If the West should build it, Egypt would expect a large

measure of independence. So Egypt would prefer doing business with the West.

The Nile High Dam would be the greatest undertaking of its kind in history. It would be immeasurably bigger than the Great Pyramid, using seventeen times as much building material. It would add nearly two million acres to Egypt's six millions of fertile land, and provide nine billion kilowatt hours of electric current. The dam would assure Egypt a high standard of life despite its dense population, and its present abject poverty.

The site of the dam is to be four miles above the Assuan dam ~~Al Saad el Aali.~~ A lake four hundred miles long would be built, storing twenty-six times as much water as the present Assuan reservoir. Engineers promise it would not be endangered by silt for a thousand years. A hundred and fifty miles of the lake would extend into Sudan, whose co-operation is still to be obtained, and must be assured before the world bank will lend any money. Actual construction cannot begin before the end of next year, and the dam, complete with hydro-electric installations and irrigation facilities, will need ten years to finish. By then the cost will have been between six and seven hundred million dollars, with the spending continuing on irrigation for another ten years, till the total cost passed the billion dollar mark.

When the Soviet Union proposed building and financing the dam it was acting for the first time like a great economic power competing with other great economic powers. Its offer virtually assured Egypt that somehow or other it will get is ~~Nile~~ High Dam on the Nile. It could get it through Soviet help alone, through American help alone, or through the International Bank.

But there are two other possibilities. The British, French and West Germans are considering formation of a ~~consortium~~ big Combine, perhaps including Holland and Belgium. They would divide up the building contracts and share in financing the entire project. But if Soviet pressure should become irresistible, the Western Europeans might take the Russians into the ~~consortium~~ deal. This idea already has support in the three Western capitals.

This would be a kind of economic appeasement, and Washington is dead set against the Russians being let in on any deal. It would consider Soviet partnership as only less disastrous than a one-sided Russian success in penetrating the Middle East. It looks as though the tussle over this dam may become one of the most decisive conflicts of the post-war era.

Hal Hannas -

The proposed building of that dam ~~in~~ on the Upper Nile raises all sorts of diplomatic problems. And those concerned with making the decisions in this matter, might do worse than heed these words by Thomas Fuller and Sir Samuel Tuke: "There is often a scarcity of friendship, but not of friends. when competition brings us to the test, then we find friendship is self-interest."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

(Keye-soony)

Egyptian Finance Minister Kaissouni is due in Washington in two weeks to discuss with the International Bank the financing of the world's largest dam in the upper Nile. He will be preceded by the four members of Egypt's National Production Council, coming on the same errand. These are highly important conferences. They deal with a subject that is at the heart of what high government officials consider the most serious international crisis since the war, not even excepting Korea.

In the news, the focus is on the sale of Czech arms to Egypt and possible war between Eggypt and Israel. But the crux of the matter isn't the war danger or the sale of arms. It is economic. Washington and London can stop a war as soon as it starts by stationing a cruiser or two at the end of the Suez Canal, and off the coast of Israel. Neither Egypt nor Israel can fight--for that matter, live--without oil and other supplies that come by water. Washington and London agree that war is to be stopped the moment it starts. And as for the sale of arms to Egypt, it can be balanced by providing arms to Israel. The Western allies are sure the Russians themselves will not push their cause so hard as to start a war.

The economic danger is considered more serious because it is harder to deal with. The Soviet Union has proposed building the Nile High Dam, supplying the needed sixhundred million dollars on a thirty-year credit. The West cannot afford such terms. Only a totalitarian country that can manipulate its budget for political ends--and also can accept Egypt's cotton in part payment--can dream of a thirty year credit. If the West builds the dam it must be along conservative banking lines. The loan would have to be floated in the world markets and satisfy private lenders. Sufficient Egyptian revenue would have to be available to pay interest, and a substantial part of the loan must be repaid in hard currency.

This is by far the biggest undertaking the International Bank has seriously considered. No single Western government could handle the matter. The United States could afford to, but a huge foreign loan is considered impossible with an election coming up, even if the present stringent laws governing such loans were relaxed.

That being so, Egypt cannot help being tempted by the Soviet offer. But it is not overjoyed by the thought of committing

its future to Soviet control. It cannot be sure the deal would be carried through. Having been made for political reasons, it could be cancelled or curtailed for political reasons. If Moscow did build the dam it would dominate Egyptian life thereafter. If the West should build it, Egypt would expect a large measure of independence. So Egypt would prefer doing business with the West.

The Nile High Dam would be the greatest undertaking of its kind in history. It would be immeasurably bigger than the Great Pyramid, ~~and would~~ using ~~use~~ seventeen times as much building material. It would add nearly two million acres to Egypt's six millions of fertile land, and provide nine billion kilowatt hours of electric current. The dam would assure Egypt a high standard of life despite its dense population, and its present abject poverty.

The site of the dam is to be four miles above the Assuan dam at Saad el-aali. A lake fourhundred miles long would be built, storing 26 times as much water as the present Assuan reservoir. Engineers promise it would not be endangered by silt for a thousand years. A hundred and fifty miles of the lake would extend into Sudan, whose cooperation is still to be obtained, and must be assured before the world bank will ~~search~~ lend

any money. Actual construction cannot begin before the end of next year and the dam, complete with hydroelectric installations and irrigation facilities, will need ten years to finish. By then the cost will have been between six and seven hundred million dollars, with the spending continuing on irrigation for another ten years, till the total cost passed the billion dollar mark.

¶ When the Soviet Union proposed building and financing the dam it was acting for the first time like a great economic power competing with other great economic powers. Its offer virtually assured Egypt that somehow or other it will get its Nile High Dam. It could get it through Soviet help alone, through American help alone, or through the International bank.

¶ But there are two other possibilities. The British, French and West Germans are considering formation of a consortium, perhaps including Holland and Belgium. They would divide up the building contracts and share in financing the entire project. But if Soviet should become irresistible the Western Europeans might take the Russians into the consortium. This idea already has support in the three Western capitals.

¶ This would be a kind of economic appeasement, and

Washington is dead set against the Russians being let in on any deal. It would consider Soviet partnership as only less disastrous than a one-sided Russian success in penetrating the Middle East.

It looks as though The tussle over this dam may prove to be the most decisive conflict of the post-war era.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The foreign ministers in Geneva today took up the subject of disarmament. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov made the first proposal.

And it was mostly a repetition of what Russia has said before..that the Big Four powers should reduce their armed forces and renounce nuclear weapons. Molotov agreed as part of a general disarmement scheme to "consider" President Eisenhower's plan for exchange of military blueprints and mutual air inspection. The West then submitted its proposal. This called for renunciation of atomic warfare (with an effective inspection system) and exchange of scientific knowledge. The West acknowledged it would take time to work out such a program. It proposed that..in the interim..they accept President Eisenhower's plan, and also Premier Bulganin's proposal for establishing control posts at key points. Molotov replied that he didn't think much of the Eisenhower plan.. although "the Soviet Union does not doubt Mr. Eisenhower is guided by the best intentions." Molotov said it would be a costly and prolonged operation. ..that it would increase suspicion, rather then increase confidence...and that it provided no guarantee against surprise attack. Secretary of State Dulles answered Molotov. He said the United States continues to believe that the President's proposal would, in fact, "help create an atmosphere of great confidence, an essential prelude to a practical system of disarmement which all desire." Mr. Dulles pointed out that there is no system, now in existence, which guarantees that nuclear weapons can be eliminated. One-sided weakness, he said, does not promote peace.

The Big Four foreign ministers will meet privately tomorrow to discuss the remainder of the program for the Geneva conference. My colleague, Richard Hottelet cables me from Geneva that the problem now is how to end the conference. How to be honest in reporting its failure, and yet not increase world fear and tensions..Hotteltt says the West wants more than ever to cut the conference short..and may propose meeting on Saturday to waste less time.

The United States Atomic Energy Commission announced tonight that Russia recently set off another nuclear explosion. The announcement gives no clue as to they type of test--whether it was an atomic or hydrogen momb or where it occured.

In Washington, the State Department today said it was warned both Egypt and Israel against resorting to full-scale conflict. A department spokesman said the warnings were "recent". Egypt and Israel were told that the United States "would be favorably disposed to the side which demonstrates that it desires to maintain peace. The United States would be "strongly opposed" to the side which starts a war.

Egypt is reported to be buying 30 jet fighter planes from an Italian firm. The Associated Press quotes an authoritative source in Rome as saying delivery of the planes is expected next month. The Egyptian government signed a new trade agreement today with East Germany. Egypt will exchange cotton and other agricultural products for East German machinery, electrical equipment and chemicals.

The premier of Norway arrived in Moscow today for a 12-day visit. He is expected to discuss trade problems..and ask for the release of Norwegian prisoners held by the Russians since World War Two.

In Paris, Premier Faure has demanded another vote of confidence..and the new test will come on Saturday. This time, the issue is how deputies to the National Assembly should be elected. The government wants a decision in time for a general election next month.

President Eisenhower passed his finalmedical examination today as a patient at Fitzsimmons Army Hospital in Denver. Tomorrow he will fly back to Washington. And a warm reception is anticipated. Most Government workers have a holiday tomorrow--Veterans Day--and a big crowd is expected along the route from National Airport to the White House. He will be greeted at the airport by Vice President Nixon and the President's son, Major John Eisenhower.

In the Pacific, a Navy seaplane-tender has rescued four of the five crewmen who were aboard a "flying boxcar" that crashed into the ocean yesterday. The Air Force plane went down 650 miles east of Honolulu. Hope is expressed that the Fifth crewman will also be found.

The investigation of last week's United Airlines crash in Colorado is continuing. United Airlines today offered a 25-thousand dollar reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of whoever was responsible for the explosion that wrecked the plane. The flight engineers union (which is on strike against the airline) has posted a one-thousand-dollar reward).

The Navy today awarded contracts for construction of two more radar warning platforms off the Atlantic coast. One platform will be built in Nantucket Shoul, below Cape Cod, and the other 84 miles southeast of New York City. They will cost 16 million dollars.

The Egyptian Finance Minister is due in Washington in two weeks to discuss with the International Bank, the financing of the world's largest dam on the upper Nile. He will be preceded by four members of Egypt's National Production Council, coming on the same errand. These are highly important conferences. They deal with a subject that is at the heart of what high government officials consider the most serious international crisis since the war.

In the news, the focus is on the sale of Czech arms to Egypt and possible war between Egypt and Israel. But the crux of the matter isn't the war danger

or the sale of arms. It is economic. Washington and London can stop a war as soon as it starts by stationing a cruiser or two at the end of the Suez Canal, and off the coast of Israel. Neither Egypt nor Israel can fight - or for that matter, live - without oil and other supplies that come by water. Washington and London agree that war is to be stopped the moment it starts. And as for the sale of arms to Egypt, it can be balanced by providing arms to Israel. The Western allies are sure the Russians themselves will not push their cause so hard as to start a war.

The economic danger is considered more serious because it is harder to deal with. The Soviet Union has proposed building the High Dam on the Nile. Moscow to supply the needed six hundred million dollars on a thirty-year credit. The West cannot manage such generous terms. Only a totalitarian country that can manipulate its budget for political ends - and also can accept Egypt's cotton in part payment - can dream of a thirty year credit. If the West builds the dam it must be along conservative barking lines. The loan would haveto be floated in the world markets and satisfy private lenders. Sufficient Egyptian revenue would have to be available to pay interest, and a substantial part of the loan to be repaid in hard currency.

This is by far the biggest undertaking, the International Bank has seriously considered. No single Western government could handle the matter. The United States could affort to, but a huge foreign loan is considered impossible with an election coming up, even if the present stringent laws governing such loans were relaxed.

That being so, Egypt cannot help being tempted by the Soviet offer. But It is not overjoyed by the thought of committing its future to Soviet control. It cannot be sure the deal would be carried through. Having been made for political reasons, it could be cancelled or curtailed for political reasons.

If Moscow did build the dam, it would dominate Egyptian life thereafter. If the West should build it, Egypt would expect a large measure of independence. So Egypt would prefer doing business with the West.

The Nile High Dam would be thr greatest undertaking of its kind in history. It would be immeasurably bigger than the Great Pyramid, using seventeen times as much building material. It would add nearly two million acres to Egypt's six millions of fertile land, and provide nine billion kilowatt hours of electric current. The dam would assure Egypt a high standard of life despite its dense population, and its present abject poverty.

The site of the dam is to be four miles above the Assuan Dam. A lake four hundred miles long would be built, storing twenty-six times as much water as the present Assuan reservoir. Engineers promise it would not be endangered by silt for a thousand years. A hundred and fifty miles of the lake would extend into Sudan, whose co-operation is still to be obtained, and must be assured before the world bank will lend any money. Actual construction cannot begin before the end of next year and the dam, complete with hydro-electric installations and irrigation facilities, will need ten years to finish. By then, the cost will have been between six and seven hundred million dollars, with the spending continuing on irrigation for another ten years, till the total cost passed the billion dollar mark.

When the Soviet Union proposed building tnd financing the dam, it was acting for the first time like a great economic power competing with another great economic power . Its offer virtually assured Egypt that somehow or other it will get its High Dam on the Nile. It could get it through Soviet help alone, through American help alone, or through the International Bank.

But there are two other possibilities, The British, French and West Germans are considering formation of a big combine, perhaps including

Holland and Belgium. They would divide up the building contracts ans share in financing the entire project. But if Soviet pressure should become irresistible, the Western Europeans might take the Russians into the deal. This idea already has surport in the three Western capitals.

This would ba a kind of economic appeasement, and Washington is dead set against the Russians being let in on any deal. It would consider Soviet partnerhsip as only less disasterous than a one-sided Russian success in penetrating the Middle East. It looks as though the tussle over this dam may become one of the most decisive conflicts of the post-war era.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Art Hannes.

HANNES: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The proposed building of that dam on the Upper Nile raises all sorts of diplomatic problems. And those concerned with making the decisions in this matter might do worse than heed these words by Thomas Fuller and Sir Samuel Tuke: "There is often a scarcity of friendship but not of friends. When competition brings us to a test, when we find friendship is self- interest."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Nov. 11, 1955

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today returned to Washington, after spending nearly seven weeks in the Army hospital in Denver. He came home in his personal plane, Columbine the Third. And the capital gave him welcome. For that story, we switch now to George Herman in Washington.

Herman for 3 minutes
returns on cue: "to Ed Murrow in NY."

That was George Herman's report on the return of the President to Washington.

This morning, former President Hoover stood in for President Eisenhower at the annual Veterans Day ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery. Mr. Hoover placed the President's wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier... and pledged that America would "never neglect its obligations." He said: "On this day, we renew our dedication to the eternal quest for the Holy Grail of lasting peace---not for ourselves alone, but for all mankind."

At Gettysburg, Secretary of the Interior McKay said today that an enduring peace would be "the finest and the final victory for ourselves and for posterity." And in a Veterans Day address in Birmingham, Alabama, Secretary of the Air Force Quarles saw hope for peace in the very deadliness of modern weapons. Meantime, he said, we must maintain superiority in those weapons.

Great Britain announced today that it is building a rocket interceptor plane, which may be capable of speeds up to 15-hundred miles an hour. A spokesman for the Supply Ministry described it as an airplane "with very great possibilities."

In Geneva today, the Big Four ministers resumed their discussion of disarmament. Secretary of State Dulles offered to expand President Eisenhower's proposal for exchange of military blueprints and mutual air inspection. The plan originally referred to mutual inspection in the United States and Russia. Secretary Dulles said he was willing to expand it to include our military bases overseas, if the Russians would submit to inspection of their bases in foreign countries. He also offered to call off the testing of atomic weapons, if simultaneous agreement were reached on the elimination or reduction of those weapons.

→

Dulles recalled the statement of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov that Mr. Eisenhower's inspection plan would involve considerable expense. Dulles said: "That is quite true. Planes and technical facilities would have to be diverted from purposes of war to peace." # Molotov then said that Mr. Dulles had "not dealt with the Soviet objections." And the session again ended in complete stalemate.

Before the start of today's plenary session, the foreign ministers agreed to end their conference next Wednesday... two days ahead of schedule.

The American ambassador to West Germany... Dr. James Conant... said today the United States will never accept the division of Germany as the basis for a security pact. "If the men in the Kremlin have any such hopes," he said, "they are mistaken."

Israel charged today that troops belonging to Jordan opened fire on an Israeli patrol, south of Jerusalem. An Israeli spokesman said there were no casualties.

My colleague Bill Downs, returned to Tel Aviv today after a tour of the Gaza strip, close to the Egyptian border. Everywhere, he says, there was evidence of the preparedness of Israel to retaliate in event

of Egyptian attack. As an example, he cites a small border settlement where the Israelis were building a new kindergarten. Significantly, he says, the kindergarten is being constructed with reinforced concrete. And yet, Downs cables, he was unable to find any extraordinary evidence of tension among the people. As ONE who has seen war at first hand... and who covered the Berlin blockade... Downs recalls that the calmest place is often where the danger is greatest. And, says Downs, no Israeli ever forgets the spot he's in. He's been living in that spot for eight years, and it takes more than a skirmish to scare him. Downs reports general mystification in Israel at what the authorities call Egypt's totally false claims of victory in the recent clash at Auja (OW-JAW), on the southern border. The public is generally happy if Egyptian Premier Nasser wants to fight his battles in the Cairo newspapers. It saves a lot of lives. But Israeli authorities privately express anxiety. They say if Nasser, and his revolutionary council, feel they are now strong enough to deceive their own people... and throw doubts around the rest of the world... then the character of the Egyptian revolution has changed. Earlier, says Downs, Israeli officials expressed frank hopes that the revolution would

→

concentrate on improving the lot of the Egyptian people. Now they fear Nasser is going down the familiar path ~~to~~ of dictatorship... using totalitarian arms supplied by the Reds.

Last night, there was a report, an Italian firm was about to sell 30 jet fighter planes to Egypt. The Italian government said today, it knew of no such deal... but, in any case, it would refuse to grant the company an export license, should one be requested.

In Washington, the State Department said emphatically today that the United States has not decided to supply Israel with [redacted] weapons in any significant amounts. A department spokesman said, "There has been no decision on this question." The spokesman referred reporters to President Eisenhower's recent statement... that the United States does not want to contribute to an arms race in the Middle East.

The Army today seized control of Brazil. It forced the removal of Acting President Carlos Luz (LOOS). And Nereu Ramos, president of the Senate, was chosen by the Brazilian congress as his successor. Luz took refuge aboard a Navy cruiser, off Rio de Janeiro. The first report of military action came when a fort at the entrance of the harbor, opened fire on units of the Brazilian fleet. The Navy now says it will abide by the decision taken by Congress. # Army troops have been stationed at key points in Rio de Janeiro. But there are no reports of casualties. The United States embassy says no American lives are in danger. The purpose of the uprising... apparently... was to make certain that President-elect Kubitschek (KOOB-I-CHEK) takes office as constitutional president in January. He is regarded as the political heir of the late President Vargas... and in last month's election he was strongly opposed in some military quarters.

In New York, the United Nations political committee today approved South Korean participation in the annual debate on Korean problems. The committee rejected a proposal by Syria and India for North Korea to take part in the discussions. The United States formally opened the debate by charging that 41-thousand South Koreans... soldiers and civilians... are still held by North Korea, contrary to the armistice agreement.

In Washington, the Senate Republican Policy Committee tonight issued a "memorandum"... charging that former Secretary of State Acheson and Alger Hiss "appear to be together again." The Republican statement points to recent magazine articles by Acheson and Hiss, and says they seem to be working for the nomination of a "left-winger" to head next year's Democratic ticket.

The head of the Maritime Administration... Clarence Morse... told a meeting of marine engineers in New York today that the Government plans to have an atomic-powered oil tanker by the middle of 1959. The United States, he said, also hopes to have an atomic cargo ship by 1961.

President Eisenhower, as [redacted] reported earlier, returned to Washington today and received a warm, enthusiastic reception...after spending nearly two months recovering in Denver./ It was apparent that the President's absence in Washington had been felt./ [redacted] John Lyly once put it [redacted] THIS WAY: "By so much more you are welcome, he said, by how much more you are wished for."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, November 11, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: This is the news! President Eisenhower today returned to Washington after spending nearly seven weeks in the Army Hospital in Denver. He came home in his personal plane, Columbine the Third, and the capital gave him welcome. For that story we switch now to George Herman in Washington.

HERMAN: Coming back to Washington meant for the President two farewells and one long and joyous greeting. First, he had to say farewell to the staff at Fitzsimons Army Hospital, to the doctors and nurses who'd been his constant companions for seven weeks and who watched over his every breath for that time. It was an affectionate parting and Mrs. Eisenhower came away with a huge spray of orchids from the hospital commandant and his family. One of those useless details about the President's hospital stay, by the way, - it will cost him about fifty dollars. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army,he gets his hospitalization free at Fitzsimons but he has to pay for his meals, even when they amounted only to sixteen hundred calories. Again, at Lowry Airfield there were farewells, this time to Denver and to all the family and friends that lovely city means to Mr. Eisenhower. The President said he was leaving with his heart unusually filled with gratefulness to Denver. He referred to the time spent in the hospital without sorrow or regrets. He put it this way: "Such a time is not lost. Misfortune, and particularly a misfortunate illness, brings to all of us an understanding ofhow good people are," and then the President went on to thank all those who had sent messages of goodwill.

The actual flight itself was calm and uneventful. For the President (sic) itself it is perhaps more accurately described as exciting and zestful, his first trip out since he was hospitalized. He sat up in the co-pilot's chair for a long time, well over an hour, and he pointed out sights as they flew over and their route took them over his birthplace,the town of

Abilene, Kansas, and that excited him, too.

When his plane touched down here in Washington, a fewminutes early, the President was plainly in fine spirits. He waved his hat excitedly,then stood bareheaded and chatted with former President Herbert Hoover and with Vice President Richard Nixon at the foot of the plane's steps. The crowd of Government and foreign dignitaries, and just plain people, there cheered him energetically and he was plainly somewhat exhilarated by that, but when he spoke he reminded his political backers of his illness, saying he was glad tohave been given a parole if not a pardon from his illness, a remark certain to stir up a tempest of speculation, and then into his plastic-domed car and through the lines of cheering people into Washington and back to the White House. The crowd seemed to me somewhat diffident, aware that they were in the presence of a man who had spent hours not far from death and weeks in ahospital room. The President, by way of contrast, was plainly exuberant. He leaned out the window to save to one side and then leaned across Mrs. Eisenhower to wave to the other side most of the way in. He has always maintained, Ed, that he hates the White House and Washington, but today he was visibly jubilant at returning to it alive and in good shape.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today returned to Washington after spending nearly seven weeks in the Army Hospital in Denver. He came home in his personal plane, Columbine the Third, and the capital gave him welcome. For that story we switch now to George Herman in Washington.

HERMAN: Coming back to Washington meant for the President two farewells and one long and joyous greeting. First, he had to say farewell to the staff at Fitzsimmons Army Hospital, to the doctors and nurses who'd been his constant companions for seven weeks and who watched over his every breath for that time. It was an affectionate parting and Mrs. Eisenhower came away with a huge spray of orchids from the hospital commandant and his family. One of those useless details about the President's hospital stay, by the way, it will cost him about fifty dollars. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he gets his hospitalization free at Fitzsimmons but he has to pay for his meals, even when they amounted to only to sixteen hundred calories. Again, at Lowey Airfield there were farewells, this time to Denver and to all the family and friends that lovely city means to Mr. Eisenhower. The President said he was leaving with his heart unusually filled with gratefulness to Denver. He put it this way: "Such a time is not lost. Misfortune, and particularly a misfortunate illness, brings to all of us an understanding of how good people are," and then the President went on to thank all those who had send messages of goodwill.

The actual flight isself was calm and uneventful. For the President itself, it is perhaps more accurately described as exciting and zestful, his first trip out since he was hospitalized. He sat up in the co-pilot's chair

for a long time, well over an hour, and he pointed out sights as they flew over and their route took them over his birthplace, the town of Abilene, Kansas, and that excited him, too.

When his plane touched down here in Washington, a few minutes early, the President was plainly in fine spirits. He waved his had excitedly, then stood bareheaded and chatted with former President Hervert Hoover and Vice President Richard Nixon at the foot of the plane's steps. The crowd of Government and foreign dignitaries, and just plain people, there cheered him energetically and he was plainly somewhat exhilerated by that, but when he spoke he reminded his political backers of his illness, saying he was glad to have been given a parole if not a pardon from his illness, a remark certain to stir up a tempest of speculation, and then into his plastic-domed car and through the lines of cheering people into Washington and back to the White House. The crowd seemed to me somewhat diffident, aware that they were in the presence of a man who had spent hours not far from death and weeks in a hospital room. The President, by way of contrast, was plainly exuberant. He leandd out the window to wave to one side and then leaned across Mrs. Eisenhower to wave to the other side most of the way in. He was always maintained, Ed, that he hates the White House and Washington, but today he was visibly jubilant at returning to it alive and in good shape.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York

MURROW: That was George Herman's report on the return of President to Washington.

This morning, former President Hoover stood in for President Eisenhower at the annual Veterans Day ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery. Mr. Hoover placed the President's wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier..and pledged that America would "never neglect its obligations". He said: "On this

day, we renew our dedication to the eternal quest for the Holy Grail of lasting peace--not for ourselves alone, but for all mankind."

At Gettysburg, Secretary of the Interior McKay said today that an enduring peace would be "the finest and the final victory for ourselves and for posterity." And in a Veterans' Day address in Birmingham, Alabama, Secretary of the Air Force Quarles saw hope for peace in the very deadliness of modern weapons. Meantime, he said, we must maintain superiority in those weapons.

Great Britain announced today that it is building a rocket interceptor plane, which may be capable of speeds up to 15-hundred miles an hour. A spokesman for the Supply Ministry described it as an airplane "with very great possibilities."

In Geneva today, The Big Four ministers resumed their discussion of disarmament. Secretary of State Dulles offered to expand President Eisenhower's proposal for exchange of military blueprings and mutual air inspection. The plan originally referred to mutual inspection in the United States and Russia. Secretary Dulles said he was willing to expand it to include our military bases overseas, if the Russians would submit to inspection of their bases in foreign countries. He also offered to call off the testing of atomic weapons, if simultaneous agreement were reached on the elimination or reduction of those weapons Dulles recalled the statement of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov that Mr. Eisenhower's inspection plan would involve considerable expense. Dulles said: "That is quite true. Planes and technical facilities would have to be diverted from purposes of war to peace."

Molotov then said that Mr. Dulles had "not dealt with the Soviet objections." And the session again ended in complete stalemate.

Before the start of today's plenary session, the foreign ministers agreed to end their conference next Wednesday..two days ahead of schedule.

The American ambassador to West Germany..Dr. James Conant..said today the United States will never accept the division of Germany as the basis for a security pact. "If the men of the Kremlin have any such hopes," he said, "they are mistaken".

Israel charged today that troops belonging to Jordan opened fire on an Israeli patrol, south of Jerusalem. An Israeli spekesman said there were no casualties.

My colleague Bill Downs, returned to Tel Aviv today after a tour of the Gaza strip, close to the Egyptian border. Everywhere, he ways, there was evidence of the preparedness of Israel to retaliate in event of Egyptian attack. As an example, he cites a small border settlement, where the Israelis were buildin a new kindergarten. Significantly, he says, the kindergarten is being constructed with reinforced concrete. And yet, Downs cables, he was unable to find any extraordinary evidence of tension among the people. As one who has seen war at first hand..and who covered the Berlin blockade..Downs recalls that the calmest place is often where the danger is greatest. And, says Downs, no Israeli ever forgets the spot he's in. He's been living in that spot for eight years, and it takes more than a skirmish to scare him. Downs reports general mystification in Israel at what the authorities call Egypt's totally false claims of victory in the recent clash of Augu, on the southern border. The public is generally happy if Egyptian Premier Nasser wants to fight his battles in the Cairo newspapers. It saves a lot of lives. But Isreeli authorities privately express anxiety. They say if Nasser, and his revolutionary council, feel they are now strong enough to deceive their own people, and throw doubts around the rest of the world..then the character of the Egyptian revolution has changed. Earlier, says Downs, Israeli officials expressed frank hopes that the revolution would concentrate on improving the lot of the Egyptian people. Now, they fear Nasser is going down the familiar path of dictatorship..using

totalitarian arms supplied by the Reds.

Last night, there was a report an Italian firm was about to sell 30 jet fighterplanes to Egypt. The Italian government said today it knew of no such deal..but, in any case, it would refuse to grant the company an export license, should one be requested. In Washington, the State Department said empahtically today that the United States has not decided to supply Israel with weapons in any significant amounts. A department spokesman said, "There has been no decision on this question." The spokesman referred reporters to President Eisenhower's recent statement..that the United States does not want to contribute to an arms race in the Middle East.

The Army today seized control of Brazil. It forced the removal of Acting President Carlos Luz. And Nereu Ramos, president of the Senate, was chosen by the Brazilian congress as his successor. Luz took refuge aboard a Navy cruiser, off Rio de Janeiro. The first report of military action came when a fort at the entrance of the harbor, opened fire on units of the Brazilian fleet. The Navy now says it will abide by the decision taken by Congress.

Army troops have been stationed at key points in Rio de Janeiro. But there are no reports of casualties. The United States embassy says no American lives are in danger. The purpose of the uprising..apparently..was to make certain that President-elect Kubitschek takes office as constitutional president in January. He is regarded as the political heir of the late President Vargas.. and in last month's election he was strongly opposed in some military quarters.

In New York, the United Nations political committee today approved South Korean participation in the annual debate on Korean problems. The committee rejected a proposal by Syria and India for North Kroea to take part in the discussions. The United States formally opened the debate by charging that 41-thousand South Kreansa..soldiers and civilians..are still held by North Korea,

contrary to the armistice agreement.

In Washington, the Senate Republican Policy Committee tonight issued a "memorandum"..charging that former Secretary of State Acheson and Alger Hiss "appear to be together again." The Republican statement points to recent magazine articles by by Acheson and Hiss, and says they seem to be working for the nomination of a "left winger", to head next year's Democratic ticket.

The head of the Maritime Administration..Clarence Morse..told a meeting of Marine engineers in New York today that the Government plans to have an atomic-powered oil tanker by the middle of 1959. The United States, he said, also hopes to have an atomic cargo ship by 1961.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER:COMMERCIAL

MURROW: President Eisenhower, as reported earlier, returned to Washington today and received a warm, enthusiastic reception..after spending nearly two months recovering in Denver. It was apparent that the President's absence in Washington had been felt. John Lyly once put it this way: "By so much more you are welcome," he said, "by how much you are wished for".

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Nov. 14, 1955

This is the news:

In Geneva, the Big Four foreign ministers got nowhere today, — debating possible expansion of contacts between East and West. / British Foreign Secretary Macmillan told Russia it was stifling the reporting of news with its heavy censorship. / He said last summer the Russians even "jammed" the broadcast... from London... of two speeches by Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Secretary Khrushchev. And he called the argument that Western broadcasts would use too many frequencies "a preposterous claim". / Macmillan said Russia is much more interested in getting the embargo lifted on strategic goods, than it is in a general increase in East-West trade. / Secretary of State Dulles made the same point... and warned Russia against dumping its surplus arms on the world market. / In an obvious reference to Czechoslovakia's recent arms-deal with Egypt, Dulles said such transactions are "of utmost concern" to other nations. / In reply, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov accused the West of trying to meddle in Russian affairs.

The Western foreign ministers failed to agree today on whether to meet Russia in another conference next year. Macmillan and French Foreign Minister Pinay think that such a conference should be set up... now. Secretary Dulles wants the decision postponed, until the ministers have had time to consult their heads of government.

In the United Nations, Britain today went on record as favoring the admission of Outer Mongolia to the world organization... if that would break the deadlock with Russia which has existed for nine years. The United States is opposed to the admission of Outer Mongolia to the United Nations. For nine years, Russia has refused to approve certain countries which we want admitted... unless its candidates for membership are also approved. (I should like to discuss this deadlock on United Nations membership in a few minutes).

Israel today accused Egyptian troops of opening fire on an Israeli outpost in the Gaza strip. At the same time, an Egyptian spokesman charged that an Israeli launch violated Egyptian territorial waters. No casualties were reported in either incident.

In Buenos Aires, the new provisional government of Argentina today seized the newspaper La Prensa. The paper has been published in recent years by the General Confederation of Labor... which [redacted] called a nationwide strike for midnight tonight. / The day-old government... which, in a bloodless coup, wrested power from the regime headed by General Lonardi over the week-end... has threatened to arrest all persons inciting a walkout.

President and Mrs. Eisenhower drove today from Washington to their farm home at Gettysburg. / The Gettysburg town square was crowded... and decorated with banners that read: "Welcome home, Ike" and "Happy birthday, Mamie." (Today is Mrs. Eisenhower's 59th birthday). / Mr. Eisenhower made a brief speech, expressing their [redacted] thanks. / He said he hoped to make Gettysburg "our permanent home." / Before leaving Washington, the President... for the first time since his illness... showed up for work at his White House office. In Gettysburg, News Secretary Hagerty said [redacted] Mr. Eisenhower "suffered no fatigue whatever from his trip."

In Denver, a 23-year-old youth today confessed sabotaging the United Airliner that exploded recently in Colorado, killing all 44 persons on board. The defendant... John Gilbert Graham... had bought insurance valued at 37-thousand, 5-hundred dollars on the life of his mother, who was a passenger on the plane. He was arrested by F.B.I. agents on the technical charge of sabotaging a national defense utility. A commercial aircraft is defined as such a utility. The F.B.I. has withheld details of how the plane was sabotaged. The charge, however, accuses Graham of "causing a number of sticks of dynamite" to be put aboard the plane... and of "causing a battery and timing device to be attached." United States Attorney Donald Kelley said in Denver that Graham had signed a written confession... and waived a preliminary hearing. Bond was set at 100-thousand dollars. Under federal law, the maximum penalty for such sabotage is 10 years imprisonment and a 10-thousand dollar fine. However, the state may file a charge of murder. The defendant is married, the father of two children and a convicted forger. His mother had been helping him make restitution for some bad checks.

In Washington, the Supreme Court today... in effect... ruled against an Oklahoma law requiring a Negro candidate to state his race on an election ballot. It refused to interfere with a lower court decision which declared the state law unconstitutional.

~~A federal judge today suspended the prison sentence against racketeer Joe Adonis, on the promise of Adonis that he will leave the country by January first. In 1954, Adonis was sentenced to serve eight months to two years for perjury before the old Senate crime investigating committee.~~

Here in New York, Robert E. Sherwood died today... following a "moderate" heart attack on Saturday. The winner of four Pulitzer Prizes was 59. His prize-winning plays were "Idiot's Delight," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" and "There Shall Be No Night." The fourth Pulitzer Prize was for his biography, "Roosevelt and Hopkins."

Edward R. Murrow: November 14, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The long effort to open the door of the United Nations to the many countries not now members seems to be nearing success. The United States delegation yesterday announced that this country will abstain from voting on the admission of four of the five states proposed by the Soviet Union. This is part of a so-called "package deal" by which the Soviet Union is to drop its opposition to thirteen countries proposed by the West.

It is fair to say that success "seems" to be near, for it is not clear what the United States or the Soviet Union will do when the showdown comes. Mr. Dulles told Mr. Molotov at Geneva yesterday that we could not agree to the entry of Outer Mongolia. Mr. Molotov told Mr. Dulles he must insist on Outer Mongolia being admitted. They talked longer about the "package deal" than any other subject in their private meeting. But it is not clear that Mr. Molotov will veto the entry of the West's thirteen states if Outer Mongolia fails of admission. Nor is it clear how far Mr. Dulles is willing to go in his opposition. We might vote against it in the Council, and that would settle the matter. Mr. Lodge said yesterday we would abstain on the vote on Outer Mongolia, and he hoped the requisite votes could not be found.

The states nominated by the West under the package deal far outweigh in importance and influence those proposed by the Soviet Union. As Mr.

Lodge put it, "the thirteen would add tremendously to the moral weight of the United Nations." They are: Italy and Japan, both former world powers, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland, ~~Ireland~~ Eire, Ceylon, Nepal, Lybia, Jordan, Cambodia and Laos. The four Soviet satellites we no longer oppose are Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Albania. For a long time we balked at Albania as not being a genuinely sovereign country. We oppose Mongolia for much the same reason, also because it is so weakly organized that it hasn't enough of a diplomatic service to keep an Ambassador even in Moscow. Outer Mongolia was not invited to the Asian-African conference at Bandung, though that conference did include it among the states recommended for U.N. membership.

Mr. Lodge's announcement yesterday amounted to a reversal of American policy in the United Nations. We have stood our ground on each applicant being considered on its merits, and have opposed a package deal as avoiding separate consideration on merits alone. Mr. Lodge said yesterday that each state still will be voted on separately by the council. But our agreement to abstain on the satellites is what has made the package deal possible.

The package deal would bring nearer the day when the United Nations will include all countries and be universal in scope. Some of those opposed to

it have been quite willing that membership should be restricted if that helped the United States muster a majority on any issue. Actually the automatic American majority, which prevailed for years, is on the way out. The waning of American control has been a notable trend of the last two or three years. Only three percent of all measures proposed by the other countries and opposed by the United States had passed by 1953. We were on the winning side XXXXX 97 percent of the time, and never were beaten by the Soviet Union. But today our power is not so great. One of our first defeats was over this issue of the package deal. That was in 1952. The majority was against us that time, but it was not the two-thirds majority needed, so we were not over-ruled. Our worst XXXX setback was in 1953 when we and the Latin Americans stood out against the rest of a world that wanted India to join a round-table conference on the Korean peace. Since then the growing anti-colonialism in the Middle East, and the Bandung conference, with its encouragement to colonial peoples, has affected our leadership in the United Nations. Though we are anti-colonial, we have had to compromise in supporting Britain and France on some colonial issues. Latin American countries that once were invariably on our side began lining up with Asian and Middle Eastern states against Britain or France, and often against

us. We no longer controlled them.

If the seventeen countries now are added to the United Nations, a move is inevitable to enlarge the security council by adding a sixth permanent member. It is being widely assumed that this will happen, and that India will be given the seat.

I should add that the question of Red China's admission is not affected by the package deal. China already is a member of the United Nations and the Security Council. The U.N. has voted that the Nationalist government represents China. ~~The time may be approaching when the credentials of Nationalist China will be found inferior to those of Communist China. If so, Communist China would get the China seat. But that is not part of the bargain for the admittance of the states in the package deal.~~

If the United Nations is to succeed in its efforts to ease world tensions then its actions must be motivated by tolerance and understanding on the part of its members. It may be true, as Francis Bacon contended that: "There is little friendship in the world, least of all between equals." But it is also true, as Plutarch concluded that "friendship is a creature that always seeks a companion."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

In Geneva, the Big Four foreign ministers got nowhere today debating possible expansion of contacts between East and West. British Foreign Secretary MacMillan told Russia it was stifling the reporting of news with its heavy censorship. He said last summer the Russians even "jammed the broadcast.. from London of two speeches by Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Secretary Khruschef. And he called the argument that Western broadcasts would use too many frequencies "a preposterous claim". MacMillan said Russia is much more interested in getting the embargo lifted on strategic goods, than it is in a general increase in East-West trade. Secretary of State Dulles made the same point..and warned Russia against dumping its surplus arms on the world market. In an obvious reference to Czechoslovakia's recent arms deal with Egypt, Dulles said such transactions are "of utmost concern" to other nations. In reply, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov accused the West of trying to meddle in Russian affairs.

The Western foreign ministers failed to agree today on whether to meet Russia in another conference next year. Mac Millan and French Foreign Minister Pinay think that such a conference should be set up...now. Secretary Dulles wants the decision postponed, until the ministers have had time to consult their heads of government.

In the United Nations, Britain today went on record as favoring the admission of Outer Mongolia to the world organization...if that would break the deadlock with Russia which has existed for nine years. The United States is opposed to the admission of Outer Mongolia to the United Nations. For nine

years, Russia has refused to approve certain countries which we want admitted ...unless its candidates for membership are also approved. (I should like to discuss this deadlock on United Nations membership in a few minutes.)

Israel today accused Egyptian troops of opening fire on an Israeli outpost in the Gaza strip. At the same time, an Egyptian spokesman charged that an Israeli launch violated Egyptian territorial waters. No causualties were reported in either incident.

In Buenos Aires, the new provisional government of Argentina today seized the newspaper La Prensa. The paper has been published in recent years by the General confederation of Labor...which called a nationwide strike for midnight tonight. The day-old government..which, in a bloodless coup, wrested power from the regime headed by General Lonardi over the week-end..has threatened to arrest all persons inciting a walkout.

President and Mrs. Eisenhower drove today from Washington to their farm home at Gettysburg. The Gettysburg town square was crowded..and decorated with banners that read: "Welcome home, Ike" and "Happy birthday, Mamie". (Today is Mrs. Eisenhower's 59th birthday). Mr. Eisenhower made a brief speech, expressing their thanks. He said he hoped to make Gettysburg "our permanent home". Before leaving Washington, the President..for the first time since his illness. showed up for work at his White House office. In Gettysburg, News Secretary Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower "suffered no fatigue whatever from his trip."

In Denver, a 23-year-old youth today confessed sabotaging the United Airliner that exploded recently in Colorado, killing all 44 persons on board. The defendent..John Gilbert Graham.. had bought insurance valued at 37-thousand, 5-hundred dollars on the life of his mother, who was a passenger on the plane. He was arrested by F.B.I. agents on the technical charge of sabotaging

a national defense utility. A commercial aircraft is defined as such a utility. The F.B.I. has witheld details of how the plane was sabotaged. The charge, however, accused Graham of "causing a number of sticks of dynamite" to be put aboard the plane..and of "causing a battery and timing device to be attached". United States Attorney Donald Kelley said in Denver that Graham had signed a written confession...and waived a preliminary hearing. Bond was set at 100-thousand dollars. Under federal law, the maximum penalty for such sabotage is 10 years imprisonment and a 10-thousand dollar fine. However, the state may file a charge of murder. The defendant is married, the father of two children and a convicted forger. His mother had been helping him make restitution for some bad checks.

In Washington, the Supreme Court today..in effect..ruled against an Oklahoma law requiring a Negro candidate to state his race on an election ballot. It refused to interfere with a lower court decision which declared the state law unconstitutional.

Here in New York, Robert E. Sherwood died today..following a "moderate" heart attack on Saturday. The winner of four Pulitzer Prizes was 59. His prize-winning plays were "Idiot's Delight", "Abe Linsoln in Illinois" and "There Shall Be No Night". The fourth Pulitzer Prize was for his biography "Roosevelt and Hopkins".

The long efforts to open the door of the United Nations to the many countries not now members seems to be nearing success. The United States delegation yesterday announced that this country will abstain from voting on the admission of four of the five states proposed by the Soviet Union. This is part of a so-called "package deal" by which the Soviet Union is to drop its opposioion to thirteen countries proposed by the West.

It is fair to say that success "seems" to be near, for it is not clear what the United States or the Soviet Union will do when the showdown comes. Mr. Dulles told Mr. Molotov at Geneva yesterday that we could not agree to the entry of Outer Mongolia. Mr. Molotov told Mr. Dulles he must insist on Outer Mongolia being admitted. They talked longer about the "package deal" than any other subject in their private meeting. But it is not clear that Mr. Molotov will veto the entry of the West's thirteen states if Outer Mongolia fails of admission. Nor is is clear how far Mr. Dulles is willing to go in his admission. Nor is it clear how far Mr. Dulles is willing to go in his opposition. We might vote against it in the Council, and that would settle the matter. Mr. Lodge said yesterday we would abstain on the vote on Outer Mongolia, and he hoped the requisite votes could not be found.

The States nominated by the West under the package deal far outweigh in importance and influence those proposed by the Soviet Union. As Mr. Lodge put it, "the thirteen would add tremendously to the moral weight of the United Nations." They are: Italy and Japan, both former world powers, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland, Eire, Ceylon, Nepal, Lybia, Jordan, Cambodia and Laos. The four Soviet satellites we no longer oppose are Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Albania. For a long time we balked at Albania as not being a genuinely soverign country. We oppose Mongolia for much the same reason, also because it is so weakly organized that it hasn't enough of a diplomatic service to keep an Ambassador even in Moscow. Outer Mongolia was not invited to the Asian-African conference at Bandung, though that conference did include it among the states recommended for U.N. membership.

Mr. Lodge's announcement yesterday amounted fo a reversal of American policy in the United Nations. We have stood our ground on each applicant being considered on its merits, and have opposed a package deal as avoiding separate

consideration on merit alone. Mr. Lodge said yesterday that each state still will be voted on separately by the council. But our agreement to abstain on the satellites is what has made the package deal possible.

The package deal would bring nearer the day when the United Nations will include all countries and be universal in scope. Some of those opposed to it have been quite willing that membership should be restricted if that helped the United States muster a majority on any issue. Actually the automatic American majority, which prevailed for years, is on the way out. The waning of American control has been a notable trend of the last two or three years. Only three percent of all measures proposed by the other countries and opposed by the United States has passed by 1953. We were on the winning side 97 percent of the time, and never were beaten by the Soviet Union. But today our power is not so great. One of our first defeats was over this issue of the package deal. That was in 1952. The majority was against us that time, but it was not the two-thirds majority needed, so we were not over-ruled. Our worst setback was in 1953 when we and the Latin Americans stood out against the rest of a world that wanted India to join a round-table conference on the Korean peace. Since then the growing anti-colonialism in the Middle East, and the Bandung conference, with its encouragement to colonial peoples, has affected our leadership in the United Nations. Though we are anti-colonial, we have had to compromise in supporting Britain and France on some colonial issues. Latin American countries that once were invariably on our side, began lining up with Asian and Middle Eastern States against Britain and France and often against us. We no longer controlled them.

If the seventeen countries now are added to the United Nations, a move is inevitable to enlarge the security council by adding a sixth permanent member. It is being widely assumed that this will happen, and that India will be given the seat.

I should add that the question of Red China's admission is not affected by the package deal. China already is a member of the United Nations and the Security Council. The U.N. has voted that the Nationalist government represents China.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: If the United Nation is to succeed in its efforts to ease world tensions, then its actions must be motivated by tolerance and understanding on the part of its members. It may be true, as Francis Bacon contended that: "There is little friendship in the world, least of all between equals." But it is also true, as Plutarch concluded that "friendship is a creature that always seeks a companion."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Nov. 15, 1955

This is the news:

Russia introduced a new disarmament proposal today at the Big Four foreign ministers conference. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov called for a pledge... by the United States, Russia, Britain and France... to refrain from the use of force. Molotov also proposed further consideration of President Eisenhower's plan for mutual air inspection, and the Russian demand for a ban on atomic weapons. The last plenary session of the conference was to have been held this afternoon... but another session is scheduled for tomorrow to take up the new Soviet proposal. After today's meeting in Geneva, the Big Four foreign ministers discussed the drafting of their final communique. Secretary of State Dulles will start back home, tomorrow night.

Russia and Norway tonight signed a three-year trade agreement... calling for the annual exchange of 17-million dollars' worth of goods. Poland also announced a trade agreement with Yugoslavia, calling for exchange of goods valued at 28-million dollars. Poland will deliver →

coal and machinery... in return for timber, lead and zinc.

The United States today cancelled the visa of Russian Archbishop Boris to visit this country. The State Department says Moscow wanted the archbishop to minister to American members of the Russian Orthodox Church, as well as Soviet nationals. (The action may prevent an American Catholic priest from going to Russia.)

In Paris, the French senate tonight killed Premier Faure's plan for national elections next month. The Senate passed a bill making the elections impossible before January... at the earliest.

[redacted]

~~coal and machinery... in return for timber, lead and zinc.~~

~~The United States today cancelled the visa of Russian Archbishop Boris to visit this country. The State Department says Moscow wanted the archbishop to minister to American members of the Russian Orthodox Church, as well as Soviet nationals. The action may prevent an American Catholic priest from going to Russia.~~

In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Ben Gurion of Israel today rejected British Prime Minister Eden's suggestion that Egypt and Israel compromise their differences. Ben Gurion told the Israeli ~~Knesset~~ parliament, that Eden's plan would lead to the "dismemberment of Israel"... that it would amount to "bestowing a prize to aggressors."

In London today, Prime Minister Eden repeated his suggestion of compromise. He told the House of Commons, "Peace is so urgently necessary that sacrifices by both sides must be in the ultimate interests of both."

In Gettysburg, President Eisenhower took a walk today on his farm... and said he was pleased with the improvements that had been made since he was there last, in August. White House News Secretary Hagerty appealed to photographers to let the President go about

the farm in privacy... and not take pictures of him with their long-range cameras. Hagerty announced that... early next week... Mr. Eisenhower will meet with the National Security Council and members of his cabinet. The meetings will be held at Camp David, the presidential retreat in the Catoctin Mountains, in Maryland. (Camp David is 25 miles from Gettysburg.)

In Chicago, Adlai Stevenson today formally announced he would seek the Democratic nomination for president. Here is his statement, recorded as he read it to reporters this afternoon:

runs 2:40

ends on cue: "---sees fit to so honor me."

By those words, Adlai Stevenson today declared his candidacy for the Democratic nomination. (I should like to come back to them in a ~~few minutes~~ moment.).

In Albany, Democratic Governor Harriman reacted by saying Stevenson was "a fine standard-bearer" in 1952... and if nominated, "I am sure he will be again." Harriman (who himself has been mentioned as a possible presidential candidate) added, "I am sure, too, that

Mr. Stevenson, if nominated, will again have the support of New York State Democrats."

Democratic Senator Kefauver said he was "enlightened" by the Stevenson announcement... but that it has nothing to do with his plans. Kefauver said he would announce his intentions "around Christmas".

The Republican National Chairman... Leonard Hall... said the "artificial buildup" of Stevenson's announcement over the past few weeks was "slightly ridiculous." Hall said, "No candidate in history has said 'give me another chance' with more coyness or with more elaborate staging."

The state of Colorado today took over the prosecution of John Gilbert Graham... in the sabotage of that United Airliner on November 1st. Graham is charged with placing a time-bomb on the plane... killing 44 persons, including his mother. The state will be able to try him for murder... the Federal Government would be able to try him only for sabotage of the aircraft.

Edward R. Murrow: November 15, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Adlai Stevenson's announcement of his candidacy, certainly took no one by surprise, but an event does not have to be surprising, to be important. The importance of the announcement lies in it being the opening of the Presidential campaign. It does it a full year before voting day, which is an abnormally long time. It opens two campaigns, Mr. Stevenson's for the nomination, and the Democratic campaign for [redacted] next year. The country cannot now escape becoming more politically involved, and staying that way longer, than any nation on earth.

But for all its importance, Mr. Stevenson's statement was a formality without drama, and came almost as an anti-climax. Only tomorrow will there be a news conference, spiced with questions and answers, and productive of news about Mr. Stevenson's plans and organization. Today the prepared statement went out early over the press wires for 3 p.m. release. Then Mr. Stevenson read it to assembled news men in the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago. It was a short statement, but it accomplished its purpose. No one will call it a flaming campaign manifesto, though it need not be discounted. It did sum up the issues for next year.

Mr. Stevenson quietly appropriated the Republican slogans of "peace and prosperity", simply turning them around into "prosperity and peace". The

part about peace did not differ much from President Eisenhower's objectives. The part about prosperity suggested a future campaign with emotional appeals to farmers and labor, for Mr. Stevenson said prosperity must be shared by every family in America. He drew a sharp party line in asserting that wisdom and responsibility did not re-appear in American affairs until the return of Democratic leadership in Congress after last year's election.

So Mr. Stevenson's strategy seems to be set. It will be a campaign not so much over contrasting objectives, as over who is to run the government. Stevenson called it of first importance that the executive branch of the government should be returned to the Democratic party. This kind of campaign can hardly work up great excitement over issues, and is bound to focus on personalities. And if President Eisenhower does not run again, the personality of Mr. Stevenson will have to be matched if the Republicans expect to win.

At the moment he is the Democrat considered most likely to get the nomination next year. He is the titular leader of his party. As its nominee three years ago he polled more votes than any Democrat in history. Except Roosevelt in '36 So he ranks as only second to President Eisenhower as a political figure. Now by stepping out as an avowed seeker for the nomination he frankly claims

that rank. This is in contrast to the last campaign, when he was genuinely reluctant and had to be more or less drafted. Now he says he will do "all in his power" to persuade the party to entrust to him the immense responsibility of nomination. This does not mean that Mr. Stevenson has changed his character. He is operating in quite different circumstances. Now he is the foremost national leader in his party. He either must lead or retire. No one expected him to retire today, and he didn't. Instead, he pulled up the curtain of the 1956 presidential campaign, and took his place on the stage. Win or lose - it will be a long performance.

Bob White

Adlai Stevenson, who on another occasion was a somewhat reluctant candidate for the Presidency, left little doubt where he stands this time - announcing his availability nine months in advance of the conventions. Perhaps Mr. Stevenson is following the advice of John Gough when he said:"You can commit no greater folly, than to sit by the roadside, until someone comes along and invites you to ride with him."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: .... In Chicago, Adlai Stevenson today formally announced he would seek the Democratic nomination for President. Here is his statement, recorded as he read it to reporters this afternoon:

STEVENSON: I shall be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President next year - which by this time is probably no surprise. And I will do all I can to persuade my party to entrust that immense responsibility to me again; because, in the first place, I believe it important for the Democratic party to resume the executive direction of our national affairs; and, second, I am assured that my candidacy would be welcomed by representative people in and out of my party thruout the country; and, finally, I believe that any citizen should make whatever contribution he can to our search for a safer, saner world.

It's of first importance to return the executive direction of our affairs to Democratic leadership because it is apparent that wisdom and responsibility began to reappear in the conduct of our affairs only with the election of a Democratic Congress in the 1954 elections. Seldom before has the United States faced a period of greater opportunity or of greater danger. Our great opportunity lies in the fact that our prosperity and wealth can now be used to give all of our people the higher standards and the wider opportunities which are mankind's universal dream. These are now within our reach - not simply for the favored few but for every family in America.

Our danger lies, of course, in the ambition of a new tyranny for mastery of the world and in Communist exploitation of the hopes and of the discontents of the two-thirds of mankind who now demand a larger share in the good things of life. In partnership with our friends and allies, with confidence born of strength and influence born of magnanimity we must work to uproot the deep causes of conflict and tension and to

outlaw the very means of war in this atomic age. The task of the Democratic party is to make prosperity and peace not just a political slogan but an active search for a better America and a better world.

I am ready to do what I can to that end, either as a worker in the ranks or at the top of the ticket, if my party sees fit so to honor me.

MURROW: By those words Adlai Stevenson today declared his candidacy for the Democratic nomination.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Russia introduced a new disarmement proposal today at the Big Four foreign ministers conference. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov called for a pledge ..by the United States, Russia, Britain and France..to refrain from the use of force. Molotov also proposed further consideration of President Eisenhower's plan for mutual air inspection and the Russian demand for a ban on atomic weapons. The last plenary session of the conference was to have been held this afternoon..but another session is scheduled for tomorrow to take up the new Soviet proposal. After today's meeting in Geneva, the Big Four foreign ministers discussed the drafting of their final communique. Secretary of State Dulles will start back home, tomorrow night.

Russia and Norway tonight signed a three-year trade agreement..calling for the annual exchange of 17 million dollar's worth of goods.

Poland also announced a trade agreement with Yugoslavia, calling for exchange of goods valued at 28 - million dollars. Poland will deliver coal and machinery ..in return for timber, lead and zinc.

The United States today cancelled the visa of Russian Archbishop Boris to visit this countty. The State Department says Moscow wanted the archbishop to minister to American members of the Russian Orthodox Church, as well as Soviet nationals. The action may prevent an American Catholic priest from going to Russia.

In Paris, the French senate tonight killed Premier Faure's plan for national elections next month. The Senate passed a bill making the elections impossible before January..at the earliest.

In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Ben Gurion of Israel today rejected British Prime Minister Eden's suggestion that Egypt and Israel compromise their differences. Ben Gurion told the Israeli parliament, that Eden's plan would lead to the "dismemberment of Israel"..that it would amount to "bestowing a prize to aggressors."

In London today, Prime Minister Eden repeated his suggestion of compromise. He told the House of Commons, "Peace is so urgently necessary that sacrifices by both sides must be in the ultimate interests of both."

In Gettysburg, President Eisenhower took a walk today on his farm..and said he was pleased with the improvements that had been made there since he was there last, in August. White House News Secretary Hagerty appealed to photogrpahers to let the President go about the farm in privacy..and not take pictures of him with their long-range cameras. Hagerty announced that..early next week..Mr. Eisenhower will meet with the National Security Council and members of his cabinet. The meetings will be held at Camp David, the Presidential retreat in the Catoctin Mountains, in Maryland. (Camp David is 25 miles from Gettysburg.)

In Chicago, Adlai Stevenson today formally announced he would seek the Democratic nomination for president. Here is his statement, recorded as he read it to reporters this afternoon.

STEVENSON: I shall be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President next year - which by this time is probably no surprise. And I will do all I can to persuade my party to entrust that immense responsibility to me again; because, in the first place, I believe it important for the Democratic party to resume the executive direction of our national affairs; and second, I am assured that my candidacy would be welcomed by representative people in and out of my party throughout the country; and, finally,

I believe that any citizen should make whatever contribution he can to our search for a safer, saner world.

It's of first importance to return the executive direction of our affairs to Democratic leadership because it is apparent that wisdom and responsibility began to reappear in the conduct of our affairs only with the election of a Democratic Congress in the 1954 elections. Seldom before has the United States faced a period of greater opportunity or of greater danger. Our great opportunity lies in the fact that our prosperity and wealth can not be used to give all of our people the higher standards and the wider opportunities which are mankind's universal dream. These are now within our reach - not simply for the favored few but for every family in America.

Our danger lies, of course, in the ambition of a new tyranny for mastery of the world and in Communist exploitation of the hopes and of the discontents of the two-thirds of mankind who now demand a larger share in the good things of life. In partnership with our firends and allies, with confidence born of strength and influence born of magnaminity we must work to uproot the deep causes of conflict and tension and to outlaw by very means of war in this atomic age. The task of the Democratic party is to make prosperity and peace not just a political slogan but an active search for a better America and a better world.

I am ready to do what I can to that end, either as a worker in the ranks or at the top of the ticket, if my party sees fit so to honor me.

MURROW: By these words Adlai Stevenson today declared his candidacy for the Democratic nomination. (I should like to come back to them in a moment.)

In Albany, Democratic Governor Harriman reacted by saying Stevenson was "a fine standard-bearer" in 1952..and if nominated, "I am sure he will be again". Harriman (who himself has been mentioned as a possible presidential

candidate) added, "I am sure, too, that Mr. Stevesson, if nominated, will again have the support of New York State Democrats."

Democratic Senator Kefauver said he was "enlightened" by the Stevenson announcement..but that it has nothing to do with his plans. Kevauver said he would announce his intentions "around Christmas.."

The Republican National Chairman..Leonard Hall..said the "artificial buildup" of Stevenson's announcement over the past few weeks was "slightly ridiculous". Hall said "No candidate in history has said 'give me another chance' with more coyness, or with more elaborate staging."

The state of Colorado today took over the prosecution of John Gilbert Graham..in the sabotage of the United Airliner on November 1st. Graham is charged with placing a time-bomb on the plane..killing 44 persons, including his mother. The state will be able to try him for murder..the Federal Government would be able to try him only for sabotage of the aircraft.

Adlai Stevenson's announcement of his candidacy certainly look no one by surprise, but an event does not have to be surprising to be important. The importance of the announcement lies in it being the opening of the Presidential campaign. It does it a full year before voting day, which is an abnormally long time. It opens two campaigns, Mr. Stevenson's for the nomination, and the Democratic campaign for next year. The country cannot now escape becoming more politically involved and staying that way longer than any nation on earth.

But for all its importance, Mr. Stevenson's statement was a formality without drama, and came almost as an anti-climax. Only tomorrow will there be a news conference spiced with questions and answers and productive of news about Mr. Stevenson's plans and organization. Today the prepared statement went out early over the press wires for 3 p.m. release. Then Mr. Stevenson read it to assembled news men in the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago. It was a short

statement but it accomplished its purpose. No one will call it a flaming campaign manifesto, though it need not be discounted. It did sum up the issues for next year.

Mr. Stevenson quietly appropriated the Republican slogans of "peace and prosperity", simply turning them around into "Prosperity and peace". The part about peace did not differ much from President Eisenhower's objectives. The part about prosperity suggested a future campaign with emotional appeals to farmers and labor, for Mr. Stevenson said prosperity must be shared by every family in America. He drew a sharp party line in asserting that wisdom and repsonsibility did not re-appear in American affairs until the return of Democratic leadership in Congress after last year's election.

So Mr. Stevenson's strategy seems to be set. It will be a campaign not so much over contrasting objectives, as over who is to run the government. Stevenson called it of first importance that the executive branch of the government should be returned to the Democratic party. This kind of campaign can hardly work up great excitmment over issues, and is bound to focus on personalities. And if President Eisenhower does not run again, the personality of Mr. Stevenson will have to be matched if the Republicans expect to win.

At the moment he is the Democrat considered most likely to get the nomination next year. He is the titular leader of his party. As its nominee three years ago, he polled more votes than any Democrat in history., except Roosevelt in '36. So he ranks as only second to President Eisenhower as a political figure. Now by stepping out as an avowed seeker for nomination, he frankly claims that rank. This is in contrast to the last campaign, when he was genuinely reluctant and had to be more or less drafted. Now he says he will do "all in his power" to persuade the party to entrust to him the

immense responsibility of nomination. This does not mean that Mr. Stevenson has changed his character. He is operating in quite different circumstances. Now he is the foremost national leader in his part . He either must lead or retire. No one expected him to retire today, and he didn't. Instead, he pulled up the curtain of the 1956 presidential campaign, and took his place on the stage. Win or lose - it will be a long performance.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

HITE: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Adlai Stevenson, who on another occasion was a somewhat reluctant candidate for the Presidency, left little doubt where he stands this time - announcing his availability nine months in advance of the conventions. Perhaps Mr. Stevenson is following the advice of John Gough when he said: "You can commit no greater folly than to sit by the roadside until someone comes along and invites you to ride with him."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Nov. 16, 1955

This is the news:

The Big Four foreign ministers ended their Geneva conference today in deadlock. Three weeks of argument failed to produce agreement on European security, German reunification, disarmament, or expansion of contacts between East and West. The final communique amounted to only two brief paragraphs. It said... simply... that there had been "a frank and comprehensive" discussion, and that the ministers had agreed to report the results to their respective heads of government. The communique recommended that the future course of negotiations "be settled through diplomatic channels." No date or place was set for another meeting. # The three Western ministers issued a separate statement. It blamed Russia for blocking German unification (by its repudiation of free elections) and pledged the United States, Britain and France to continue to work for German unity. A copy of the statement was dispatched to the West German government. Secretary of State Dulles then boarded a plane for home.

Mr. Dulles is due in Washington tomorrow... and according to present plans, will fly directly to Gettysburg to report to the President. News Secretary Hagerty says that... on Friday night... Dulles will make a radio and television report to the nation.

A high Government official (who would not permit use of his name) said today, "The cold war is back." He said, "The Administration is re-examining its programs and is prepared to make any changes that are necessary." The official indicated uncertainty... in view of worsening relations with Russia... whether the Administration can balance the budget.

Secretary of Defense Wilson told a news conference today that the failure of the Geneva meeting will have "little or no effect" on our defense program. Defense plans, he said, are geared for the indefinite future... and are not influenced greatly by periodic "ups and downs" in international diplomacy. Wilson said he still hopes to save about half a billion dollars in defense spending in the current fiscal year. But he saw little chance of further cuts in the foreseeable future.

Bad weather today prevented Secretary of Commerce Weeks from flying to Gettysburg, to confer with President Eisenhower... as planned. Instead, Mr. Weeks will fly to Gettysburg tomorrow. / The President will also talk tomorrow with Rowland Hughes, the director of the budget, and take a personal hand in drawing up the budget to be submitted to Congress in January. / Tomorrow night, he will see Secretary Dulles, making it... altogether... his busiest day so far.

Israel today formally presented the United States with a list of weapons, which it says it needs to offset Communist arms shipments to Egypt. / The Israeli ambassador to Washington... Abba Eban... said the quantity of arms requested is "markedly less", than what Egypt is believed to be getting from Communist sources. / The State Department said it would study Israel's request. At the same time, it urged Israel to go along with United Nations efforts to put an end to recurring border incidents.

Tonight, Egypt protested the Israeli action. / The Egyptian ambassador told the State Department, sending arms to Israel would start an armaments race in the Middle East. / He said Egypt might be "compelled" to buy more Communist arms.

In London today, the British Foreign Office said it "regretted" that Israel was not prepared to compromise its differences with Egypt. Yesterday, Israeli Prime Minister Ben Gurion rejected a British suggestion that "sacrifices" be made by both sides, in the interest of peace. Ben Gurion said Israel would not yield any of the territory it now holds.

In Damascus, the Syrian government today signed a one-year trade agreement with Russia. Syria will exchange agricultural goods... such as grain... for Russian machinery.

Mohammed ben Youssef returned to Morocco today, as the new ruler of that French protectorate. An estimated hundred-thousand Moroccans greeted his return from two years of exile. There was no violence.

Adlai Stevenson said today that he will enter the presidential primary in Minnesota, in March. Stevenson told a news conference that his decision to run again was "not at all contingent" on President Eisenhower's illness. He refused to speculate on whether Mr. Eisenhower will seek another term, but said... in any case... he would never make health an issue in his campaign. Stevenson said he had "made

no deals." He announced the appointment of James A. Finnegan, Pennsylvania secretary of state, as his campaign manager. And Hyman Raskin, a former member of the Democratic National Committee, will act as Finnegan's executive assistant. Stephen A. Mitchell, the former Democratic national chairman, and Wilson Wyatt, who was Stevenson's campaign manager in 1952, will serve as advisers.

The State Department security chief... Scott McLeod... was questioned by a Senate constitutional rights subcommittee today, on passport procedure. McLeod conceded that an American scientist, Dr. Linus Pauling, was denied a passport, until he won a Nobel Prize in chemistry... although the department had no new extenuating information. Pauling had been accused of being a "concealed Communist"--- a charge which by affidavit, he repeatedly denied. Another Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Arthur Compton, told the subcommittee some of the Government's loyalty procedures are "damaging to the true security of the nation." Compton said "indiscriminate" questioning of the loyalty of scientists, is damaging their effectiveness... that science must be open, in order to be strong.

In Nevada today, Donald Campbell set a new world speedboat record of 216 and two-tenths miles an hour. (He made the run on Lake Mead). Campbell broke his old record... set last July... by almost 14 miles an hour.

Edward R. Murrow: November 16, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The failure of the Geneva conference cannot be regarded simply as a return to the cold war. It is more than the resumption of something; it is the start of a new era in international relations, and needs to be understood as such. This was the first conference since the great powers ruled out world war, as an objective in foreign policy. Some people hoped that the summit meeting, where this was done, was the dawn of a new day, in which tensions would be reduced, and differences settled peacefully. But now it is plain that all that the summit meeting did was to agree to a negative: East-West differences are not to be settled by World War Three. The agreement was not produced by a change of heart in the Kremlin, but by necessity. It was the result of the hydrogen bomb, and the knowledge that another world war would be lost by all.

A new day has dawned, but it is not one in which tensions are being reduced, and basic differences settled amicably. The Geneva conference now has given us a glimpse of what the new day is to be like. Taken in conjunction with the Soviet penetration of the Middle East with arms and economic aid, it promises to be even more turbulent than the cold war of the past. It will be less dangerous in being less likely to set off universal war. But it is a struggle the West could lose, and the East could win.

The failure of the Geneva conference was not much of a surprise, but it failed more hopelessly than many had foreseen. / There had been the improved manners in Soviet diplomacy, the widely advertised new look, and the increased exchange of persons between East and West. / It would have been easy for Mr. Molotov to have given in gracefully on secondary matters, so as to keep up the appearance of amiability and growing good will. / But Mr. Molotov did not budge, and he scolded, denounced and fumed. / When he came up with belated counter-offers, they were not meant to please the Western ministers, but were for the propaganda mill.

On the one big issue he was immoveable. Germany is not to be re-united, unless it is by an election tailored by the communists to give them lasting power. / Mr. Molotov held out no hint that there ever would be a retreat from this condition. / Here was the crux of the conference. / A new organization of European security, depended on growing confidence, as did an exchange of persons, goods and ideas. / So it seems clear the Kremlin wanted this conference to fail. / Mr. Dulles would have welcomed some gestures that could be interpreted as expressing the so-called Geneva spirit, and responding to President Eisenhower's leadership. / Mr. Molotov did not grant him a thing.

There is talk today about the Soviet Union having overplayed its hand and strengthened the bonds of the three Western powers. But the Soviet policy has not offended the Germans to any great extent. On the contrary, the Germans have been shown that they may never be able to get unification, through Western leadership. The pressure for unification mounts in Germany and will go on mounting. The siren Soviet cry that unification is an affair of the Germans alone is alluring. It will become increasingly easier for West Germans to deal with East Germans, as though they were Germans, and not first of all Soviet catspaws. Mr. Molotov may have sacrificed some public support, but he may have brought a Soviet victory in Germany much closer.

The effect of the Geneva conference on this country is sure to be far-reaching. First of all, it will have consequences for the Eisenhower administration, which had been banking on the President's success as a peace leader. Now the Geneva spirit, to which President Eisenhower contributed so superbly, has evaporated. Not a whiff of it was to be detected in today's communique closing the Geneva conference. That is not the President's fault. But one can get an idea of what a difference it would have made if Mr. Dulles and his colleagues had scored a great success

at Geneva. That would have promised in time a vast saving in arms and foreign aid, the balancing of the United States budget and a cut in taxes. Even part of this promise would have helped in an election year. Now the whole of the promise is gone.

Another effect is still more obvious. American foreign policy has to be ~~[illegible]~~ re-appraised and brought up to date. A new kind of cold war has begun. It is not going to set off a world war. But arms are going to be no less essential than they were, and costly economic aid may now become our chief weapon. Fortunately, issues of this magnitude in foreign policy are given bi-partisan treatment in Washington, without too much thought for party advantage. But Geneva opened a new era, not only in East-West relations, but in all that this country thinks and does, in the field of foreign affairs.

There are ~~undoubtedly~~ many who regard the results of the Geneva conference as disappointing...~~possibly~~ possibly even as a sign of tenser ~~moments~~ days to come. But for those who take a pessimistic point of view, these words by Emerson and Montaigne might offer some comfort:"As soon as there is life, there is danger...and there is nothing which more quickly throws us into dangers than a hunger to avoid them."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Big Four foreign ministers ended their Geneva conference today in deadlock. Three weeks of argument failed to produce agreement on European security, German reunification, disarmament, or expansion of contacts between East and est. The final communique amounted to only two brief paragraphs. It said..simply..that there had been "a frank and comprehensive" discussion, and that the ministers had agreed to report the results to their respective heads of government. The communique recommended that the future course of negotiations "be settled through diplomatic channels." No date or place was set for another meeting.

The three Western ministers issued a separate statement. It blamed Russia for blocking German unification (by repudiation of free elections) and pledged the United States, Britain and France to continue to work for German unity. A copy of the statement was dispatched to the West German government. Secretary of State Dulles then boarded a plane for home.

Mr. Dulles is due in Washington tomorrow..and according to present plans, will fly directly to Gettysburg to report to the President. News Secretary Hagerty says that..on Friday night..Dulles will make a radio and television report to the nation.

A high Government official (who would not permit use of his name) said today, "The cold war is back." He said, "The Administration is re-examining its programs and is prepared to make any changes that are necessary." The official indicated uncertainty..in view of worsening relations with Russia.. whether the Administration can calance the budget.

Secretary of Defense Wilson told a news conference today that the failure of the Geneva meeting will have "little or no effect" on our defense program. Defense plans, he said, are geared for the indefinite future..and are not influenced greatly by periodic "ups and downs" in international diplomacy. Wilson said he still hopes to save about half a billion dollars in defense spending in the current fiscal year. But he saw little chance of further cuts in the foreseeable future.

Bad weather today prevented Secretary of Commerce Weeks from flying to Gettysburg to confer with President Eisenhower..as planned. Instead, Mr. Weeks will fly to Gettysburg tomorrow. The President will also talk tomorrow with Rowland Hughes, the director of the budget, and take a personal hand in drawing up the budget to be submitted to Congress in January. Tomorrow night, he will see Secretary Dulles, making it..altogether..his busiest day so far.

Israel today formally presented the United States with a list of weapons which it says it needs to offset Communist arms shipments to Egypt. The Israeli ambassador to Washington..Abba Eban..said the quantity of arms requested is "markedly less" than what Egypt is believed to be getting from Communist sources. The State Department said it would study Israel's request. At the same time, it urged Israel to go along with United Nations efforts to put an end to recurring border incidents.

Tonight, Egypt protested the Israeli action. The Egyptian ambassador told the State Department sending arms to Israel would start an armaments race in the Middle East. He said Egypt might be "compelled" to buy more Communist arms.

In London today, the British Foreign Office said it "regretted" that Israel was not prepared to compromise its differences with Egypt.

Yesterday, Israeli Prime Minister Ben Gurion rejected a British suggestion that "sacrifices" by made by both sides, in the interest of peace. Ben Gurion said Israel would not yield any of the territory it now holds.

In Damascus, the Syrian government today signed a one-year trade agreement with Russia. Syria will exchange agricultural goods..such as grain..for Russian machinery.

Mohammed ben Youssef returned to Morocco today as the new ruler of that French protectorate. An estimated hundred-thousand Moroccans greeted his return from two years of exile. There was no violence.

Adlai Stevenson said today that he will enter the presidential primary in Minnesota, in March. Stevenson told a news conference that his decision to run again was "not at all contingent" on President Eisenhower's illness. He refused to speculate on whether Mr. Eisenhower will seek another term, but said..in any case..he would never make health an issue in his campaign. Stevenson said he had "made no deals". He announced the appointment of James A. Finnegan, Pennsylvania Secretary of State, as his campaign manager. And Hyman Raskin, a former member of the Democratic National Committee, will act as Finnegan's executive assistant. Stephen A. Mitchell, the former Democratic national chairman, and Wilson Wyatt, who was Stevenson's campaign manager in 1952 will serve as advisers.

The State Department security cheif..Scott McLeod..was questioned by a Senate constitutional rights subcommittee today on passport procedure. McLeod conceded that an American scientist, Dr. Linus Pauling, was denied a passport until he won a Nobel Prize in chemistry..although the department had no new extenuating information. Pauling had been accused of being a "concealed Communist"--a charge which by affidavit he repeatedly denied. Another Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Arthur Compton, told the subcommittee some of the Government's

loyalty procedures are "damaging to the true security of the nation." Compton said "indiscriminate" questioning of the loyalty of scientists is damaging their effectiveness..that science must be open in order to be strong.

In Nevada today, Donald Campbell set a new world speedboat record of 216 and two-tenths miles an hour. (He made the run on Lake Mead). Campbell broke his old record..set last July..by almost 14 miles an hour.

The failure of the Geneva conference cannot be regarded simply as a return to the cold war. It is more than the resumption of something; it is the start of a new era in international relations, and needs to be understood as such. This was the first conference since the great powers ruled out world war, as an objective in foreign policy. Some people hoped that the summit meeting, where this was done, was the dawn of a new day, in which tensions would be reduced, and differences settled peacefully. But now it is plain that all that the summit meeting did was to agree to a negative: East-West differences are not to be settled by World War Three.

The agreement was not produced by a change of heart in the Kremlin, but by necessity. It was the result of the hydrogen bomb, and the knowledge that another world war would be lost by all.

A new day has dawned, but it is not one in which tensions are being reduced, and basic differences settled amicably. The Geneva conference now has given us a glimpse of what the new day is to be like. Taken in conjunction with the Soviet penetration of the Middle East with arms and economic aid, it promises to be even more turbulent than the cold war of the past. It will be less dangerous, in being less likely to set off universal war. But it is a struggle the West could lose, and the East could win.

The failure of the Geneva conference was not much af a surprise, but it failed more hopelessly than many had foreseen. There had been the improved

manners in Soviet diplomacy, the widely advertised new look, and the increased exchange of persons between East and West. It would have been easy for Mr. Molotov to have given in gracefully on secondary matters, so as to keep up the appearance of amiability and growing good will. But Mr. Molotov did not budge, and he scolded, denounced and fumed. When he came up with belated counter-offers, they were not meant to please the Western ministers, but were for the propaganda mill.

On the one big issue he was immoveable. Germany is not to be re-united, unless it is by an election tailored by the Communists to give them lasting power. Mr. Molotov held out no hint that there ever would be a retreat from his condition. Here was the crux of the conference. A new organization of European security depended on growing confidence, as did an exchange of persons, goods and ideas. So it seems clear the Kremlin wanted this conference to fail. Mr. Dulles would have welcomed some gestures that could be interpreted as expressing the so-called Geneva spirit, and responding to President Eisenhower's leadership. Mr. Molotov did not grant him a thing.

There is talk today about the Soviet Union having overplayed its hand and strengthened the bonds of the three Western powers. But the Soviet policy has not offended the Germans to any great extent. On the contrary, the Germans have been shown that they may never be able to get unification through Western leadership. The pressure for unification mounts in Germany and will go on mounting. The siren Soviet cry that unification is an affair of the Germans alone is alluring. It will become increasingly easier for West Germans to deal with East Germans, as though they were Germans, and not first of all Soviet catpaws. Mr. Molotov may have sacrificed some public support, but he may have brought a Soviet victory in Germany much closer.

The effect of the Geneva conference on this country is sure to be far-reaching. First of all, it will have consequences for the Eisenhower administration, which had been banking on the President's success as a peace leader. Now the Geneva spirit, to which President Eisenhower contributed so superbly, has evaporated. Not a whiff of it as to be detected in today's communique closing the Geneva conference. That is not the President's fault. But one can get an idea of what a difference it would have made if Mr. Dulles and his colleagues had scored a great success at Geneva. That would have promised in time a vast saving in arms and foreign aid, the balancing of the United States budget and a cut in taxes. Even part of this promise would have helped in an election year. Now the whole of the promise is gone.

Another effect is still more obvious. American foreign policy has to be re-appraised and brought up to date. A new kind of cold war has begun. It is not going to set offa world war. But arms are going to be no less essential than they were, and costly economic aid may now become our chief weapons. Fortunately, issues of this magnitude in foreign policy are given bi-partisan treatment in Washington, without too much thought of party advantage. But Geneva opened a new era, not only in East-West relations, but in all that this country thinks and does, in the field of foreign affairs.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are many who regard the results of the Geneva conference as disappointing..possibly even as a sign of tenser days to come. But for those who take a pessimistic point of view, these words by Emerson and Montaigne might offer some comfort:"As soon as there is life, there is danger..and there is nothing which more quickly throws un into dangers than a hunger to avoid them."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Nov. 17, 1955

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles returned today from the Geneva conference, and reported immediately to President Eisenhower at Gettysburg. # Mr. Dulles made no public statement. / He will broadcast a report to the American people tomorrow night. #

Mr. Eisenhower put in his busiest day, since his heart attack in September. It began... early... with a medical checkup, which showed his health to be "most satisfactory". / The President then drove to his new executive quarters, in the Gettysburg Post Office... where, for the first time, he met with cabinet officers. / His first visitor was Secretary of Commerce Weeks, who briefed him on the national economy. # Weeks told reporters afterward, that the Administration is "leaning more and more" toward the "pay-as-you-go theory" of financing its multi-billion-dollar highway program. / That is the financing procedure, favored by most Democrats, at the last session of Congress. / At that →

time, the Administration proposed to pay for the highway program through borrowing... by the issuance of federal bonds. # Mr. Eisenhower conferred next with the director of the budget, Rowland Hughes. Hughes said he has high hopes pf balancing the budget this year... and perhaps next year. But it is too early to say whether taxes can be reduced. Hughes said if the budget is balanced, it will not be done at the expense of the military. Rather, it would be done by economies in the various Government agencies... and through increased revenues due to national prosperity.

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey said today... in a speech in San Francisco... that the Administration "has been reshaping economic policies, into the policies required for a strong and forward-looking nation." Humphrey said the United States is now enjoying plenty... in peace... while successfully resisting pressures [redacted] toward inflation. #

To curb possible inflation, the Federal Reserve Banks in New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta and Chicago will raise their interest rate to two and [redacted] one-half percent. The increase... amounting to one-quarter of one percent... is effective tomorrow.

The surgeon general... Dr. Leonard Scheele... today released a report on the production of anti-polio vaccine. The report was written by a committee of experts... (appointed last May).. to make a continuous study of production procedure. The report states that the main reasons why some bad vaccine was produced, have been found and corrected. #

Safe vaccine can now be manufactured more easily, in larger amounts. Dr. Jonas Salk... who is a member of the committee... says the changes have made it easier to produce safe vaccine consistently "on an assembly line basis." However, because of the revisions, a production lag is expected until sometime in December.

Former President Truman will say tonight... in Kansas City... that a program of universal health insurance is needed, "no matter what we do to develop medical research and provide for more hospitals and doctors." Mr. Truman will tell a meeting of the American Public Health Association that eight million American families are in debt for medical care.

In Chicago today, the Democratic National Committee voted unanimously not to require a loyalty oath from delegates attending next year's nominating convention. Instead, it is to be "understood" that delegates will be bona fide Democrats "who will participate in the convention in good faith." (It would still be possible, however, to challenge the seating of any delegate). The rules change was approved after Lieutenant Governor Ben Ramsey had been seated as national committeeman from Texas, succeeding Wright Morrow. In 1952, Morrow joined Governor Shivers in supporting Eisenhower.

In a speech in Indianapolis, J. Addington Wagner... national commander of the American Legion... today accused the "Fund for the Republic" of "rendering comfort to the enemies of America." Wagner accused the Fund of belittling the menace of domestic Communists, and said the Internal Revenue Service should investigate its tax-exempt status. Dr. Robert Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic, tonight called Mr. Wagner's accusation "a libel" against reputable people.

Russia served notice today that Outer Mongolia must be admitted to United Nations membership... or it will not agree to the admission of 13 countries sponsored by the West. The United States has opposed membership for Outer Mongolia on grounds that it does not exist as a state. There is no objection to four other Russian entries: Albania, Bulgaria, Roumania and Hungary. The Russian delegate said, "The Soviet Union will vote for 18 candidates with one condition---that all be admitted. We categorically refuse to consider any other proposal."

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov stopped off in East Berlin today... on his way home from the Geneva conference. The Communist radio quoted Molotov as saying that the meeting had shown... more than ever... that Germans should take the matter of reunification "into their own hands."

Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party boss Khrushchev left Moscow today... to begin a 5-thousand mile trip that will take them to India, Afghanistan and Burma. They are scheduled to arrive in New Delhi tomorrow.

The anti-Communist premier of Iran escaped assassination today when a Moslem fanatic fired at him... and missed. The would-be assassin was arrested.

Communist China announced today that three more American civilians have been released for deportation. Peiping Radio identified them as Mrs. Homer Bradshaw of New York City, the Reverend Marcellus White of Waltham, Massachusetts, and the Reverend Justin Garvey of Union City, New Jersey.

In Argentina, the General Labor Confederation tonight called off its ineffective three-day strike against the new provisional government.

Edward R. Murrow: November 17, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Europe at this time might be called the continent where things are not happening; Africa the continent where they are. The failure of the Geneva conference and the deadlock over Germany has brought vital negotiations to a standstill. But in Africa some pretty big history was made this week. I am not referring to Egypt and the sharpening conflict with Israel. Other regions in Africa have brought welcome relief from the monotony of bad news. I refer to the giant strides toward independence made by Morocco and Sudan.

The success of the struggle for liberation in two such vast regions deserves more attention that it has received. The spectacular return of Sultan Sidi Mohamed Ben Youssef to Morocco was not ignored, but it was pushed into a corner by the Geneva conference and the Middle East crisis. On the other hand, Sudan was hardly mentioned. Yet this land of a million square miles and a population of perhaps twelve million people emerged this week as a nation free to choose its own future, and for the first time in 56 years was rid of all foreign troops.

It happens that Sudan's independence day was clouded by a local cabinet crisis and did not become the gala news-making affair that had been planned. Some cannon were fired, and crowds thronged the streets to celebrate the fact that Sudan at last lived under the sole control of its own defense force.

But the jubilation program had been called off and could not be staged even though the cabinet crisis ended just before the great day.

The next step in Sudan's exercise of independence is to be a plebiscite, to be held in a few months, in which the people choose either association with Egypt or complete independence. A big majority is predicted for independence.

Until the plebiscite is over, the British Governor General continues to sit in his palace in Khartoum. British and Egyptian flags continue to fly, reminding the country of the now ended joint British-Egyptian rule. A bronze General Gordon continues to sit on his bronze camel in the center of Khartoum. But what he looks out upon is no longer ~~is~~ part of the British Empire.

My colleague, Alexander Kendrick, cables me from Khartoum that great satisfaction is felt that the immensely popular Prime Minister Ismael Elazhari has been restored to power. He has been the first head of an all-Sudanese government. Elezhari, a man of 53, is no stranger in New York, where he has spoken for his people at the United Nations, and he made a striking figure at the Asian-African conference at Bandung.

His biggest task will be to win back the negroid south, which a few months ago either spontaneously or with outside encouragement, dissented from

control by the northern government. Then he must negotiate with Egypt over sharing the waters of the Nile, if the stupendous engineering projects affecting the river ought to get started. And if his country votes for independence, he must chart Sudan's course in world affairs. Mr. Kendrick expects him to be a neutralist, both in regard to East-West rivalry and Middle Eastern rivalries as well.

As to Morocco, its future promises to be more hazardous than that of Sudan. The returned Sultan won a sensational victory in his long struggle with the French, and now he is in a position to clinch a genuine home rule agreement. Today he was discussing the personnel of the government that will negotiate it. That confirms that he will serve as constitutional monarch, and not try to negotiate the terms himself.

The new formula for relations with France is "independence in <u>inter</u>-dependence". But because it acknowledges interdependence with France, national extremeists reject it. They argue that since France has come this far, no ties whatever are needed. They can upset Ben Youssef and all his works if they grow violent enough, and they are plotting feverishly. So are representatives of the Arab League in Morocco, who want to prevent any harmonious home rule settlement with France.

On the day of the Sultan's entry into his palace, a great crowd assembled and demonstrated. But my colleague David Schoenbrun cables me that it did so under considerable restraint because it feared a coup d'etat then and there. And every Frenchman in Rabat was under strict orders to spend the whole day behind locked doors with all his family, lest they all be wiped out.

Naturally the French hope that their wisdom in granting real home rule will win recognition in time from all Moroccans. But the price of reconciliation in these nationalist struggles is rarely cheap, and it may be tragically high in North Africa. Still these dark shadows should not hide the fact that Moroccans won a stirring and significant victory, which this week became a visible reality.

Art Hannes -

Now that Sudan has gained both its Independence and Freedom, we might do worse than recall these words by Louis Kossuth:"The cause of freedom, he once said, is identified with the destinies of humanity. And in whatever part of the world it gains ground, by and by it will be a common gain to all those who desire it." Edmund Burke put it more simply:"Depend upon it, he said, that the lovers of freedom will be free."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles reutrned today from the Geneva conference, and reported immediately to President Eisenhower at Gettysburg.

Mr. Dulles made no public statement. He will broadcast a report to the American people tomorrow night.

Mr. Eisenhower put in his busiest day since his heart attack in September. It began..early..with a medical checkup, which showed his health to be "most satisfactory". The President then drove to his new executive quarters in the Gettysburg Post Office..where, for the first time, he met with cabinet officers. His first visitor was Secretary of Commerce Weeks, who briefed him on the national economy.

Weeks told reporters afterward that the Administration is "leaning more and more" toward "pay-as-you-go theory of financing its multi-billion-dollar highway program. That is the financing prodedure favored by most Democrats at the last session of Congress. At that time, the Administration proposed to pay for the highway program through borrowing..by the issuance of federal bonds.

Mr. Eisenhower conferred next with the director o the budget, Rowland Hughes. Hughes said he has high hopes of balancing the budget this year..and perhaps next year. But it is too early to say whether taxes can be reduced. Hughes said if the budget is balanced, it will not be done at the expense of the military. Rather, it would be done by economies in the various Government agencies..and through increased revenues due to national prosperity.

Secretary of the Treasury Humprrey said today..in a speech in San Francisco..that the Administration "has been reshaping economic policies, into the policies required for a strong and forward-looking nation." Humphrey said the United States is now enjoying plenty..in peace..while successfully resisting pressures toward inflation.

To curb possible inflation, the Federal Reserve Banks in New York Philadelphia, Atlanta and Chicago will raise their interest rate to two and one half percent. The increase..amounting to one-quarter of one percent..is effective tomrrrow.

The surgeon general..Dr. Leonard Scheele..today released a report on the production of anti-polio vaccine. The report was written by a committee of experts..appointed last May..to make a continuous study of production procedure. The report states that the main reasons why some bad vaccine was produced, have been found and corrected.

Save vaccine can now be manufactured more easily, in larger amounts. Dr. Jonal Salk.. who is a member of the committee..says the changes have made it easier to produce safe vaccine consistently "on an assembly line basis." However, because of the revisions, a production lag is expected until sometime in December.

Former President Truman will say tonight..in Kansas City..that a program of universal health insurance..is needed, "no matter what we do to develop medical research and provide for more hospitals and doctors." Mr. Truman will tell a meeting of the American Public Health Association that eight million American families are in debt for medical care.

In Chicago today, the Democratic National Committee voted unanimously not to require a loyalty oath from delegates attending next year's nominating convention. Instead, it is to be "understood" that delegates will be bona fide Democrats "who will participate in the convention in good faith."

. In a speech in Iddianapolis, J. Addington Wagner..national commander of the American Legion..today accused the "Fund for the Republic" of "rendering comfort to the enemies of America". Wagner accused the Fund of belittling the menace of domestic Communists, and said the Internal Revenue Service should investigate its tax-exempt status. Dr. Robert Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic, tonight called Mr. Wagner's accusation "a libel" against reputable people.

Russia served notice today that Outer Mongolia must be admitted to United Nations membership..or it will not agree to the admission of 13 countries sponsored by the West. The United States has opposed membership for Outer Mongolia on grounds that it does not exist as a state. There is no objection to four other Russian entries: Albania, Bulgaria, Roumania and Hungary. The Russian Delegate said, "The Soviet Union will vote for 18 candidates with one condition -- that all be admitted. We categorically refuse to consider any other proposal."

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov stopped off in East Berlin today.. on his way home from the Geneva conference. The Communist redio quoted Molotov as saying that the meeting had shown..more than ever..that Germans should take the matter of reunification "into their own hands".

Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party boss Khurschev left Moscow today..to begin a 5-thousand mile trip that will take them to India, Afghanistan and Burma. They are scheduled to arrive in New Delhi tomorrow.

The anti-Communist premier of Iran escaped assassination today when a moslem fanatic fired at him..and missed. The would-be assassin was arrested.

Communist China announced today that three more American civilians have been released for deportation. Peiping Radio identified them as Mrs. Homer Bradshaw of New York City, the Reverend Marcellus White of Waltham, Massachu-

setts, and the Reverend Justin Garvey of Union City, New Jersey.

In Argentina, the General Labor Confederatoon tonight called off its ineffective three-day strike against the new provisional government.

Europe at this time might be called the continent where things are not happening; Africa the continent where they are. The failure of the Geneva conference and the deadlock over Germany has brought vital negotiations to a standstill. But in Africa some pretty big history was made this week. I am not refereing to Egypt and the sharpening conflict with Israel. Other regions in Africa have brought welcome relief from the monotony of bad news. I refer to the giant strides toward the independence made by Morocco and Sudan.

The success of the struggle for liberation in two such vast regions deserves more attention than it has received. The spectacular return of Sultan Sidi Mohamed Ben Youssef to Morocco was not ignored, but it was pushed into a corner by the Geneva conference and the Middle East crisis. On the other hand, Sudan was hardly mendioned. Yet this land of a million square miles and a population of perhaps twelve million people emerged this week as a nation free to choose its own future, and for the first time in 56 years was rid of all foreign troops.

It happens that Sudan's independence day was clouded by a local cabinet crisis and did not become the gala news-making affair that had been planned. Some canon were fired and crowds thronged the streets to celebrate the fact that Sudan at last lived under the sole control of its own defense force. But the jubilation program had been called off and could not be staged even through the cabinet crisis ended just before the great day.

The next step in Sudan's exercise of independence is to be a plebiscite, to be held in a few months, in which the people choose either association with Egypt or complete independence. A big majority is predicted for independence.

Until the plebiscite is over, the British Governor General continues to sit in his palace in Khartoum. British and Egyptian flags continue to fly, reminding the country of the now ended joint British-Egyptian rule. A bronze General Gordon continues to sit on his bronze camel in the center of Khartoum. But what he looks out upon is no longer part of the British Empire.

My colleague, Alexander Kendrick cables me from Khartoum that great satisfaction is felt that the immensely popular Prime Minister Ismael Elazhari has been restored to power. He has been the first head of an all Sudanese government. Elezhari, a man of 53, is no stranger in New York, where he has spoken for his people at the United Nations, and he made a striking figure at the Asian - African conference at Bandung.

His biggest task will be to win back the negroid south, which a few months ago either spontaneously or with outside encouragement, dissented from control by the nothhern government. Then he must negotiate with Egypt over sharing the waters of the Nile, if the stupendous engineering projects affecting the river are to get started. And if his country votes for independence, he must chart Sudan's course in world afaairs. Mr. Kendrick expects him to be a neautralist, both in regard to East - West rivalry and Middle Eastern rivalries as well.

As to Morocco, its future promised to by more hazardous than that of Sudan. The returned Sultan won a sensational victory in his long struggle with the French, and now he is in a position to clinch a genuine home rule agreement. Today he was discussing the personnel of the government that will negotiate it. That confirms that he will serve as constitutional monarch, and not try to negotiate the terms himself.

The new formula for relations with France is "independence in interdependence." But because it acknowledges interdependence with France, national

extremists reject it. They argue that since France has come this far, no ties whatever are needed. They can upset Ben Youssef and all his works if they grow violent enough, and they are plotting feverishly. So are representatives of the Arab League in Morocco, who want to prevent any harmonious home rule settlement with France.

On the day of the Sultan's entry into his palace, a great crowd assembled and demonstrated. But my colleague David Schoenbrun cables me that it did so under considerable rstraint because it feared a coup D'etat then and there and every Frenchman in Rabat was under strict orders to spend the whole day behind locked doors with all his family, lest they all be wiped out.

Naturally the French hope that their wisdom in granting real home rule will win recognition in time from all Moroccans. But the price of reconciliation in these nationalist struggles is rarely cheap, and it may be tragically high in North Africa. Still these dark shadows should not hide the fact that Moroccans won a stirring and significant victory, which this week became a visible reality.

This is Ed Murrow, I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Art Hannes.

HANNES: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Now that Sudan has gained both its independence and freedom, we might do worse than recall these words by Louis Kossuth: "The cause of freedom," he once said, "is identified with the destinies of humanity. And in whatever part of the world it gains ground, by and by, it will be a common gain to all those who desire it." Edmund Burke put it more simply: "Depend upon it", he said, "that the lovers of freedom will be free."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Nov. 18, 1955

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said tonight that the United States "will never admit defeat" in its search for a just and durable peace. #

Secretary of State Dulles included the President's statement in a nationwide broadcast on the results of the Big Four foreign ministers conference. Dulles said the President fully shares his view that the Geneva meeting "need not be an end" to future negotiations with the Soviet Union... and quoted Mr. Eisenhower as saying, "Success may be long in coming, but there is no temporal force so capable of helping achieve it, as the strength, the might and courage" of the American people. Dulles said the reason the West failed to make a single agreement with Russia at Geneva was that the Soviets "are not yet willing to pay the price needed to get those results." But, he said, nothing that happened at Geneva makes war more likely. "The cold war in the sense of peaceful competition between East and West will inevitably go on." Dulles said, our programs for defense and mutual security will not have to be radically revised.

Mr. Dulles had gone over the text of the speech... word by word... with President Eisenhower in Gettysburg. It will be rebroadcast over CBS Radio at 10:30 tonight, Eastern Standard Time.

~~President Eisenhower today announced the appointment of Stephen Sibley Bean, of Woburn, Massachusetts, as a member of the National Labor Relations Board. Bean has been a trial examiner for the board since 1949. He is a Republican. Mr. Eisenhower named Boyd Leedom, a member of the board since last March, to be the new chairman of the N.L.R.B.~~

~~The President also sent greetings today to Mohammed ben Youssef, the new sultan of Morocco. Mr. Eisenhower recalled the "good and friendly relations" which have existed between the United States and Morocco, since the early days of American history... and expressed hope the sultan's reign would restore peace to the area.~~

In Morocco, Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef today told the Moroccan people: "We rejoice to be able to announce the end of the period of protectorate and guardianship." My colleague David Schoenbrun heard Ben Youssef make his speech, in the capital city of Rabat, and recorded this

→

report. The first words are those of the sultan.

tape runs 2:15

ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY."

~~In Paris today, the French cabinet decided to release 5,000 thousand reservists... who were called up last summer to serve in North Africa. A government spokesman said the men would be home by Christmas.~~

~~Anti-British violence broke out again today on the Island of Cyprus. A British soldier was killed... when a time-bomb exploded in an army outpost.~~

Soviet Premier Bulganin... and Communist Party Secretary, Khrushchev... arrived in New Delhi today, for talks with Indian leaders. Bulganin said he hoped friendship between Russia and India "would help maintain international peace."

Israel informed United Nations truce officials today, that it accepts the U.N. plan for reducing tension in the El Auja (OW-JAW) sector. An Israeli spokesman, said Egypt had suggested so many modifications of the plan, that it amounted to a rejection. General Burns, the chief

→

United Nations truce observer, said earlier that Egypt had not rejected the proposals.

~~Israel said today that an Egyptian mounted patrol was intercepted yesterday in Israeli territory ... and that two Egyptians were killed.~~

In Washington, the State Department ~~today~~ said the United States and Great Britain see "eye to eye" on the necessity for an early settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. The department has no information on reports that Communist Czechoslovakia had agreed to supply arms to Saudi Arabia.

The Defense Department announced tonight that it has overhauled its procedure for investigating suspected security risks in the Army. Henceforth, persons suspected of being security risks will be investigated before... instead of after... they are inducted into military service.

~~Under the new regulations ... the induction if inquiry shows it would be "inconsistent with the interests of national security."~~

Air Force Secretary Quarles today said deadlock in atomic weapons could "impose a peace upon mankind." He told the National Press Club in Washington that such a peace "may well prove to be more reliable than the states of peace the world has tried to achieve in the past." #

Quarles said the proposal made by Thomas Murray, a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, seemed to have "a lot of merit." Murray proposed in a speech last night that world leaders be invited to witness a hydrogen explosion in the Pacific... to impress on them the dangers of nuclear war. Other members of the commission, including Chairman Strauss, have called Mr. Murray's proposal "contrary to their best judgment." (I should like to discuss this further in a moment).

The Agriculture Department today announced that net farm income in 1955 may be 10 percent lower than last year... and may drop still lower in 1956. At the same time, President Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers predicted that corporation profits are headed for a new record high.

In Chicago, Senator Kefauver today accused the Democratic National Committee of favoring the candidacy of Adlai Stevenson for the party's

→

~~presidential nomination. National Chairman Butler denied Kefauver's~~ charge that the ~~committee had sent out telegrams bearing Stevenson's~~ ~~name to local party meetings.~~

Twenty-seven persons died today, when a non-scheduled airliner crashed in Seattle. Most of the victims were servicemen returning from Japan for the Thanksgiving holidays. Forty-seven of the 74 persons on board survived. The plane belonged to the Peninsula Air Transport Company, which ~~has been charged with~~ is under investigation for alleged - violation of safety regulations.

"No sign of life" is reported from a mountain top, near Las Vegas, where an Air Force transport crashed yesterday, with 14 persons on board. Bad weather has prevented a helicopter from reaching the scene.

Edward R. Murrow: November 18, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The proposal of Thomas E. Murray, of the Atomic Energy Commission, for a public demonstration of the hydrogen bomb, raises an issue that has troubled men in government and science ever since nuclear power became available. Some of the scientists who discovered the atomic bomb wanted such a public demonstration before the bomb was dropped on Japan. They argued that a mere demonstration would do as much as military use to end the war. But they were over-ruled for a very practical reason; the scientists couldn't guarantee that an atomic bomb on exhibition would go off. The first one tested at Los Alamos had behaved all right, but the invention was too new for certainty. Beside, only two more bombs were available at the time. Had one of them failed to explode in a sensational public test, that would have been a catastrophic fiasco. And then only one bomb would be left for military use. So both were dropped; one on Hiroshima, the other on Nagasaki.

Mr. Murray proposes a public demonstration of the hydrogen bomb at Eniwetok, to be witnessed by government and public representatives, from all over the world, in numbers mounting into thousands. He speaks eloquently of mankind having the power to end its own history, and is appalled

by the danger in our not understanding what we have. By "we" he means the people. "The fact that only a handful of men, in science, in the military, and in government, do understand that we have the power (of destroying all human life) is itself a dangerous thing", he says.

A Jeffersonian approach to the greatest problem of ~~this era,~~ our time — would be hard to controvert. Who is to say that a democracy would be better for its citizens being kept in ignorance, about a threat to their survival? Mr. Murray advocates the public test of the hydrogen bomb chiefly for other reasons: "as a show of force, a declaration of American power, a demonstration of the strategy of deterrence." He goes on to say, it would illumine our grasp of the principles of justice, it would manifest our belief that force always stands in the service of justice, and the use of force must be measured according to the dictates of justice."

This concept assumes that the hydrogen bomb, with its capacity to destroy all human life, can further the cause of justice, which Mr. Murray believes it can do in terms of deterrence. He believes we have superiority in the ultimate weapons of war. He calls the idea that the Soviet Union has overtaken us in atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons propaganda, which many Americans have swallowed. "It would be unfortunate" he said, "if the

Soviets believed their own propaganda, and it might be particularly disastrous, if Communist China believed Soviet propaganda."

Mr. Murray's confidence in superiority, however, is not shared by all students of the problem. A nation may be outnumbered in thermo-nuclear bombs, but still have enough, with the means to deliver them, to knock out an enemy. That is why a stalemate in the atomic race was foreseen, when the Soviet Union made its first hydrogen bomb. Presumably that is why the summit meeting at Geneva implicitly agreed that another world war must be completely ruled out, as something no one could win and all must lose.

No one will deny that the proposed demonstration at Eniwetok could be an education for the people of all lands, those behind the Iron Curtain included. But it would educate our people, too, in a way Mr. Murray does not stress. Not only would Russian and Chinese representatives see how horribly they could be punished if we resorted to nuclear retaliation. We also would see how horribly this country could be punished by a hydrogen bomb dropped by an enemy.

Now that the top statesmen of the Big Four have been schooled in the thermo-nuclear danger, another world war may be ruled out so far as they are concerned, if measures against surprise attack are adopted. But who is to

say that before long, scientists in any land, great or small, may not be able to make hydrogen bombs at greatly reduced cost? Then the future of the race would be at the mercy, not of four grave men at a summit meeting, but of soldiers and office holders anywhere.

It is too early in the thermo-nuclear age to have world agreement on the organization and the methods to control such powers. But one fact seems to be self-evident, it is not going to be done without public education. #

One need not accept, or even like, all the reasons Mr. Murray gives for holding a demonstration of the hydrogen bomb at Eniwetok. But it seems to this reporter as axiomatic that the more people that know about the power and destruction now available, the sooner those powers will be effectively disciplined. And I imagine that Jefferson would agree.

There are those who contend that a purpose would be served if more People were made aware of the possibilities of total destruction. Some argue otherwise. From one viewpoint, Montaigne was right in saying:"Truth itself hath not the privlege to be employed at all times and in every kind - be her use ever so noble, ~~it hath its circumscriptions and limits.~~" Shakespeare disagreed: "Truth is truth, to the end of reckoning."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, Nov. 18, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... In Morocco, Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef today told the Moroccan people, "We rejoice to be able to announce the end of the period of protectorate and guardianship." My colleague David Schoenbrun heard ben Youssef make his speech in the capital city of Rabat and recorded this report. The first words are those of the Sultan.

SULTAN: (speaks) (cheers)

SCHOENBRUN: That was the voice of the Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, addressing 100,000 of his jubilant subjects here in Rabat today, pronouncing this historic phrase: "We rejoice to be able to announce the end of the protectorate and the beginning of a new era of liberty and independence." This statement brings to an end French rule in Morocco, but poses new and urgent problems for the United States, for our country has four strategic air bases here in Morocco whose juridical status has now been brought into question. Our bases were granted to us by the French, exercising the prerogatives of the Treaty of Fez, which established French control of defense and foreign affairs for the Moroccan territory. The Sultan's announcement today in effect repudiates that treaty by proclaiming the end of the protectorate. The Sultan has never recognized the existence of the United States bases. In an interview with this correspondent here, in 1952, Sultan ben Youssef said that he had never been consulted about the bases and could not recognize their existence. Recently he told a British correspondent that the question of the bases would have to be renegotiated with an independent Moroccan government, and today he pledged the speedy creation of such a government. The Sultan softened the blow to the French, however, by stfessing his desire to negotiate friendly agreements with France and by paying tribute to France's contribution to the modernization of this country. The real test will come in the next few weeks, when a new Moroccan government

begins to negotiate with the French. This will be a trying period for American diplomacy, which must be ready to win the friendship of this new Moroccan nation without losing the friendship of an old and valued ally, the Republic of France.

This is David Schoenbrun, reporting from Rabat, Morocco. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said tonight that the United States "will never admit defeat" in its search for a just and durable peace.

Secretary of State Dulles included the President's statement in a nation-wide broadcast on the results of the Big Four foreign ministers conference. Dulles said the President fully shares his view that the Geneva meeting "need not be an end" to future negotiations with the Soviet Union..and quoted Mr. Eisenhower as saying, "Success may be long in coming, but there is no temporal force so capable of helping achieve it, as the strength, the might and courage" of the American people. Dulles said the reason the West failed to make a single agreement with Russia at Geneva was that the Soviets "are not yet willing to pay the price needed to get those results." But, he said, nothing that happened at Geneva makes war more likely. "The cold war in the sense of peaceful competition between East and West will inevitably go on." Dulles aaid, our programs for defense and mutual security will not have to be radically revised.

Mr. Dulles had gone over the text of the speech..word by word..with President Eisenhower in Gettysburg. It will be rebroadcast over CBS Radio at 10:30 tonight, Eastern Standard Time.

In Morocco, Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef today told the Moroccan people, "We rejoice to be able to announce the end of the period of protectorate and guardianship." My colleague David Schoenbrun heard ben Youssef make his speech in the capital city of Rabat and recorded this report. The first words are those of the Sultan.

SULTAN (speaks) (cheers)

SCHOENBRUN: That was the voice of the Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, addressing 100,000 of his jubilant subjects here in Rabat today, pronouncing this historic phrase: "We rejoice to be able to announce the end of the protectorate and the beginning of a new era of liberty and independence." This statement brings to an end French rule in Morocco, put poses new and urgent problems for the United States, for our country has four strategic air bases here in Morocco whose juridical status has now been brought into question. Our bases were granted to us by the French, exercising the perogatives of the Treaty of Fez, which established French control of defense and foreign affairs for Moroccan territory. The Sultan's announcement today in effect repudiates that treaty by proclaiming the end of the protectorate. The Sultan has never recognized the existence of the United States bases. In an interview with this correspontent here, in 1952, Sultan ben Youssef said that he had never been consulted about the bases and could not recognize their existence. Recently he told a British correspondent that the question of the bases would have to be renegotiated with an independent Moroccan government, and today he pledged the speedy creation of such a government. The Sultan softened the blow to the French and by paying tribute to France's contribution to the modernization of this country. The real test will come in the next few weeks, when a new Moroccan government begins to negotiate with the French. This will be a trying period for American diplomacey, which must be ready to win the friendship of this new Moroccan nation without losing the friendship of an old and valued ally, the Repuclic of France.

This is David Schoenbrun, reporting from Rabat, Morocco, Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Soviet Premier Bulganin..and Communist Party Secretary Khruschev... arrived in New Delhi today for talks with Indian leaders. Bulganin said he hoped friendship between Russia and India "would help maintain international peace."

Israel informed United Nations truce officials today that it accepts the U.N. plane for reducing tension in the El Auja sector. An Israeli spokesman said Egypt had suggested so many modifications of the plan, that it amounted to a rejection. General Burns, the chief United Nations truce observer, said earlier that Egypt had not rejected the proposals.

In Washington, the State Department said the United States and Great Britain see "eye to eye" on the necessity for an early settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. The department has no information on reports that Communist Czechoslovakia had agreed to supply arms to Saudi Arabia.

The Defense Department announced tonight that it has overhauled its porcedure for investigating suspected saeurity risks in the Army. Henceforth, persons suspected of being sucurity risks will be investigated before..instead of after..they are inducted into military service.

Air Force Secretary Quarles today said deadlocked in atomic weapons could "impose a peace upon mankind". He told the National Press Club in Washington that such a peace "may well prove to be more reliable than the states of peace the world has tried to achieve in the past."

The Agrigulture Department today announced that net farm income in 1955 may be 10 percent lower than last year and may drop still lower in 1956. At the same time, President Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers predicted that corporation profits are headed for a new record high.

Twenty-seven persons died today when a non-scheduled airliner crashed in Seattle. Most of the victims were servicemen returning from Japan for the Thanksgiving holidays. Forty-seven of the 74 persons on board survived. The plane belonged to the Penisnuls Air Transport Company, which is under investigation for alleged violation of safety regulations.

"No sign of life" is reported from a mountain top, near Las Vegas, where an Air Force transport crashed yesterday with 14 persons on board. Bad weather has prevented a helicopter from reaching the scene.

The proposal of Thomas E. Murray, of the Atomic Energy Commission, for a public demonstration of the hydrogen bomb, raises an issue that has troubled men in government and science ever since nuclear power became available. Some of the scientists who discovered the atomic bomb wanted such a public demonstration before the bomb was dropped on Japan. They argued that a mere demonstration would do as much as military use to end the war. But they were overruled for a very practical reason; the scientists couldn't guarantee that an atomic bomb on exhibition would go off. The first one tested at Los Alamos had behaved all right, the the invention was too new for certainty. Beisde, only two more bombs were available at the time. Had one of them failed to explode in a sen ational public test, that oould have been a catastrophic fiasco. And then only one bomb would be left for military use. So both were dropped; one on Hiroshima, the other on Nagasaki.

Mr. Murray proposes a public demonstration of the hydrogen bomb at Eniwetok, to be witnessed by government and public representatives, from all over the world, in numbers mounting into thousands. He speaks eloquently of mankind having the power to end its own history, and is appalled by the danger in our not understanding what we have. By "we" he means the people. "The fact that only a handful of men, in science, in the military, and in government, do understand that we have the power (of destroying all human life) is itslef a dangerous thing", he says.

A Jeffersonian approach to the greatest problem of our time would be hard to controvert. Who is to say that a democracy would be better for its citizens being kept in ignorance, about a threat to their survival? Mr. Murray advocates the public test of the hydrogem bomb chiefly for other reasons: "as a show of

force, a declaration of American power, a demonstration of the strategy of deterrence." He goes on to say, it would illumine our grasp of the principles of justice, it would manifest our belief that force always stands in the service of justice, and the use of force must be measured according to the dictates of justice."

This concept assumes that the hydrogen bomb, with its capacity to destroy all human life, can further the cause of justice, which Mr. Murray believes it can do in terms of deterrence. He believes we have superiority in the ultimate weapons of war. He calls the idea that the Soviet Union has overtaken us in atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons propaganda, which many Americans have swallowed. "It would be unfortunate", he said, "if the Soviets believed in their own propaganda, and it mught be particularly disastrous, if Communist China believed Soviet propaganda."

Mr. Murray's confidence in superiority, however, is not shared by all students of the problem. A nation may be outnumbered in thermo-nuclear bombs, but still have enough, with the means to deliver them, to knock out an enemy. That is why a stalemete in the atomic race was foreseen, when the Soviet Union made its first hydrogen bomb. Presumably that is why the summit meeting at Geneva implicitly agreed that another world war must be completely ruled out, as something no one could win and all must lose.

No one will deny that the proposed demonstration at Eniwetok could be an education for the people of all lands, those behind the Iron Curtain included. But it would educate our people, too, in a way Mr. Murray does not stress. Not only would Russian and Chinese representatives see how horribly they could be punished it we resorted to nuclear retaliation. We also would see how horribly this country could be punished by a hydrogen bomb dropped by an enemy.

Now that the top statesmen of the Big Four have been schooled in the thermo-nuclear danger, another world war may be ruled out so far as they are concerned, if measures against surprise attack are adopted. But who is to say that before long, scientists in any land, great or small, may not be able to make hydrogen bombs at greatly reduced cost? Then the future of the race would be at the mercy, not of four grave men at a summit meeting, but of soldiers and office holders anywhere.

It is too early in the thermo-nuclear age to have world agreement on the organization and the methods to control such powers. But one fact seems to be self evident, it is not going to be done without public education.

One need not accept, or even like, all the reasons Mr. Murray gives for holding a demonstration of the hydrogen bomb at Eniwetok. But it seems to this reporter axiomatic that the more people that know about the power and destruction now available, the sooner those powers will be effectively disciplined. And I imagine that Jefferson would agree.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with The Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are those who contend that a purpose would be served if more people were made aware of the possibilities of total destruction. Some argue otherwise. From one viewpoint, Montaigne was right is saying: "Truth itself hath not the privilege to be employed at all times and in every kind - be her use ever so noble". Shakespeare disagreed : "Truth is truth, to the end of reckoning".

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Nov. 21, 1955

This is the news:

President Eisenhower met with the National Security Council today for the first time since the heart attack in September. The meeting was held at Camp David, the presidential retreat in the Catoctin Mountains, a little more than 20 miles from the Gettysburg farm. The President traveled by car, in company with Allen Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency. Vice President Nixon and other council members flew in by helicopter, from Washington. As usual, the meeting was private. ~~But although there was no announcement of what was discussed, it was the President's first opportunity for a full-scale review of the nation's military strength... and diplomatic position... since the Big Four foreign ministers conference.~~ Tomorrow, Mr. Eisenhower will preside over a meeting of his cabinet.

Here in New York, the United Nations Assembly voted today to hold a conference... to review the United Nations charter. The resolution passed... 43 to 6... over strong Russian opposition. The Soviet Union

calls the action part of a scheme to eliminate the veto in the Security Council... and says it will boycott the arrangements committee. No date has been set for the conference.

In Washington, the Israeli foreign minister.. Moshe Sharett... today made "a courtesy call" on Secretary of State Dulles. Sharett said they did not discuss Israel's request for arms from the United States. But afterward... in a speech before the National Press Club... Sharett called any agreement with Egypt on the basis of border adjustments "extremely problematical". There will be no compromise, he said, on the issue of Israel's borders.

Israel charged today that Egyptian raiders... based in Jordan... ambushed traffic on an Israeli highway and dynamited a house in a border village. Egypt said an Israeli motor launch again violated its territorial waters.

Saudi Arabia today categorically denied reports that it is trying to buy Communist arms. (Last month, the Saudi Arabian prime minister said his government was considering an arms offer from Russia.)

The five members of the Baghdad Pact, held their first council meeting today in Baghdad. The members of the newly organized alliance are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq. A communique, issued at the end of today's session said: "In the course of their speeches, the ministers stressed the importance of collective security... and political and economic cooperation." In his speech, British Foreign Secretary Macmillan also expressed hope the United States will join the pact. The premier of Iraq warned that his country will help any Arab state "subjected to Israeli aggression."

In Rome, the Vatican today announced that Pope Pius had a vision of Jesus Christ, during his serious illness last December. The Vatican press office said His Holiness saw the vision by his bedside, while he was saying the prayer, "Soul of Christ".

In New Delhi, Russia's two top leaders today addressed the Indian parliament. Soviet Premier Bulganin said Russia "resolutely repudiates war" as a means of settling international differences... and claimed the latest Western disarmament proposals have "put the clock back 10 years." Communist Party Secretary Khrushchev said Russia had been

"forced" to create atomic and hydrogen weapons, because of the policy of intimidation "in reactionary circles".

In Bombay, 10 persons are reported dead... and 250 wounded... in one of the worst riots in eight years of Indian independence. A Communist-led crowd swept through the business section of Bombay, burning streetcars and buses, and barricading the main streets. After several hours, the disorder was put down by Indian troops. And a thousand persons were arrested. (The trouble began as a demonstration against Prime Minister Nehru's decision to make Bombay a separate state.)

New violence is threatened tonight in Brazil. The presidential palace in Rio de Janeiro has been sealed off by troops. And the former president... Joao Cafe... (JAHN KAH-FAY) is seeking to reclaim the office. Cafe had yielded the presidency, after suffering a heart attack. Now he has sent the Brazilian congress a message... announcing that he is taking over from Nereu Ramos, who [redacted] became provisional president in a bloodless coup only a week ago.

In Washington, the Supreme Court today agreed to rule whether the Government can fire a federal worker from a non-sensitive job for reasons of security. The court will rule on the appeal of Kendrick Cole, a former food and drug inspector, who was removed as a security risk from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1953. Cole argued that the government has the right to fire security risks only if they hold policy-making positions, or have access to secret information. He was discharged after refusing to answer charges of maintaining "a close association" with alleged Communists.

A dealer in auto parts told the Senate monopoly subcommittee today that General Motors is trying "systematically" to capture a principal share of the wholesale parts market. G. C. Morris of Austin, Texas, accused G.M. of using "economic gun-in-the-stomach" tactics to force independent parts dealers out of business.

Another Senate committee today heard proposals for liberalizing the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Republican Senator Case urged that immigration quotas be based on 1950 population figures, instead of those of 1920. And spokesmen for the C.I.O. and A.F.L.

testified that the United States can admit more immigrants without jeopardizing the wages of American workers, or their jobs.

Edward R. Murrow: November 21, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The speeches at the Democratic Conference in Chicago were meant to sound like the opening shots in next year's election battle. But what was said, in private and at news conferences in Chicago, had more to do with the battle over the Democratic nomination and the nature of the campaign. Even when Mr. Stevenson at Saturday's banquet made a strongly anti-Republican speech, he was interested not only in influencing the country, he was inviting approval from factions in his own party.

The speech seemed designed, first of all, to satisfy those who wanted him to roll up his sleeves, and go after the Republicans with more vigor and less humor. And it seemed to be written to meet critics both from the right and the left, those in the South who consider him too liberal, those in the North who regard him as too unaggressive and conservative. He may have hoped in particular to please former President Truman, who likes hard-punching campaigning. If so, he succeeded. Mr. Truman said it was the best New Deal speech he ever heard Mr. Stevenson make. He didn't say it was the best New Deal speech he had ever heard, but he did vouch for Mr. Stevenson'as a New Dealer. Mr. Stevenson took pains to link himself with moderation, which he called the spirit of the times, and this sounded like an appeal to the South, as well as to Democrats and Independents, who had preferred General

Eisenhower in 1952.

In pleasing both Mr. Truman and the conservatives Mr. Stevenson had to pay a price. He invited open resistance by Mr. Harriman. The New York Governor publicly "erased" the words moderate and middle-of-the-road from the Democratic dictionary. "What" he asked, "is the moderate approach to the farm problem or the resumption of the cold war?" Thereupon Mr. Harriman was asked if he himself was a candidate. He replied that he was not an "active" one, and added that the word "active" should be used between quotation marks. This subtlety in punctuation seems to mean that there are two kinds of candidates, those who go out and campaign for it, and those who don't. For he explained that his duties in New York forbade his entering any primaries. But when asked if he felt he ought to serve out his full term as governor, he said that there was no obligation on him not to seek another office.

However "active" his candidacy, Mr. Harriman is intent on influencing the party, and first of all Mr. Stevenson, to be outspokenly liberal. Some observers believe that Mr. Stevenson is so far out in front, that his rivals stand little chance of catching up with him. So they regard the in-fighting to be chiefly about the nature of next year's campaign. Governor Harriman and Senator Kefauver want it to be hard-hitting, and the candidate to be

boldly liberal. But some Southern conservatives are so afraid that that is what Mr. Stevenson will be, that they talk of nominating Governor Lausche of Ohio or Senator Symington. They do so, not because they think they can, but to influence Mr. Stevenson. So he finds himself between two strong pulls, and if he is not a middle-of-the-roader by conviction, he seems to be one by the laws of physics.

Some observers give credit to Mr. Truman for great astuteness in his strategy so far. When he went to Albany and loudly praised Governor Harriman, they say he was doing Stevenson more of a service than a disservice. He was ridding ~~him~~ Stevenson of any disability from being the recognized heir of the Truman administration. And though he praised Governor Harriman at the time, he did not sponsor him. Yesterday it was Mr. Stevenson he was praising, but again he did not sponsor him. Many insiders think Mr. Truman will want to be on the side of the man who next August stands the best chance of winning, something that he simply can't know today.

Senator Kefauver is almost sure to announce his candidacy in the near future, and is said to have plenty of money to finance an active campaign. If he can beat Mr. Stevenson in one or two primaries, he will hurt his chances. The assumption is that he might, because he is a good cross-roads and village

campaigner, more down-to-earth than Stevenson, and considerably more simple. But the Stevenson camp remembers that their man campaigned at cross-roads and in villages in running for Governor of Illinois, and piled up the biggest majority ever given a winner in that normally Republican state.

Both Senator Kefauver and Governor Harriman are realists and know that other prizes are to be won next year beside first place. Senator Kefauver wanted to be nominated Vice President in Chicago in 1952, and didn't make it. This time he stands higher in the party, and his chances would be much better. As for Governor Harriman, if Stevenson should be elected, he would be in line for Secretary of State, an office he aspired to when the Democrats were last in power. It would be absurd to say that he is now running for Secretary of State, or Senator Kefauver for Vice President. Both of them want the nomination as President, and want it fervently. But neither can be blind to the fact that their chances for a lesser prize are all the better if they continue to stay in the limelight.

The political season ~~is fast approaching.~~ has opened. And these words by Woodrow Wilson would seem worth repeating: "A great nation, he said, is not led by a man who simply repeats the talk of the street-corners, or the opinions of the newspapers. A nation is led by a man who hears more than those things, who speaks a new principle, for a new age...who speaks what no man else knows - the common meaning, of the common voice."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower met with the National Security Council today for the first time since the heart attack in September.The meeting was held in Camp David, the presidential retreat in the Catoctin Mountains, a little more than 20 miles from the Gettysburg farm.

The President traveled by car, in company with Allen Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence agency. Vice President Nixon and other council members flew in by helicopter, from Washington. As usual, the meeting was private. Tomorrow, Mr. Eisenhower will preside over a meeting of his cabinet.

Here in New York, the United Nations Assembly voted today to hold a conference to review the United Nations charter. Their solution passed..43 to 6..over strong Russian opposition. The Soviet Union calls the action part of a scheme to eliminate the veto in the Security Council..and says it will boycott the arrangements committee. No date has been set for the conference.

In Washington, the Isreeli foreign minister..Moshe Sharett..today made "a courtesy call" on Secretary of State Dulles. Sharett said the did not discuss Isreel's request for arms from the United States. But afterward.. in a speech before the National Press Club..Sharett called any agreement with Egypt on the basis of border adjustments "extremely problematical." There will be no compromise, he said, on the issue of Israel's borders.

The five members of the Baghdad Pact held their first council meeting today in Baghdad. The members of the newly organized alliance are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq. A communique issued at the end of today's session said: "In the course of their speeches, the ministers stressed the

importance of collective security..and political and economic cooperation." In his speech, British Foreign Secretary Macmillan also expressed hope the United States will join the pact. The premier of Iraq warned that his country will help any Arab state "subjected to Israeli aggression."

In Rome, the Vatican today announced that Pope Pius had a vision of Jesus Christ during his serious illness last December. The Vatican press office said His Holiness saw the vision by his bedside, while he was saying the prayer, "Soul of Christ."

In New Delhi, Russia's two top leaders today addressed the Indian parliament. Soviet Premier Bulganin said Russia "resolutely repudiates war" as a means of settling international differences..and claimed the latest Western disarmament proposals have "put the clock back 10 years." Communist Party Secretary Khruschev said Russia had been "forced" to create atomic and hydrogen weapons, because of the policy of intimidation "in reactionary circles."

In Bombay, 10 persons are reported dead..and 250 wounded..in one of the worst riots in eight years of Indian independence. A Communist-led crowd swept through the business section of Bombay, burning streetcars and buses, and barricading the main streets. After several hours the disorder was put down by Indian troops. And a thousand persons were arrested. The trouble began as a demonstration against Prime Minister Nehru's decision to make Bombay a separate state.

New violence is threatened tonight in Brazil. The presidential palace in Rio de Janerio has been sealed off by troops. And the former president Joao Cafe is seeking to reclaim the office. Cafe had yielded the presidency after suffering a heart attack. Now he has sent the Brazilian congress a message announcing that his is taking over from Nereu Ramos, who became

provisoonal president in a bloodless coup only a week ago.

In Washington, the Supreme Court today agreed to rule whether the Government can fire a federal worker from a non-sensetive job for reasons of security. The court will rule on the appeal of Kendrick Cole, a former food and drug inspector, who was removed as a security risk from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1953. Cole argued that the government has the right to fire security risks only if they hold policy-making positions, or have access to secret information. He was discharged after refusing to answer charges of maintaining "a close association " with alleged Communists.

A dealer in auto parts told the Senate monopoly subcommittee today that General Motors is trying "systematically" to capture a principal share of the wholesale parts market. G.C. Morriss of Austin, Texas, accused G.M. of using "economic gun-in-the-stomach" tactics to force indpeendent parts dealers out of business.

Another Senate committee today heard proposals for liberalizing McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Republican Senator Case urged that immigration quotas be based on 1950 population figures, instead of those of 1920. And spokesman for the C.I.O. and A.F. of L. testified that the United States can admit more immigrants without jeopardizing the wages of American workers or their jobs.

The speeches at the Democratic Conference in Chicago were meant to sound like the opening shots in next year's election battle. But what was said, in private and at news conferences in Chicago, had more to do with the battle over the Democratic nomination and the nature of the campaign. Even when Mr. Stevenson at Saturday's banquet made a strongly anti-Republican speech, he was interested not only in influencing the country, he was inviting approval from factions in his own party.

The speech seemed destined, first of all, to satisfy those who wanted him to roll up his sleeves, and go after the Republicans with more vigor and less humor. And it seemed to be written to meet critics both from the right and the left, those in the South who consider him too liberal, those in the North who regard him as too unaggressive and conservative. He may have hoped in particular to please former President Truman, who likes hard punching campaigning. If so, he succeeded. Mr. Truman said it was the best New Deal speech he ever heard Mr. Stevenson make. He didn't say it was the best New Deal speech he had ever heard, but he did vouch for Mr. Stevenson as a New Dealer. Mr. Stevenson took pains to link himself with moderation, which he called the spirit of the times, and this sounded like an appeal to the South, as well as to Democrats and Independents, who had preferred General Eisenhower in 1952.

In pleasng both Mr. Truman and the conservatives Mr. Stevenson had to pay a price. He invited open resistance by Mr. Harriman. The New York Governor publicly "erased" the words moderate and middle-of-the-road from the Democratic dictionary. "What" he asked, "is the moderate approach to the farm problem or the resumption of the cold war?" Thereupon Mr. Harriman was asked if he himself was a candidate. He replied that he was not an "active" one, and added that the word "active" should be used between quotation marks. This sublety in punctuation seems to mean that there are two kinds of candidates, those who go out and campaign for it, and those who don't. For he explained that his duties in New York forbade his entering any primaries. But when asked if he felt he ought to serve out his full term as governor, he said that there was no obligation on him not to seek another office.

However "active" his candidacy, Mr. Harriman is intent on influencing the party, and first of all Mr. Stevenson, to be outspokenly liberal. Some observers believe that Mr. Stevenson is to far out in front, that his rivals stand little

chance of catching up with him. So they regard the in-fighting to be chiefly about the nature of next year's campaign. Governor Harriman and Senator Kefauver want it to be hard-hitting, and the candidate to be boldly liberal. But some Southern conservatives are so afraid that that is what Mr. Stevenson will be, that they talk of nominating Governor Lausche of Ohio or Senator Symington. They do so, not because they think they can, but to influence Mr. Stevenson. So he finds himself between two strong pulls, and if he is not a middle-of-the-roader by conviction, he seems to be one by the laws of physics.

Some observers give credit to Mr. Truman for great astuteness in his strategy so far. When he went to Albany and loudly praised Governor Harriman, they say he was doing Stevenson more of a service than a disservice. He was ridding Stevenson of any disability from being recongized heir of the Truman administration. And though he praised Governor Harriman at the time he did not sponsor him. Yesterday it was Mr. Stevenson he was praising, but again he did not sponsor him. Many insiders think Mr. Truman will want to be on the side of the man who next August stands the best chance of winning, something that he simply can't know today.

Senator Kefauver is almost sure to announce his candidacy in the near future, and is said to have plenty of money to finance an active campaign. If he can beat Mr. Stevenson in one or two primaries, he will hurt his chances. The assumption is that he might, because he is a good cross-roads and village campaigner, more down - to - earth than Stevenson, and considerably more simple. But the Stevenson camp remembers that their man campaigned at cross-roads and in villages in running for Governor of Illinois, and piled up the biggest majority ever given a winner in that normally Republican state.

Both Senator Kefauver and Governor Harriman are realists and know that other prizes are to be won next year beside first place. Senator Kefauver wanted to be nominated Vice President in Chicago in 1952, and didn't make it. This time he stands higher in the party, and his chances would be much better. As for Governor Harriman, if Stevenson should be elected, he would be in line for Secretary of State, an office he aspired to when the Democrats were last in power. It would be absurd to say that he is not running for Secretary of State, or Senator Kefauver for Vice President. Both of them want the nomination at President, and want it fervently. But neither can be blind to the fact that their chances for a lesser prize are all better if they continue to stay in the limelight.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The political season has opened, the these words by Woodrow Wilson would seem worth repeating:"A great nation," he said, "is not led by a man who simply repeats the talk of the street-corners or the opinions of the newspapers. A nation is led by a man who hears more than those things, who speaks a new principle for a new age..who speaks what no man else knows - the common meaning of the common voice."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Nov. 22, 1955

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today conferred with his cabinet at Camp David, in the Catoctin Mountains... and then returned to his farm home at Gettysburg. The President met with his cabinet for two hours. Afterward, News Secretary Hagerty briefed reporters. He said Mr. Eisenhower thanked members of the cabinet for their "perfection of coordination and cooperation" while he was in the hospital. Secretary of State Dulles reported on developments stemming from the Geneva conference of foreign ministers. Domestic matters also were discussed.

The White House said tonight that President Eisenhower strongly supports Secretary of Agriculture Benson, and has never considered his replacement. The New York Herald-Tribune said today that the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, "personally blocked" demands by certain Republicans that Benson be dismissed. News Secretary Hagerty said, "Dr Eisenhower has never talked to the President about the activities of... or the retention or the employment of... anyone in the Government."

Attorney General Brownell today asked the Subversive Activities Control Board to consider charges of prejudice against former Senator Cain of Washington. Cain himself is a member of the board, which has been hearing charges against an alleged Communist front organization in Seattle. In a recent magazine article, Cain referred to the organization... the Washington Pension Union... as a harmless group working for "free milk and pensions."

A federal judge in Washington ruled today that civilians accompanying servicemen overseas cannot be subjected to military trial. The decision was made in the case of Mrs. Clarice Covert, who was convicted [redacted] by an Air Force court martial in England, of murdering her husband. Judge Edward Tamm based his ruling on the recent Supreme Court decision that former Air Force Sergeant Robert Toth could not be courtmartialed on murder charges, after his discharge.

In another action, Federal Judge Youngdahl today ruled that secret information cannot be used in denying passport applications. He said, "When the basis of action by any branch of the government remains hidden from scrutiny, and beyond practical review, the seeds of arbitrary and irresponsible government are sown."

The Government reported today that the cost of living in October was unchanged. At the same time, the take-home pay of factory workers reached a new high, 72 dollars and 18 cents for the average worker with three dependents.

The Army today ordered the strength of the First Cavalry Division in Japan cut by one-third. That leaves the United States with less than three full divisions in the Far East.

Rear Admiral Rickover today proposed that American industry set aside part of its gross income to help relieve the "crisis in education." Rickover, who supervised construction of the atomic submarine Nautilus, warned that by 1960, Russia will have more scientists than the United States. And he called the education problem "as grave as any that faces our country today."

In Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian congress today voted to bar Cafe Filho (kä-fĕ fēl-yô) from returning to the presidency. Cafe had been replaced as chief executive after a heart attack. Yesterday, he asked congress to bring him back.

In Jerusalem, an Israeli spokesman today accused Egypt of being "bent on aggression". The spokesman said Egyptian troops have attacked Israeli positions and patrols 21 times in the past three weeks.

In Morocco today, Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef began trying to form a new government... as Riff tribesmen threatened new violence, and Casablanca was gripped by a general strike. So far, no one has agreed to serve as premier.

The five signatories of the Baghdad Pact ended their first meeting today, with a communique reaffirming their determination to work for the peace and security of the Middle East. Members of the pact are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq. The United States promised it will maintain permanent military and economic ties, with the new defense organization.

A Soviet broadcast revealed today that five former associates of Lavrenti Beria, onetime head of the Russian secret police, have been executed for treason. Beria was shot, nearly two years ago, in the power struggle that followed the death of Stalin. Two other officials have been sentenced to life imprisonment.

Russia's two top leaders began their tour of India today by visiting a big irrigation and power project. Speaking at a luncheon, Communist Party Chief Khrushchev indignantly repudiated the idea that he and

→

Premier Bulganin are visiting India for any other purpose than to promote friendship. Khrushchev said, "Some people say we are trying to dupe you, and exploit you. But we have come here only for friendship." And he challenged the West to compete with Russia for that friendship.

Edward R. Murrow: November 22, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

An instructive demonstration of the Soviet idea of "courtship" was given ~~in~~ to India yesterday. While Party Boss Krushchev and Premier Bulganin were indoctrinating members of the Indian parliament in New Delhi, Communist leaders raced about Bombay on motor-scooters, egging on workers to violence, in the worst riots that city has known since India became independent. The rioters went on their frenzied missions with hammer-and-sickle flags on their vehicles. They hoped to incite the mobs to storm the provincial legislature, which was at that time legislating a division of Bombay province. Before order was restored twelve were dead, two hundred and fifty injured, and a thousand under arrest.

The top Soviet leaders are spending fifteen days in India on a good-will tour. That they should leave Moscow for so extended an absence is remarkable. It shows how important the Kremlin considers relations with India. Nehru recently visited Moscow, and an air of cordiality already prevails. There is the liveliest talk of Soviet assistance in the fields of industry and atomic energy. The Soviet leaders have been given a reception so enthusiastic that Western observers in India have been astonished. ~~They had concluded that the Soviet courtship of India was highly suspicious, and~~ the Indian public was

Apparently

as happy about it as the Soviet visitors. It is true that Mr. Nehru told his visitors quite bluntly that India would not join any group politically or militarily, and wanted only friendship with all. But this does not rule out economic penetration by the Soviet Union, which would extend Soviet power in a formidable way. Now the words of affection by the visiting suitors have been punctuated by the crudest kind of violence. And it either is sheer coincidence, or it is a new lesson in the way the Soviet dictatorship operates.

Let us look at the likelihood of coincidence. One must start first with the reminder that Mr. Nehru, for all his non-violence and neutralism, has never been soft on disruptive communism in his own country. He has fought it vigorously with the use of force. He did it so successfully that he earned a long season of abuse from the Moscow press. When in recent elections the Communists lost heavily in places where they had been strongest, someone ordered the Communist party in India to pipe down. Times and methods were changing, and the Kremlin wanted better relations with Mr. Nehru. It apparently had decided that India, the second most populous country in the world, and next in importance in Asia to Red China, could be an invaluable field for Soviet influence.

But the currents of unrest that were turned off, now have been turned on again, and have produced unprecedented disorders in India's most progressive city. It could be denied that the same powers turned the violence on that turned it off, if it could be shown that the Bombay rioting was spontaneous, and that it somehow had to do with the rights enjoyed by moderate communists in a democratic India. But such an understandable cause is not to be found. The anger in Bombay was over something that does not touch Communist rights, or for that matter, labor rights or socialist rights. It is over the question of dividing Bombay province into three states to recognize language majorities in two of them, and set up a bi-lingual administration in the third state, which is to consist of Bombay City. It is a far-fetched issue for Communists and left-wing socialists to exploit violently. It seems clear that they were producing disorders for the sake of disorders. One might say they were showing their teeth at the precise moment when the Soviet leaders in New Delhi were showing their smiles. It was something Boss Krushchev could have stopped with one word of command. Since he didn't stop it he must have wanted it. It is legitimate to try to figure out why.

He may believe that any negotiations can be helped along by a little show of power. India has been reminded of its own vulnerability, and of the

Kremlin's strength. But another explanation suggests itself. When Nehru visited Moscow he proclaimed that peaceful co-existence was impossible unless the Kremlin relinquished its control over Communist parties in other lands. At the time some optimists believed the new look in Soviet policy would go so far as to announce liquidation of the Cominform, at any rate on paper. But it didn't. Now Mr. Nehru is given a lesson in the effectiveness of this Soviet weapon. Since he doesn't need the lesson, it may be that Mr. Khrushchev is preparing to call off Communist trouble-making in India in return for Indian favors. It may be one of the prices for India's acceptance of Soviet economic aid on Soviet terms.

The United States has much at stake in India's development, and is bound to care if India falls under the domination of either Moscow or Peiping, economically or politically. We are not able to compete with the Soviet's strong-arm methods. However, we can meet the Soviet economic competition in our own way. And it may be that the rioting in Bombay has made anything we do offer sure to look a little more attractive to the Indians.

Bob Hite.

~~[illegible]~~

The Sultan of Morocco ~~today~~ has told my colleague David Schoenbrun that as soon as his new government is formed, he would ask France about the status of American strategic air bases in Morocco. Schoenbrun formed the impression, that the Sultan has no objection "in principle" to the continued existence of those air bases. There are complicated negotiations ahead, between the French, the Moroccans and ourselves, regarding those important strategic air bases.

Good night + good luck.-

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Presdient Eisenhower today conferred with his cabinet at Camp David, in the Catoctin Mountains...and then returned to his farm home at Gettysburg. The President met with his cabinet for two hours. Afterward, News Secretary Hagerty briefed reporters. He said Mr. Eisenhower thanked members of the cabinet for their "perfection of coordination and cooperation" while he was in the hospital. Secretary of State Dulles reported on developements stemming from the Geneva conference of foreign ministers. Domestic matters also were discussed.

The White House said tonight that President Eisenhower strongly supports Secretary of Agriculture Benson, and has never considered his replacement. The New York Herald-Tribune said today that the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, "personally blocked" demands by certain Republicans that Benson be dismissed. News Secretary Hagerty said, "Dr. Eisenhower has never talked to the President about the activities of..or retention of ..or the employment of anyone in the Government.

Attorney General Brownell today asked the Subversive Activities Control Board to consider charges of prejudice against former Senator Cain of Washington. Cain himself is a member of the board, which has been hearing charges against an alleged Communist front organization in Seattle. In a recent magazine article, Cain referred to the organization..the Washington Pension Union..as a harmless group working for "free milk and pensions."

A federal judge in Washington ruled today that civilians accompanying servicemen overseas cannot be subjected to military trial. The decision was

made in the case of Mrs. Clarice Covert, who was convicted by an Air Force court martial in England, of murdering her husband. Judge Edward Tamm based his ruling on the recent Supreme Court decision that former Air Force Sergeant Robert Toth could not be courtmartialed on murder charges, after his discharge.

In another action, Federal Judge Youngdahl today ruled that secret information cannot be used in denying sassport applications. He said, "When the basis of action by any branch of the government remains hidden from scrutiny, and beyond practical review, the seeds of arbitrary and irresponsible government are sown."

The Government reported today that the cost of lining in October was unchanged. At the same time, the take-home pay of factory workers reached a new high, 72 dollars and 18 cents for the average worker with three dependents.

The Army today ordered the strength of the First Cavalry Division in Japan cut by one-third. That leaves the United States with less than three full divisions in the Far East.

Rear Admiral Pickover today proposed that American industry set aside parts of its gross income to help relieve the "crisis in education." Rickover, who supervised construction of the atomic submarine Nautilus, warned that by 1960, Russia will have more scientists than the United States. And he called the education problem "as grave as any that faces our country today."

In Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian congress today voted to bar Cafe Filho from returning to the presidency. Cafe had been replaced as chief executive after a heart attack. Yesterday, he asked congress to bring him back.

In Jerusalem, an Israeli spokesman today accused Egypt of being "bent on aggression." The spokesman said Egyptian troops have attacked Isreeli positions and patrols 21 times in the past three weeks.

In Morocco today, Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef began trying to form a new government..as Riff tribesmen threatened new violence, and Casablanca was gripped by a general strike. So far, no one has agreed to serve as premier.

The five signatories of the Baghdad Pact ended their first meeting today, with a communique reaffirming their determination to work for the peace and security of the Middle East. Members of the pact are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan Iraq and Iran. The United States promised it will maintain permanent military and economic ties with the new defense organization.

A Soviet broadcast revealed today that five former associates of Lavrentia Beria, one time head of the Russian secret police, have been executed for treason. Beria was hhot nearly two years ago in the power struggle that followed the death of Stalin. TWo other officials have been sentenced to life imprisonment.

Russia's two top leaders began their tour of India today by visiting a big irrigation and power project. Speaking at a luncheon, Communist Party Chief Khruschev indignantly repudiated the idea that he and Premier Bulganin are visiting India any other purpose than to promote friendship. Khruschev said, "some people say we are trying to dupe you, and exploit you. But we have come here only for friendship." And he challenged the West to compete with Russia for that friendship.

An instructive demonstration of the Soviet idea of "courtship" was given to India yesterday. While Party Boss Kruschev and Premier Bulganin were indoctrinating members of the Indian parliament in New Delhi, Communist leaders raced about Bombay on motor-scooters, egging on workers to violence, in the worst riots that city has known since India became independent. The rioters

went on their frenzied missions with hammer-and-sickle flags on their vehicles. They hoped to incite the mobs to storm the provincial legislature, which was at that time legislating a division of Bombay province. Before order was restored twelve were dead, two hundred and fifty injured, and a thousand under arrest.

The top Soviet leaders are spending fifteen days in India on a good-will tour. That they should leave Moscow for so extended an absence is remarkable. It shows how important the Kremlin considers relations with India. Nehru recently visited Moscow, and an air of cordiality already prevails. There is the liveliest talk of Soviet assistaace in the fields of industry and atomic energy. The Soviet leaders have been given a reception so enthusiastic that Western observers in India have been astonished. Apparently the Indian public was as happy about it as the Soviet visitors. It is true that Mr. Nehru told his visitors quite bluntly that India would not join any group politically or militarily, and wanted only friendship with all. But this does not rule out economic penetration by the Soviet Union, which would extend Soviet power in a formidable way. Now the words of affection by the visiting suitors have been punctuated by the crudest kind of violence. And it either is sheer coincidence, or it is a new lesson in the way the Soviet dictatorship operates. Let us look at the likelihood of coincidence. One must start first with the reminder that Mr. Nehru, for all his non-violence and neautralism, has never been soft on disruptive communism in his own country. He has fought it vigorously with the use of force. He did it so successfully that he earned a long season of abuse from the Moscow press. Then in recent elections the Communists lost heavily in places where they had been strongest, someone ordered the Communist party in India to pipe down. Times and methods were changing

and the Kremlin wanted better relations with Mr. Nehru. It apparently had decided that India, the second most populous country in the world, and next in importance in Asia to Red Chian, could be an invaluable field for Soviet invluence.

But the currents of unrest that were turned off, now have been turned on again, and have produced unprecedented disorders in India's most progressive city. It could be denied that the same powers turned the violence on that turned it off, if it could be shown that the Bombay rioting was spontaneous, and that it somehow had to do with the rights enjoyed by moderate Communists in a democratic India. But such an understandable cause is not to be found. The anger in Bombay was over something that does not touch Communist rights. or for that matter, labor rights or socialist rights. It is over the question of dividing Bombay province into three states to recognize language majorities in two of them, and set up a bi-lingual administration in the third state, which is to consist of Bombay City. It is a far-fetched issue for Communists and left-wing socialists to exploit violently. It seems clear that they were producing disorders for the sake of disorder . One might say they were showing their teeth at the precise moment when the Soviet leaders in New Delhi were showing their smiles. It was something Boss Kruschef could have stopped with one word of command. Since he didn't stop it he must have wanted it. It is legitimate to try to figure out why.

He may believe that any negotiations can be helped along by a little show of power. India has been reminded of its own vulnerability, and of the Kremlin's strength. But another explanation suggests itself. When Nehru visited Moscow he proclaimed that peaceful co-existence was impossible unless the Kremlin relinquished its control over Communist parties in other lands. At the sime some optimists believed the new look in Soviet policy would go-

so far at to announce liquidation of the Cominform, at any rate on paper. But it didn't. Now Mr. Nehru is given a lesson in the effectiveness of this Soviet weapon. Since he doesn't need the lesson, it may be that Mr. Kruschev is preparing to call off Communist trouble - making in India in return for Iddian favors. It may be one of the prices for India's acceptance of Soviet economic aid on Soviet terms.

The United States has much at stake in India's development, and is bound to care if India falls under the domination of either Moscow or Peiping, economically or politically. We are not able to compete with the Soviet's strong - arm methods. However, we can meet the Soviet economic competition in our own way. And it may be that the rioting in Bombay has made anything we do offer sure to look a little more attractive to the Indians.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Hite.

HITE: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Sultan of Morocco has told my colleague David Schoenbrun that as soon as his new government is formed he would ask France about the status of American strategic air bases in Morocco. Shhoenbrun formed the impression that the Sultan has no objection "in principle" to the continued existence of those air bases. There are complicated negotiations ahead between the French, the Moroccans and ourselves regarding those important strategic air bases.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Nov. 23, 1955

This is the news:

The Atomic Energy Commission announced tonight that the Russians have set off their greatest nuclear explosion thus far. The announcement indicated it was a hydrogen bomb. It described the blast as being "in the range of megatons." (A megaton represents the explosive force of one million tons of T.N.T.) The announcement said, "The Russian tests indicate an increasingly intensive effort by the Soviet government to develop their nuclear weapons potential."

The Atomic Energy Commission tonight declared the Dixon-Yates power contract to be invalid, because of the "conflict of interest" law. The commission said it will make no cancellation payments. President Eisenhower ordered the contract cancelled last July, after the city of Memphis, Tennessee, decided to build its own power plant. Earlier, Senate investigators accused New York investment banker Adolph Wenzell of playing a dual role in the contract negotiations. Wenzell was charged with acting both as a consultant to the Government and as an executive of the firm which handled the financing

arrangements.

President Eisenhower will confer next Monday with Republican National Chairman Hall. It will be the President's first purely political conference in three months. A reporter asked News Secretary Hagerty if the meeting would involve Mr. Eisenhower's decision whether to run for another term. Hagerty said, "I would not think so." On December third, the President will hold the first of a series of talks with Republican leaders of the Senate and House, to discuss the program the Administration will submit to the next Congress. And it was announced that President and Mrs. Eisenhower will return to Washington in time to spend Christmas in the White House. Tomorrow, they will observe an old-fashioned Thanksgiving on their Gettysburg farm.

Secretary of State Dulles today said he may reply next week to recent Democratic criticism of Administration foreign policy. He has scheduled a news conference for Tuesday. Mr. Dulles left Washington this afternoon to spend the Thanksgiving holiday at Duck Island, his vacation retreat in Lake Ontario.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson today told the annual convention of the National Grange in Cleveland that suggestions for solving the farm problem are always welcome. The only suggestion that will not be carefully considered, he said, would be that the Government return to high, rigid supports. In a reference to Democratic criticism, Benson said no farm program "should ever be manipulated to serve partisan political purposes." Farmers, he said, are not easily fooled.

Democratic Senator Kefauver talked politics today at the home of Senate Majority Leader Johnson, in Texas. Kefauver said afterwards that he felt "very much inclined" to make the race for the Democratic presidential nomination... and probably will announce his decision by early January. He again brushed off the possibility that he might run for Vice President. Senator Johnson said he wants no office, except the one which he now holds. He predicted that Republicans will join Democrats... in the next session of Congress... to restore 90 percent parity to basic farm commodities.

The State Department has approved visas, to allow five Russian farm experts to visit the United States. The experts are interested in buying hybrid corn seed and farm machinery.

In Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian congress today debated a bill that would declare modified martial law throughout the country. Final passage is expected tomorrow.

Reports from London said today that British Prime Minister Eden would like to come to Washington soon, to discuss the international situation with President Eisenhower. The State Department says it "knows nothing" of any prospects for an Eden visit.

Prime Minister Eden told the House of Commons today that he has appointed a committee of privy counsellors, to see if further measures are required to prevent spies from stealing British secrets. The step was taken as a direct outgrowth of the Burgess-Maclean spy case... in which the two British diplomats defected to Russia.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization today scheduled its annual meeting of foreign and defense ministers for December 15th. A major subject for discussion will be the German problem, in the light of the recent foreign ministers conference.

West Germany today reorganized its defense ministry... and named two career generals to top jobs in building up the nation's armed forces. Lieutenant General Adolf Heusinger was appointed chairman of

the new supreme military council. Lieutenant General Speidel will head the newly created armed forces department.

My colleague Richard Hottelet cables that West Germany has formally accepted Valerian Zorin as Soviet ambassador to Bonn. Hottelet says the official announcement will come soon from Moscow, in accordance with protocol. He says some Germans are unhappy with this choice, because Zorin organized the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia.

Soviet Premier Bulganin today arrived in Bombay, India... in company with Communist Party Secretary Khrushchev. Two days ago, 12 persons were killed in Bombay in a Communist-led riot. Today, the city was quiet. Bulganin told the crowd at the airport, "I bring warm and friendly greetings from the Soviet people."

A new set of initials has been added to the defense pacts, that aim to unite the non-Communist nations bordering on the Soviet Union. In Europe, there is NATO... in the Far East, SEATO. Now a link has been formed to be called METO, the Middle East Treaty Organization. It was completed at Baghdad yesterday, and on paper it completes a ring of states, committed to resist Communist expansion.

The pact sets up what has been called the northern tier of states, between Europe and the Far East... Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan. They are reinforced by Britain as a full member, and the United States as an informal one. METO, like NATO, will have a permanent council, a permanent seat (which will be Baghdad), will meet regularly, and will have a joint staff plan, for military defense in the region, though no equivalent of NATO's supreme allied headquarters.

Although the United States is not a formal member, it had as much part as anyone in setting up the pact. The architect's name on the corner of the blueprint was John Foster Dulles. The fact that the United States is not formally joining, is due to delicate political considerations. To join with Iraq in something, is to join an Arab

state. That would give offense to Israel, and what is more to the point, to Israel's supporters in this country, just before an election.

It has been denied that the formation of the new organization caused the Soviet Union to plunge into Middle East competition, with its offer of arms aid to Egypt. In the same way it can be denied, that the Soviet offers to Egypt brought the pact into existence. It doesn't much matter which came first. Both sides knew what was coming, long before final steps were taken. In a great rivalry for power, major moves to promote the power of one side, and curb the power of the other, are not only natural but inevitable.

But it can be said about the Baghdad Pact, that it came into being under conditions quite changed from those prevailing when it was first conceived. At first it was to be primarily military. That was in a time when world war could not be completely ruled out, and local military power counted for much. Now its value as a deterrent is greatly reduced.

But that does not make the new organization useless. It simply changes the emphasis of its activities. It no longer is primarily military, it becomes primarily economic. For the Soviet Union, when

it jumped over the northern tier, competed for control in Egypt by putting its reliance on economic penetration. That is true even though the Egyptians wanted arms first of all. The arms deal was made to open Egyptian minds to the possibilities of doing business with the Russians. It was followed by the proposal of a long-term loan to build the Upper Nile Dam.

In Baghdad, the signing powers spoke of the military features of the pact, but they stressed the economic nature of the organization. And perhaps the most significant words spoken at Baghdad were those of the British in promising aid in the field of atomic energy. That may set the new pattern in the economic rivalry... a recognition that prosperity is a stronger barrier against Communist expansion than tanks, planes and rifles, and that atoms for peace mean far more to under-developed countries than atoms for war.

This new pattern could be seen not only in Baghdad but in Washington today, where Egyptian development authorities and the Egyptian finance minister are guests. They are here to learn how much the International Bank (and the West as such) can supply of the capital needed to build the Upper Nile Dam. This is

a stupendous project to provide Egypt a third more fertile land than it has. It is both feasible and daring. But it costs a lot of money. Bank officials said yesterday that 846-million dollars would build the dam, half the hydraulic plant, transmission lines and canals. Half of this would have to be foreign exchange, and the bank is thinking of putting up nearly half of this half, or up to 200-million dollars. The rest would have to be an American government grant, or part of it come from British, French, Belgian and West German bankers. Ultimately the whole project, including capital for developing the newly irrigated land, should be around a billion, 350-million dollars in eighteen years or so.

The Egyptian visitors talked of their project in deadly earnestness, as a matter of life or death, saying they must get the money, either from the bank and the West, or from the Soviet Union. It is no surmise that if, in the end, the Soviet Union should build the dam, the value of yesterday's Baghdad Pact might become negligible.

5:30

Word for the Day

The project for a billion-dollar dam ~~in~~ ON the Upper Nile is a reminder how greatly Man can improve his environment, if he is willing to pay the price. American assistance would render political service. Emerson observed, "If you love and serve men you cannot, by any hiding or stratagem, escape the remuneration. Serve and thou shalt be served."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Atomic Energy Commission announced tonight that the Russians have set off their greatest nuclear explosion thus far. The announcement indicated it was a hydrogen bomb. It described the blast as being "in the range of megatons." (A megaton represents the explosive force of one million tons of T.N.T.) The announcemennt said, "The Russian tests indicate an increasingly intensive effort by the Soviet government to develop their nuclear weapons potential."

The Atomic Energy Commission tonight declared the Dixon-Yates power contaact to be invalid, because of the "conflict of interest" law. The commission said it will make no cancellation payments. President Eisenhower ordered the contract cancelled last July, after the city of Memphis, Tennessee, decided to build its own power plant. Earlier, Senate investigators accused New York investment banker Adolph Wenzell of playing a dual role in the contract negotiations. Wenzell was charged with acting both as a consultant to the Government and as an executive of the firm which handled the financing arrangements.

President Eisenhower will confer next Monday with Reoublican National Chairman Hall. It will be the President's first purely political conference in three months. A reporter asked News Secretary Hagerty if the meeting would involve Mr. Eisenhower's decision whether to run for another term. Hagerty said, "I would not think so." On December third, the President will hold the first of a series of talks with Republican leaders of the Senate and House, to disuss the program of the Administration will submit to the next Congress.

And it was announced that President and Mr. Eisenhower will return to Washington in time to spend Christmas in the White House. Tomorrow, they will observe an old fashioned Thanksgiving on their Gettysburg farm.

Secretary of State Dulles today said he may reply next week to recent Democratic criticism of Amdinistration foreign policy. He has scheduled a news conference for Tuesday. Mr. Dulles left Washington this afternoon to spend the Thanksgiving holiday at Duck Island, his vacation retreat in Lake Ontario.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson today told the annual convention of the National Grange in Cleveland that suggestions for solving the farm problem are always welcome. The only suggestion that will not be carefully considered, he said, would be that the Government return to high, rigid supports. In a reference to Democratic criticism, Benson said no farm program "should ever be manipulated to serve partisan political purposes." Farmers, he said, are not easily fooled.

Democratic Senator Kefauver talked politics today at the home of Senate Majority Leader Johnson, in Texas. Kefauver said afterwards that he felt "very much inclined" to make the race for the Democratic presidential nomination..an probably will announce his decision by early January. He again brushed off the possibility that he might run for Vice President. Senator Johnson said he wants no office, except the one which he now holds. He predicted that Republicans will join Democrats..in the next session of Congress.. to restore 90 percent parity to basic farm commodities.

The State Department has approved visas, to allow five Russian farm experts to visit the United States. The experts are interested in buying hybrid corn seed and farm machinery.

In Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian congress today debated a bill that would declare modified martial law throughout the country. Final passage is expected tomrrow.

Reports from London said today that British Prime Minister Eden would like to come to Washington soon, to discuss the international situation with President Eisenhower. The State Department says it "knows nothing" of any prospects for an Eden visit.

Prime Minister Eden told the House of Commons today that he has appointed a committee of privy counsellors, to see if further measures are required to prevent spies from stealing British secrets. The step was taken as a direct outgrowth of the Burgess-MacLean spy case ..in which the two British diplomats defected to Russia.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization today scheduled its annual meeting of foreign and defense ministers for December 15th. A major subject for discussion will be the German problem, in the light of recent foreign ministers conference.

West Germany today reorganized its defense ministry..and named two career generals to top jobs, in building up the nation's armed forces. Lieutenant General Adolf Heusinger was appointed chairman of the new supreme military council. Lieutenant General Spiedel will head the newly created armed forces department.

My collegaue Richard Hottelet cables that West Germany has formally accepted Valerian Zorin as Soviet ambassador to Bonn. Hottelet says the official announcement will come soon from Moscow, in accordance with protocal. He says some Germans are unhappy with this choice, because Zorin organized the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia.

Soviet Premier Bulganin today arrived in Bombay, India, in company with Communist Party Secretary Khruschev. Two days ago, 12 persons were killed in Bombay ina Communist - led riot. Today, the city was quiet. Bulganin told the crowd at the airport, "I bring warm and friendly greetings from the Soviet people.

A new set of initials has been added to the defense pacts that aim to unite the non-Communist nations bordering on the Soviet Union. In Europe, there is NATO, in the Far East, SEATO. Now a link has been formed to be called METO, the Middle East Treaty Organization. It was completed in Baghdad yesterday, and on paper it completes a ring of states committed to resist Communist expansion.

The pact sets up what has been called the northern tier of states between Europe and the Far East..Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan. They are reinforced by Britain as a full member, and the United States as an informal one. METO, like NATO, will have a permanent council, a permanent seat (which will be Baghdad), will meet regularly, and will have a joint staff plan for military defense in the region, though no equivalent of NATO's supreme allied headquarters.

Although the United States is not a formal member, It has as much part as anyone in setting up the pact. The archicect's name on the corner of the blueprint was John Foster Dulles. The fact that the United States is not formally joining is due to delicate political considerations. To join with Iraq is something is to join an Arab state. That would give offense to Israel, and what is more to the point, to Israel's supporters in this country just before an election.

It has been denied that the formation of the new organization caused the Soviet Union to plunge into Middle East competition with its offer of arms aid to Egypt. In the same way it can be denied that the Soviet offers to Egypt brought the pact into existence. Ti doesn't much matter which came first. Both sides knew what was coming, long before final steps were taken. In a great rivalry for power, major moves to promote the power of one side and curb the power of the other are not only natural but inevitable.

But it can be said about the Baghdad Pact that it came into being under conditions quite changed from those prevailing when it was first conceived. At first it was to be primarily military. That was in a time when world war could not be completely ruled out, and local military power counted for much. Not its value as a deterrent is greatly reduced. But that does not make the new organization useless. It simply changes the emphasis of its activities. It no longer is primarily military, it becomes primarily economic. For the Soviet Union, when it jumped over the northern tier, competed for control in Egypt, by putting its reliance on economic penetration. That is true even though the Egyptians wanted arms first of all. The arms deal was made to open Egyptian minds to the possibilities of doing business with the Russians. It was followed by the proposal of a lon -term loan to build the upper Nile Dam.

In Baghdad, the signing powers spoke of the military features of the pact, but they stressed the economic nature of the organization. And perhaps the most significant words spoken at Baghdad were those of the British in promising aid in the field of atomic energy.

That may set the new pattern in the economic rivalry..a recognition that prosperity is a stronger barrier against Communist expansion than tanks, planes and rifles, and that atoms for peace mean far more to under-developed countries than atoms for war.

This new pattern could be seen not only in Baghdad but in Washington today, where Egyptian development authorities and the Egyptian finance minister are guests. They are here to learn how much the International Bank (and the West as such) can supply of the capital needed to build the Upper Nile Dam. This is a stupendous project to provide Egypt a third more fertile land than it has. It is both feasible and daring. But it costs a lot of

money. Bank officials said yesterday that 846-million dollars would build the dam, half the hydraulic plant, transmission lines and canals. Half of this would have to be foreign exchange, and the bank is thinking of putting up nearly half of this half, or up to 200 million dollars. The rest would have to be an American government grant, or part of it come from British French Belgian and West German bankers. Ultimately the whole project, including capital for developing the newly irrigated land, should be around a billion 350-million dollars in eighteen years or so.

The Egyptian visitors talked of their project in deadly earnestness as a matter of life or death, saying they must get the money either from the bank and the West, or from the Soviet Union. It is no surmise that if in the end, the Soviet Union should build the dam, the value of yesterday's Baghdad Pact might become negligible.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The project for a billion-dollar dam on the Upper Nile is a reminder how greatly Man can improve on his environment, if he is willing to pay the price. American assistance would render political service. Emerson observed "If you love and serve men, you carnot, by any hiding or stratagem, escape the remunerations. Serve and thou shalt be served."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Nov. 24, 1955

This is the news:

President Eisenhower led the nation in observing Thanksgiving. In the morning, he instructed his seven-year-old grandson, David, in the art of handling a Shetland pony... and joined David and the other two grandchildren, Susan and Barbara Ann, in posing for a Thanksgiving photograph. / Later, they all sat down to dinner. And the President carved a 40-pound turkey. (Doctors told him he could abandon his 18-hundred calorie diet, for the day.)

President Eisenhower today sent a message to King Haakon of Norway, congratulating him on the 50th anniversary of his accession to the throne. / The President said, "Your courageous leadership has won for you great esteem. Please accept this expression of my hope for your good health, and of my warmest regard."

Konrad Adenauer today returned to his desk in the West German chancellery, for the first time since his illness. / In a nationwide broadcast, he expressed gratitude to all who... literally... have wished him well.

Tomorrow, Adenauer will meet with the cabinet, to deal with a threatened split in his government. The Free Democratic Party favors direct negotiation with Moscow on German unification. Adenauer opposes it.

British Prime Minister Eden today reaffirmed his readiness to help negotiate a settlement between Israel and the Arab states. Eden told the House of Commons the United States and Britain "are in very close agreement in this difficult business." And he defended the suggestion of compromise he made on November ninth. He said, "I did not attempt to lay down where and how that compromise should be found, nor do I propose to do so now." The important thing, Eden said, is that both sides be brought together to talk.

~~Israel accused the Arabs today of erecting new border incidents. An Israeli Army spokesman cited three border violations in the past 24 hours... two by Egypt and one by Jordan. He said it was part of a pattern of increased border activity.~~

In Jerusalem, the minister from Yugoslavia conferred today with a high official of the Israeli Foreign Office. It was rumored that Israel may be using the good offices of Yugoslavia to mediate an Egyptian settlement.

In Cyprus, two British soldiers were killed today in rebel outbreaks. British authorities published a law, providing heavier penalties for possession of concealed weapons.

In a speech today in Bombay, Communist Party boss Khrushchev claimed that Russia has lifted the Iron Curtain. Khrushchev said, "No one who applied for permission to enter the Soviet Union has been refused a visa this year." The governor of Bombay State told Khrushchev that Russia unquestionably "stands firmly for peace." After the exchange of speeches, Khrushchev and Soviet Premier Bulganin visited India's first atomic reactor.

In Soviet Armenia, twelve persons have been imprisoned for alleged rioting at a soccer match. The prison terms range up to 25 years, causing Moscow observers to suspect political motivation. It is also noted that sentences were imposed by the Armenian supreme court.

In the United Nations today, Russia turned down a French compromise plan... aimed at breaking the deadlock over disarmament, calling it impractical. France had proposed a series of preliminary steps (such as adoption of President Eisenhower's plan for aerial inspection) to create

→

confidence. Agreement would then be sought on the main stages of disarmament. Soviet Delegate Sobolev argued such an approach could not offer "positive results".

Rear Admiral Byrd today called the current expeditions to the Antarctic "the beginning of the opening of a great continent, of great value to generations to come." Byrd held a news conference in Washington, as he prepared to fly to New Zealand, to join the American expedition. This time, he said, the United States plans to set up bases that will be permanent.

The National Manpower Council reported today that if the United States is to win its technical race with Russia, its secondary school system must be improved. The council said there is "basic agreement" on this point among its 69 representatives of organized labor, management, government, education and the Armed Forces. It said local communities, together with labor and industry, also have a part to play in fostering technical skills.

Democratic National Chairman Butler tonight challenged the Eisenhower Administration to prosecute whatever officials may be responsible for possible law violations in the Dixon-Yates contract. Yesterday, the

Atomic Energy Commission said the government is not obligated to pay cancellation costs on the contract, because of possible violation of the "conflict of interest" law. Butler says the action taken by the Administration now will be the "real test" of its promise to deal vigorously with any misconduct in government.

The Democratic National Committee's special advisory group on agriculture came out today for farm price supports of "not less" than 90 percent of parity. It called the Administration system of flexible supports "an absolute failure".

Edward R. Murrow: November 24, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Freedom House yesterday issued its balance sheet of freedom for 1955. Presumably it didn't do so the day before Thanksgiving, with the idea of suggesting what the country should be thankful for, for it listed a number of points for which thanks could not be given. Or maybe it is a constructive way to give thanks, to list the setbacks as well as the gains, on the national ledger of freedom. An obvious cause for thanks, is that this country remains a democracy, where freedom is enjoyed. And it should not count as tarnish on the gratitude, to appreciate that democracy really means unfinished business, and that a lot remains to be done, especially in the achievement of freedom.

The review makes this observation: "Although the events of this year, indicate losses from the net gains of the 1954 balance sheet, we see also, in a growing spirit of moderation and a decline of hysteria, new opportunities in the year ahead, for solid accomplishment in our role of leadership among the free nations of the world." So it may indeed be a cause for thanks that there always are, and always will be, new opportunities to extend freedom, however sobering that thought may be.

Here is the credit side of the freedom ledger as Freedom House reports it: The further ruling of the Supreme Court against segregation in recreation centers. Ending of the occupation of Austria, after a decade of stubborn

Soviet obstruction. Fulfilment of an American initiative at the atoms-for-peace conference in Geneva. President Eisenhower's "convincing demonstration at Geneva that United States foreign policy, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, are directed to the goal of peace. The President", said the review, "swept away many false accusations of Soviet and war propaganda, and substituted a true picture, for the skeptical and confused, of America's peaceful intentions."

Freedom House enters a number of items on the debit side of the ledger. First it names the false hopes aroused in the American public by the "Geneva smile" of the Russians. Then it lists the American Legion's attack on UNESCO, which the review says was "voted without floor consideration, of its own committee's recommendations to the contrary. "This" it says, "brought prejudice a victory, and America a defeat abroad." The next item is the Emmet Till case, and the failure in Mississippi to bring the murderers to justice. The review said this had marked up a loss of freedom at home and a gain for communist propaganda abroad.

The review points to "mounting evidence of increasing censorship by government rules, gagging of officials, and withholding information from the press." It calls attention to the spate of local and state laws censoring

the sale of books, and recent attempts to intimiade tax-exempt foundations, and endanger their independence from political control.

When favorable and unfavorable points are listed one after the other in such a review, an impression may be given that they have pretty much the same value, or that a score can be kept, that really tells what is happening to freedom. But the review at best is saying that freedom always is at stake, always can be lost, always can be extended.

One item on the profit side of the ledger seems to this reporter to deserve special emphasis. It is the significance of the atoms-for-peace conference in Geneva. We are living in what might be called the Great Deadlock in world relations. Obviously if freedom is going to gain, there has to be peace. And if peace is to be based on confidence it cannot remain permanently what has been called the "peace of terror." But the political training of the past has not yet been adequate to solve the problems raised by the destructiveness of modern war.

It is my guess that historians, when they write about the conferences this year in Geneva, will report that the heads of state and foreign ministers were fairly helpless, when it came to building peace. But in the same year, in the same city, the scientists met, broke out of the silence of secrecy, and

started sharing knowledge about atomic energy. This year, too, the United Nations voted to set up an international agency to direct the peaceful use of atomic energy, and after long debate made it a project good for all atomic producers and consumers, the haves and the have-nots.

The slow, lumbering efforts to work by conferences on the accepted political levels, have not been getting very far. Now a new era has presented a new task. A revolutionary discovery has made planetary destruction an early possibility, and co-operation a dire necessity, along with promise of unimaginable benefits for the future. It is saying far too much to predict that the challenge is going to be met. But here, at any rate, is the opportunity. New kinds of co-operation and institutions will be needed to exploit atomic energy wisely. It is interesting that the protagonists of a United Europe see they may get a first functional start by setting up an all-European authority for atomic energy.

So the pioneering in this field this year is something to be thankful for, perhaps above all else on the ledger.

Flt Harnes

Word for the Day

The Latin poet Horace anticipated Thanksgiving, many centuries ago, with his instruction, "Whatever prosperous hour Providence bestows, receive it with a thankful hand, and defer not the enjoyment of the comforts of life." Much more recently, the English poet, William Wordsworth, summed up the meaning of the holiday simply, in four words, "Rest and be thankful."

Good night and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower led the nation in observing Thanksgiving. In the morning, he instructed his seven-year-old grandson, David, in the art of handling a Shetland pony..and joined David and the other two grandchildren, Susan and Barbara Ann, in posing for a Thanksgiving photograph. Later, they all sat down to dinner. And the President carved a 10-pound turkey. Doctors told him he could abandon his 18-hundred calorie diet for the day.

President Eisenhower today sent a message to King Haakon of Norway, congratulating him on the 50th anniversary of his accession to the throne. The President said, your courageous leadership has won for you great esteem. Please accept this expression of my hope for your good health, and of my warmest regard."

Konrad Adenauer today returned to his desk in the West German chancellery for the first time since his illness. In a nationwide broadcast, he expressed gratitude to all who..literally..have wished him well.

Tomorrow, Adenauer will meet with the cabinet, to deal with a threatened split in his government. The Free Democratic Party favors direct negotiation with Moscow on German unification. Adenauer opposes it.

British Prime Minister Eden today reaffirmed his readiness to help negotiate a settlement between Israel and the Arab states. Eden told the House of Commons the United States and Britain "are in very close agreement in this difficult business." And he defended the suggestion of compromise he made on November ninth. He said, "I did not attempt to lay down where and how that compromise should be found, nor do I propose to do so now." The important thing, Eded said, is that both sides be brought together to talk.

In Jerusalem, the minister from Yugoslavia conferred today with a high official of the Israeli Foreign Office. It was rumored that Israel may be using the good offices of Yugoslavia to mediate an Egyptian settlement.

In Cyprus, two British soldiers were killed today in rebel outbreaks. British authorities published a law, providing heavier penalties for possession of concealed weapons.

In a speech today in Bombay, Communist Party bass Khruschef said, "no one who applied for admission to enter the Soviet Union has been refused a visa this year." The governor of Bombay state told Khruschev that Russia unquestionalby "stands firmly for peace." After the exchange of speeches, Khruschev and Soviet Premier Bulganin visited India's first atomic reactor.

In Soviet Armenia, twelve persons have been imprisoned for alleged rioting at a soccer match. The prison terms range up to 25 years, causing Moscow observers to suspect political motivation. It is also noted that sentences were imposed by the Armenian supreme court.

In the United Nations today, Russia turned down a French compromise plan..aimed at breaking the deadlock over disarmement, calling it impractical. France had proposed a series of preliminary steps (such as adoption)of President Eiserhower's plan for aerial inspection to create confidence. Agreement would then be sought on the main stages of disarmement. Soviet Delegate Sobolev argues such an approach could not offer "positive results".

Rear Admiral Byrd today called the current expeditions to the Antarctic "the beginning of the opening of a great continent of great value to generations to come." Byrd held a news conference in Washington, as he prepared to fly to New Zeland to join the American expedition. This time, he said, the United States plans to set up bases that will be permanent.

The National Manpower Council reported today that if the United States is to win its technical race ith Russia, its secondary school system must be improved. The Council said there is "basic agreement" on this point among its 69 representatives of organized labor, management, government, education and the Armed Forces. It said local communities, together with labor and industry, also have a part to play if fostering technical skills.

Democratic National Chairman Butler challenged the Eisenhower Administration to prosecute whatever officials may be responsible for possible law violations in the Dixon-Yates contract. Yesterday, the Atomic Energy Commission said the government is not obligated to pay cancellation costs on the contract, because of possible violation of the "conflict of interest" law. Butler says the action taken by the Amministration now will be the "real test" of its promise to deal vigorously with any minconduct in government. The Democratic National Committee's special advisory group on agriculture came out today for famr price supports of "not less" than 90 percent of parity. It called the Administration system of flexible supports "an absolute failure".

Freedom House yesterday issued its balance sheet of freedom for 1955. Presumably it didn't do so the day before Thanksgiving with the idea of suggesting what the country should be thankful for, for it listed a number of points for thish thanks could not be given. Or maybe it is a constructive way to give thanks, to list the setbacks as well as the gains, on the national ledger of freedom. And obvious cause for thanks is that this country remains a demoaracy, where freedom is enjoyed. And it should not count as tarnish on the gratitude, to appreciate that democracy really means unfinished business, and that a lot remains to be done, especially in the achievement of freedom.

The review makes this observation: "Although the events of this year indicate losses from the net gains of the 1954 balance sheet, we see also in a growing spirit of moderation and decline of hysteria, new oppotunities

in the year ahead for solid accomplishment in our role of leadership among the free nations of the world." So it may indeed be a cause for thanks that there always are, and always will be, new opportunities to extend freedom, however sobering that thought may be.

Here is the credit side of the freedom ledger as Freedom House reports it: The further ruling of the Supreme Court against segregation in recreation centers. Ending of the occupation of Austria, after a decade of stubborn Soviet obstruction. Fulfilment of an American initiative at the Atoms-for-peace conference in Geneva. President Eisenhower's "convincing demonstration at Geneva that United States foreign policy and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, are directed to the goal of peace. The President, said the review, "swept away many false accusations of Soviet andwar propaganda, and substituted a true picture, for the skeptical and confused, of America's peaceful intentions."

Freedom House enters a number of items on the debit side of the ledger. First it names the false hopes aroused in the American public by the "Geneva smile" of the Russians. Then it lists the American Legion's attack on UNESCO, which the review says was "voted without floor consideration, of its own committee's recommendations to the contrary. "This" is says, "brought prejudice a victory, and America a defeat abroad." The next item is the Emmet Till case, and the failure in Mississippi to bring the murderers to justice. The review said this had marked up a loss of freedom at home and a gain for Communist propaganda abroad.

The Review points to "mounting evidence of increasing censorship by government rules, gagging of officials, and withholding information from the press." It calls attention to the state of local and state laws censoring the sale of books, and recent attemtps to intimidate tax-exempt foundations and endanger their independence from political control.

When favorable and unfavorable points are listed one after the other in such a review, an impression may be given that they have pretty much the same value, or that a score can be kept, that really tells what is happening to freedom. But the review at best is saying that freedom always is at stake, always can be lost, always can be extended.

One item on the profit side of the ledger seems to this reporter to deserve special emphasis. It is the significance of the atoms-for-peace conference in Geneva. We are living in what might be called the Great Deadlock. in world relations. Obviously if freedom is going to gain, there has to be peace. And if peace is to be based on confidence it cannot remain permanently what has been called the "peace of terror." But the political training of the past has not yet been adequate to solve the problems raised by the destructiveness of modern war.

It is my guess that historians, when they write about the conferences this year in Geneva, will report that heads of state and foreign ministers were fairly helpless, when it came to building peace. But in the same year, in the same city, the scientists met, broke out thf the silence of secrecy, and started sharing knowledge about atomic energy. This year, too, the United Nations voted to set up an international agency to direct the peaceful use of atomic energy, and after long debate made it a project good for all atomic producers and consumers, and the haves and the have-nots.

The slow, lumbering efforts to work by conferences on the accepted political levels, have not been getting very far. Now a new era has presented a new task. A revolutionary discovery has made planetary destruction an early possibility. and co-operation a dire necessity, along with the promise of unimaginable benefits for the future. It is saying far too much to predict

that the challenge is going to be met. But here, at any rate, is the opportunity. New kinds of co-operation and institutions will be needed to exploit atomic energy wisely. It is interesting that the protagonists of a United Europe see they may get a first functional start by setting up an all-European authority for atomic energy.

So the pioneering in this field this year as something to be thankful for, perhaps above all else on the ledger.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

HANNES: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Latin poet Horace anticipated Thanksgiving, many centuries ago, with his instruction, "whatever prosperous hour Providence bestows, receive it with thankful hand and defer not the enjoyment of the comforts of life." Much more recently the English poet, William Wordsworth, summed up the meaning of the holiday simply in four words, "Rest and be thankful."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Nov. 25, 1955

This is the news:

The Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered an end to racial segregation on interstate trains and buses. It also ruled segregation of interstate travelers in public waiting rooms to be illegal. Compliance is required by January 10th, 1956. The commission said, "The disadvantage to a traveler who is assigned accommodations or facilities so designated as to imply his inherent inferiority, solely because of his race, must be regarded under present conditions as unreasonable." The order was issued under a section of the Interstate Commerce Act, which forbids discrimination among patrons of transportation companies. And if violations are reported, they will be referred to the Department of Justice. Today's ruling was restricted to travel between states. It did not touch upon travel within a state. Only one of the 11 members of the commission dissented. J. Monroe Johnson, of South Carolina, said it "should not undertake to anticipate the Supreme Court... and itself become a pioneer in

→

the sociological field."

President Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Hugh W. Cross, the Interstate Commerce Commission chairman. Cross was recently questioned by Senate investigators, regarding the awarding of a contract by a group of railroads to a Chicago firm. During the questioning, he reportedly denied soliciting favorable consideration for the company. In his letter of resignation... released today... Cross said, "I am realistic enough to know that, unfounded as they are, the mere pendency of such charges impairs my further service." He also cited health considerations. A Republican, Cross was named to the commission by President Truman in March, 1949.

Except for the Cross resignation... and the dictation of a few letters... President Eisenhower rested today at his Gettysburg farm. It was the beginning of his third month of convalescence.

Republican Senator McCarthy today accused Democratic Senator Hennings of Missouri of waging "jungle warfare" against the Government security program. Senator Hennings' subcommittee has been investigating the program, for possible infringement of constitutional

rights. McCarthy said the hearings "pose a grave threat to the security of the United States." Hennings replied that his group was trying "to strengthen the security program by protecting the innocent," and by safeguarding the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Representative Van Zandt of Pennsylvania told reporters today that the United States will definitely launch another series of atomic tests in the spring. Van Zandt, who is a member of the congressional Atomic Energy Committee, said, "There has been no postponement, no cancellation. They are proceeding on schedule." The United Press says the tests will include new models of the hydrogen bomb.

Secretary of the Navy Thomas... and top officials of the Atomic Energy Commission... went aboard the nuclear-powered submarine Nautilus today for a week-end cruise. They are due back at Groton, Connecticut, on Monday.

The United Nations General Assembly today dropped the question of Algeria from its agenda. And France immediately called off its boycott of the Assembly. The French walked out two months ago,

→

on grounds that Algeria was a domestic problem, in which the United Nations had no right to interfere. French Foreign Minister Pinay calls today's action by the Assembly a "victory of reason".

Premier Faure called on the French National Assembly today for another vote of confidence. The issue remains the same... early national elections... with the vote scheduled for Tuesday. Dispatches from Paris say that this time, Faure's chances of survival appear remote.

France revealed today that it has delivered "a number" of its slower jet fighter-planes to Israel. An earlier report said "eight to ten" French aircraft had passed through Rome on their way to Israel in the past 48 hours.

Israel reported an incident today in the Negev Desert. It said Egyptian machine-gunners captured a hill, near an Israeli settlement, but were forced later to give up the position. There were no casualties.

An economic mission from Czechoslovakia arrived in Cairo today for talks with Egyptian leaders. The Czechs are expected to explore

the possibility of expanding present trade agreements.

In Cyprus, a British soldier died today in a rebel ambush. The action was in retaliation for the death of a Cypriot yesterday, in a skirmish with British Commandos.

Soviet Premier Bulganin, and Communist Party boss Khrushchev, reached Poona today... the half-way mark of their 5-thousand-mile Indian tour. Reports say both Russian leaders appeared tired. Other Soviet officials remained in New Delhi, to discuss possible technical and economic aid.

Modified martial law went into effect tonight in Brazil. A 30-day state of siege was approved yesterday by the Brazilian parliament, to permit the government to consolidate its strength after two military coups.

Edward R. Murrow: November 25, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Harold Stassen, the advisor to President Eisenhower, came home from Europe the other day ~~complaining~~ contending that Adlai Stevenson's criticism of American foreign policy was puzzling and perplexing our allies. Since then Democratic Senator George has urged both parties to keep foreign policy out of the presidential campaign next year. "We must assure the world" he said, "that we are capable of having a non-partisan American foreign policy, and that regardless of who wins or loses in 1956 our foreign program will go on substantially as is. We must show that we are a mature nation." Secretary Dulles is reported to have told President Eisenhower of his concern over Democratic criticism of foreign policy and may say something about it in a news conference next week.

Very few could take any objection to Senator George's plea for a foreign program that will not be much affected by next year's election results. It would be dangerous for us and the world alike if our two parties had basically different foreign policies which were being submitted every four years to the voters. That would paralyze the free world at regular intervals, give free rein to Communist initiative, and suspend, if not ruin, American influence and leadership.

But that is not a reason for us to sloganize ourselves into suppressing

a normal democratic function, and losing the healthy benefits of criticism. Bi-partisan or non-partisan foreign policy does not mean unanimity. What it does mean is agreement on broad objectives arising from a common understanding of the national interest. It should not seem a contradiction for a democracy to have a bi-partisan foreign policy and yet to criticize it. A real contradiction would be if one party in a democracy made and administered foreign policy and silenced everybody finding fault with it. Look at the British, they maintain continuity in foreign policy as well as any democracy there is; yet they give the opposition a greater role than we, and volubly criticize in and out of parliament what the government is doing. It seems to be an art in a democracy to agree on national objectives and disagree on ways to achieve them. That kind of criticism can be constructive.

Senator George, of course, is right to say our program must remain substantially the same no matter who wins in 1956. But suppose the fault found with the policy is that it hasn't been steady? Should that kind of criticism be suppressed?

Looking back over the last three years, Democrats complain that we had a season of strong language, like massive retaliation, unleashing Chiang Kai Shek, agonizing re-appraisal. And then we had a season of moderate words,

like President Eisenhower's rejection of war with Communist China, and his heartfelt assurances at the Summit meeting of our peaceful intentions. The strong language had frightened our allies, and the great acclaim given the President after Geneva was because his moderate words had restored the faith of our allies in our high motives. This could be hailed as a victory over enemy propaganda, and that was part of its value. But in part it could be called the Eisenhower Administration undoing some of the consequences of the Eisenhower Administration.

It would be unfair of the Democrats not to recognize that some of the strong words used by Secretary Dulles were chosen for their effect in certain Republican quarters as well as abroad. Perhaps more trouble has been caused our foreign policy by a few powerful Senate Republicans than all the Senate Democrats put together.

It is human for the Republicans not to want their inconsistencies exploited in an election campaign, all the more so since part of them have been due to irreconcilables in their own ranks. Such silence cannot well be imposed in the name of bi-partisanship. Democrats complain that the attempt is made to shut off criticism of President Eisenhower by implying that anyone speaking against a great peace president is automatically a warmonger. But

the slogans that upset our allies and damaged our influence, and which Mr. Eisenhower successfully counteracted, did not originate with the Democratic opposition. Most were catchwords of Mr. Dulles himself, one or two had been used by Mr. Eisenhower.

It does not undermine American foreign policy to point out mistakes in carrying it out. To say, for example, that at this juncture of the cold war it would be dangerous to cut down foreign economic aid, even though it helped balance the budget. Or to say that the State Department made itself ridiculous to hail the Adenauer mission to Moscow as a free world triumph. Or to remark that the Administration grossly exaggerated the good done at the first Geneva conference, even though the President performed an enormous service to his country there.

This reporter will readily admit that controversy and criticism over foreign policy could be nerve-wracking in an election campaign. Even so, they can be constructive, and they certainly are more American than any pretense of unanimity. And they are infinitely preferable to enforced silence.

Bob Dixon

Word for the Day

With a presidential election less than a year off, we may as well prepare ourselves... as best we can... to withstand the charges and counter-charges of political parties. For it is inevitable... and not altogether without purpose. Walter Lippmann once put it this way: "In a democracy," he said, "the opposition is not [redacted] only tolerated as constitutional, but must be maintained because it is indispensable."

Good night and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered an end to racial segregation on interstate trains and buses. It also ruled segregation of interstate travelers in public waiting rooms to be illegal. Compliance is required by January 10th, 1956. The commission said, "the disadvantage to a traveler who is assigned accomodations or facilities so designated as to imply his inherent inferiority, solely because of his race, must be regarded under present conditions as unreasonalle." The order was issued under a section of the interstate Commerce Act, which forbids discrimination amon patrons of transportation companies. And if violations are reported, they will be referred to the Department of Justice. Today's ruling was restricted to travel between states. It did not touch upon travel within a state. Only one of the 11 members of the commission dissented. J. Monroe Johnson, of South Carolina, said it "should not undertake to anticipate the Supreme Court..and itself become a pioneer in the sociological field."

President Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Hugh W. Cross, the Interstate Commerce Commission chairman. Cross was recently questioned by Senate investigators, regarding the awarding of a contract by a group of railroads to a chicago firm. During the questioning, he reportedly denied soliciting favorable consideration for the company. In his letter of resignation.. released today.. Cross said, "I am realistic enough to know that, unfounded as they are, the mere pendency of such charges impairs my further service." He also cited health considerations. A Republican, Cross was named to the commission by President Truman in March, 1949.

Except for the Cross resignation..and the dictation of a few letters.. President Eisenhower rested today at his Gettysburg farm. It was the beginning of his third month of convalescence.

Republican Senator McCarthy today accused Democratic Senator Hennings of Missouri of waging jungle warfere" against the Government security program. Senator Hennings(subcommittee has been investigating the program, for possible infringement of constitutional rights. McCarthy said the hearings "pose a grave threat to the security of the United States". Hennings replied that his group was trying "to strengthen the security program by protecticg the innocent", and by safeguarding the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Representative Van Zandt of Pennsylvania told reporters today that the United States will definitely launch another series of atomic tests in the spring. Van Zandt, who is a member of the congressional Atomic Energy Committee, said, "There has been no postponement, no cancellation. They are proceeding on schedule." The United Press says the tests will include new models of the hydrogen bomb.

Secretary of the Navy Thomas..and top officials of the Atomic Energy Commission..went aboard the nuclear-powered submarine Nautilus today for a week end cruise. They are due back at Groton, Connecticut, on Monday.

The United Nations General Assembly today dropped the question of Algeria from its agenda. And France immediately called off its boycott of the Assembly The French walked out two months ago, on grounds that Algeria was a domestic problem, in which the United Nations had no right to interfere. French Foreign Minister Pinay calls today's action by the Assembly a "victory of reason".

Premier Faure called on the French National Assembly today for another vote of confidence. The issue remains the same..early national elections .. with the vote scheduled for Tuesday. Dispatches from Paris say that this time, Faure's chances of survival appear remote.

France revealed today that it has delivered "a number" of its slower jet fighter planes to Israel. An earlier report said "eight to ten" French aircraft had passed through Rome on their way to Israel in the past 48 hours.

Israel reported an incident today in the Negev Desert. It said Egyptian machine gunners captured a hill, near an Israeli settlement, but were forced later to give up the position. There were no casualties.

An economic mission from Czechoslovakia arrived in Cairo today for talks with Egyptian leaders. The Czechs are expected to explore the possibility of expanding present trade agreements.

In Cyprus, a British soldier died today in a rebel ambush. The action was in retaliation for the death of a Cypriot yesterday, in a skirmish with British Commandos.

Soviet Premier Bulganin, and Communist Party boss Khruschev, reached Poona today..the half-way mark of their 5 thousand mile Indian tour. Reports say both Russian leaders appeared tired. Other Soviet officials remained in New Delhi to discuss possible technical and economic aid.

Modified martial law went into effect tonight in Brazil. A 30-day state of siege was approved yesterday by the Brazilian parliament, to permit the government to consolidate its strength after two military coups.

Harold Stassen, the advisor to President Eisenhower, came home from Europe the other day contending that Adlai Stevenson's criticism of American foreign policy was puzzling and perplexing our allies. Since then, Democratic Senator George has urged both parties to keep foreign policy out of the presidential campaign next year. "We must assure the world" he said, "that we are capable of having a non-partisan American foreign policy, and that regardless of who wins or loses in 1956 our foreign program will go on substantially as is. We must show that we are a mature nation." Secretary Dulles is reported to have told President Eisenhower of his concern over Democratic criticism of

foreign policy and may say something about it in a news conference next week.

Very few could take any objection to Senator George's plea for a foreign program that will not be much affected by next year's election results. It would be dangerous for us and the world alike if our two parties had basically different foreign policies which were being submitted every four years to the voters. That would paralyze the free world at regular intervals, give free reign to Communist initiative, and suspend, if not ruin, American influence and leadership.

But this is not a reason for us to sloganize ourselves into suppressing a normal democratic function, and losing the healthy benefits of criticism. Bi-partisan or non-partisan foreign policy does not mean unanimity. What it does mean is agreement on broad objectives arising from a common understanding of the national interest. It should not seem a contradiction for a democracy to have a bi-partisan foreign policy and yet to criticize it. A real contradiction would be if one party in a democracy made and administered foreign policy and silenced everybody finding fault with it. Look at the British, they maintain continuity in foreign policy as well an any democracy there is; yet they give the opposition a greater role than we, and volubly criticize it in out of parliament what the government is doing. It seems to be an art in a democracy to agree on national objectives and disagree on ways to achieve them. That kind of criticism can be constructive.

Senator George, of course, is right to say our program must remain substantially the same no matter who wins in 1956. But suppose the fault found with the policy is that it hasn't been steady? Should that kind of criticism be supressed?

Looking back over the last three years, Democrats complain that we had a season of strong language, like massive retaliation, unleashing Chiang Kai Shek, agonizing re appraisal. And then we had a season of moderate words, like President Eisenhower's rejection of war with Communist China, and his heart-felt assurances at the Summit meeting of our peaceful intentions. The strong language had frightened our allies, and the great acclaim given the President after Geneva was because of his moderate words has restored the faith of our allies in our high motives. This could be hailed as a victory over enemy propadanda, and that was part of its value. But in part it could be called the Eisenhower Amdinistration undoing some of the consequences of the Eisenhower administration.

It would be unfair of the Democrats not to recognize that some of the strong words used by Secretary Dulles were chosen for their effect in certain Republican quarters as well as abroad. Perhaps more trouble has been caused our foreign policy by a few powerful Senate Republicans than all the Senate Democrats put together.

It is human for the Republicans not to want their inconsistencies exploited in an election campaign, all the more so since part of them have been due to irreconcilables in their own ranks. Such silence cannot well be imposed in the name of bi-particanship. Democrats complain that the attempt is made to shut off criticism of President Eisenhower by implying that anyone speaking against a great peace president is automatically a warmonger. But the slogans that upset our allies and damaged our influence, and which Mr. Eisenhower successfully counteracted, did not originate with the Democratic opposition. Most were catchwords of Mr. Dulles himself, one or two had been used by Mr. Eisenhower.

It does not undermine American foreign policy to point out mistakes in carrying it out. To say, for example, that at this juncture of the cold war it would be dangerous to cut down foreign economic aid, even though it helped balance the budget. Or to say that the State Department made itself ridiculous to hail the Adenauer visit to Moscow as a free world triumph. Or to remark that the Administration grossly exaggerated the good done at the first Geneva conference, even though the President performed an enormous service to his country there.

This reporter will readily admit that controversy and criticism over foreign policy could be nerve-wracking in an election campaign. Even so, they can be constructive, and they certainly are more American than any pretense of unanimity. And they are infinitely preferable to enforced silence.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: With a presidential election less than a year off, we may as well prepare ourselves..as best we can..to withstand the charges and counter-charges of political parties. For it is inevitable..and not altogether without purpose Walter Lippman once put it this way: "In a democracy," he said, "the opposition is not only tolerated as constitutional, but must be maintained because it is indispensable."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Charles Collingwood for Edward R. Murrow Mon., Nov. 28, 1955

Good evening:

President Eisenhower resumed active political leadership of his party today... in a conference with the Republican national chairman, Leonard Hall. The meeting took place at the temporary White House in Gettysburg, and lasted 45 minutes. Afterward, Hall told a news conference it was his personal opinion that President Eisenhower will seek another term, "if he feels he is able." Hall said a great deal depends on the medical checkup Mr. Eisenhower will undergo late in January, but he... Hall... is "very much encouraged" as a result of today's meeting, although the President made no promises. "So far as I am concerned, " Hall said, "there is no other candidate." He described Mr. Eisenhower as looking extremely well... "a million percent". He told reporters the President is concerned about falling farm prices, and "will meet the problem." He said they had a general discussion of what to do.

Hall said it was wrong of Governor Harriman... and other Democratic leaders... to attack the Administration's foreign policy. "It seems to me," he said, "that such attacks are pretty dangerous and certainly not in the best interest of the country."

The Democratic national chairman... Paul Butler... referred today to the President's recent appeal for bipartisanship in foreign policy. "If Mr. Eisenhower does not want foreign policy to be a political issue," Butler said, "let him order Mr. Hall to drop the peace slogan as part of Republican campaign strategy. Let Mr. Eisenhower say that from now on, false and exaggerated claims will not be tolerated by him."

President Eisenhower today issued an executive order, tightening the "conflict of interest" regulations for dollar-a-year men in the government. Henceforth, government employes... including part-time experts and consultants... must file statements in the federal register, listing their financial interests. The new order also limits the function of experts to advising top government officials. It specifically bars them from making recommendations. The presidential order is designed

to prevent reoccurrence of incidents, such as that of Adolfe Wenzell, who acted both as an adviser to the Government and as an executive of the bank that handled the financing arrangements for Dixon-Yates.

The White House Conference on Education opened tonight in Washington with a message from President Eisenhower, recorded on film. The President spoke of the dilemma in education. He said, "If we depend too much on outside help, we will lose independence and initiative. But if the Federal Government does not step in with leadership... and with money and credit where necessary.. there will be a lack of schools in certain important areas." The chairman of the conference, Neil McElroy, said earlier today that federal school aid is by no means "the only important question" to be taken up at the meeting. The teacher shortage, he said, "is perhaps the most stubborn problem of all."

The annual Farm Outlook Conference... sponsored by the Department of Agriculture... also met in Washington today, and heard a gloomy prediction from Frederick Waugh, the department's director of economics. Waugh said the "cost-price squeeze" on the nation's farmers can be expected

→

to continue in 1956. The squeeze, he said, probably will be marked by some further drop in farm income... with little if any drop in farm production costs.

United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis testified today before a Senate subcommittee, which is trying to find out whether new laws are needed to protect union welfare funds. Lewis voiced the view that no new legislation is required... that existing laws can take care of "the human jackals" who feed on welfare funds. There was no suggestion, either by Lewis or the subcommittee, of misuse of such funds in the United Mineworkers Union.

An agreement has been reached in the four-month-old strike of the United Auto Workers against the Perfect Circle plant at New Castle, Indiana. The agreement is subject to ratification tomorrow by the union rank and file. No details of the settlement have been announced.

The United States is drafting a "vigorous protest" to Soviet officials, over the seizure yesterday of two American congressmen by Communist police in East Berlin. Representatives Boland of Massachusetts

and Ostertag of New York... and Mrs. Ostertag... were held for four hours, reportedly because the Army car in which they were riding had a radio-telephone. The United States protest will be delivered in Berlin tomorrow.

A small battle was fought by Israeli and Egyptian forces today in the Gaza strip. Israel says Egyptian troops attacked an Israeli patrol on Israeli territory, wounding two men. Egypt claims three Israelis were killed, and that the trouble started when an Israeli outpost opened automatic fire on an Egyptian position.

Soviet Premier Bulganin spoke today at a civic reception in Madras, praising India for its "wise decision" in not entering into military agreements with the West. Asian nations that permit foreign bases on their soil, he said, "should clearly understand the great dangers this will bring for their territories in any new war." Bulganin was cheered by his Indian listeners when he said that Russia supports India's "right" to oust the Portuguese from their small Indian colonies. He called the Portuguese possession of Goa "a shame to civilized people." An important Indian newspaper... The Hindustan Standard... today criticized Communist Party boss Khrushchev for announcing

Russia's explosion of a hydrogen bomb... during his visit in India. The paper says [redacted] the Soviet leader should have picked another time and place to make such an announcement, calling it "inappropriate and embarrassing to his Indian hosts."

Here in New York, the head of the Indian delegation to the United Nations... Krishna Menon... said [redacted] Russia's explosion of the hydrogen bomb was "contrary to the current of peace."

LEAD-IN TO MURROW

Mr. Murrow is in Paris tonight, not, one hastens to add, on a pleasure trip but for the business of reporting. The flight across the channel from England was one he had made before under different circumstances and when he had landed, he recorded this report.

TAPE

This is Charles Collingwood..... I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. But first, Bob Dixon -

FOOTNOTE

Ed Murrow just reported from Paris that CBS News correspondent Dave Schoenbrun ~~apparently~~ expects Premier Faure's government to fall tomorrow. Apparently Schoenbrun is not alone in his view. It seems to be shared by Premier Faure himself. When a well-wisher rose in the chamber of deps and praised the work of his government today, Faure said he would make no response. "It is not customary," said the Premier of France, "for the corpse to reply to a funeral oration."

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, Nov. 28, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: THIS IS PARIS!

About twelve hours out of New York, you step out of a Super-Constellation, walk across a hundred yards of concrete and climb into a two-engined chartered aircraft bound for Villacoublay. There are seats in the aircraft for eight persons - but you're all alone. A winter sun is losing its fight against the mist that shrouds the island. As you taxi to the end of the runway, memory takes you back to other take-offs, when the air was filled with the thunder of motors and when the bellies of the aircraft were filled with bombs. The take-off is routine. At about 6,000 feet you break out of the clouds; the sun is just off your right wing; there's a full "bomber's" moon off the left wing. At 3:00 o'clock high, there are contrails (?) of a jet. He comes out of the eye of the sun, close enough so you can see he's wearing a yellow scarf. The bold markings of the Royal Air Force show on the wing as he rolls away. The boy flying it was probably only ten years old, in knee pants, when that sky was torn and shaken by Spitfires and Messerschmitts during the Battle of Britain. The clouds below are ragged and broken, like a field of snow plowed by a drunken farmer.

Somewhere down there is Dover - and you wonder what's happened to that old, grey seagull who used to sound the warning of approaching German aircraft before the sirens screamed. You notice that the seats in this chartered job are covered with plaid. And, for no reason, that reminds you of Bob Sherwood, over the Bay of Biscay, in 1942, flying to Algiers in an unarmed plane. The pilot came back and said to Sherwood, "Keep an eye out for enemy aircraft"; and Sherwood said, "If I see one, what do I do? Ask for a prayerbook?" All the voices of all the men you have ever flown with seem to come pounding

into your ears. The pilot ought to be Colonel Joe Kelly, smoking that big cigar, flying level and straight in a bomb-run with all the B-26s strung out behind him. You wait for that sensual shudder that goes thru an aircraft when the guns are tested. You remember the big sergeant from New Jersey, with his legs dangling out of the door of a C-47, going in for the Arnhem-Nijmegen drop, how he looked down and saw English girls harvesting potatoes, and he said, "Look at dem tomatoes down there pickin' potatoes." And you remember the drop across the Rhine, riding in a Halifax, pulling a glider, and you hear again the glider pilot just before he cut loose, saying in a casual fashion, "I'll be leaving you now. Thanks for the ride!"

At about this point you're over the Channel, altho you can't see it, but you remember what it looked like on D-Day: all the ships like matchsticks in a bowl of soup. You look at the moon off your left wing, and it seems to be the same moon you saw over Berlin in '43, but then it was tinged with red from the fires below. Your chartered aircraft seems slow, as tho the air were tired and thin from being beaten by so many propellers, so many years ago.

It's a little difficult to breathe, alth you're only at 7,000 feet. And that reminds you of the time you left the waistgun position in a B-17 to go forward, forgot to pick up your oxygen bottle and almost passed out. Now there is a glimpse of the French countryside, and you remember flying as an observer in an old P-6 in Korea at 100 feet or less, and you're ashamed you can't remember the pilot's name. You can hear his voice, remember that he was blond and that he could follow tank tracks like an Indian scout - but the name is gone. You remember how a bomber crew used to tighten up when they crossed the enemy coast. The distance between a tailgunner and the pilot did not exist. Every man's shoulder was against the other.

You see a railroad switching yard below you, and you

remember the time when a B-26 outfit lanced down thru a hole in the clouds and took a similar switching yard as a target of opportunity - and left the rails looking like tortuous spaghetti.

At about this time the young pilot in the chartered job takes up the horn and calls the tower at Villacoublay. This is something you do remember: There was a fighter pilot; his name was Curley Rogers, and he came from Selma, Alabama, and he flew you piggy-back in a P-47 over the Remagen Bridge. All during this chartered flight from London to Villacoublay the voices of flying men who are now dead kept pounding thru the intercom which didn't exist. You looked upstairs for your fighter cover - and it wasn't there. You looked back to see whether the other aircraft were in formation - and you saw only the emptiness, upon which the plush chartered job had not left a mark. You were up there all alone. And you wondered whether the scars cut by Spitfires and Messerschmidts on the green ground below had healed. And then your aircraft touched down at Villacoublay. The motors were cut and the ghosts were gone. And you decided that middle-aged reporters, with about forty combat missions as parasites, should not fly alone. That's how this reporter reached Paris. Tomorrow nite, with the help of my colleague David Schoenbrun, I shall try to tell you what's going on here. He tells me that, as of now, the Government will probably fall tomorrow.

Good Night and Good Luck!

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good evening:

President Eisenhower resumed active political leadership of his party today..in a conference with the Republican national chairman, Leonard Hall. The meeting took place at the temporary White House in Gettysburg, and lasted 45 minutes. Afterward, Hall told a news conference it was his personal opinion that President Eisenhower will seek another term, "if he feels he is able." Hall said a great deal depends on the medical checkup Mr. Eisenhower will undergo late in January, but he..Hall..is "very much encouraged" as a result of today's meeting, although the President made no promises. "So far as I am concerned," Hall said, "there is no other candidate". He described Mr. Eisenhower as looking extremely well.."a million percent". He told reporters the President is concerned about falling farm prices, and "will meet the problem". He said they had d general discussion of what to do.

Hall said it was wrong of Governor Harriman..and other Democratic leaders ..to attack the Administration's foreign policy. "It seems to me," he said, that such attacks are pretty dangerous and certainly not in the best interest of the country."

The Democratic national chairman..Paul Butler..referred today to the President's recent appeal for bipartisanship in foreign policy. "If Mr. Eisenhower does not want foreign policy to be a poltiical issue," Butler said, "let him order Mr. Hall to drop the peace slogan as part of Republican campaign strategy. Let Mr. Eisenhower say that from now on, false and exaggerated claims will not be tolerated by him."

President Eisenhower today issued an executive order tightening the "conflict of interest" regulations for dollar-a-year men in the government. Henceforth, government employees..including part-time experts and consultants..must file statements in the federal register, listing their financial interests. The new order also limits the function of experts to advising top government officials. It specifically bars them from making recommendations. The presidential order is designed to prevent reoccurence of incidents such as that of Adolf Wenzell, who acted both as an adviser to the Government and as an executive of the bank that handled the financing arrangements for Dixon-Yates.

The White House conference on Education opened tonight in Washington with a message from President Eisenhower, recorded on film. The President spoke of the dilemma in education. He said, "If we depend too much on outside help, we will lose independence and initiative. But if the Federal Government does not step in with leadership..and with money and credit where necessary.. there will be a lack of schools in certain important areas." The chairman of the conference, Neil McElroy, said earlier today that federal school aid is by no means "the only important question" to be taken up at the meeting. The teacher shortage, he said, "is perhaps the most stubborn problem of all."

The annual Farm Outlook Conference...sponsored by the Department of Agriculture..also met in Washington today, and heard of a gloomy prediction from Frederick Waugh, the department's director of economics. Waugh said the "cost-price squeeze" on the nation's farmers can be expected to continue in 1956. The squeeze, he said, probably will be marked by some further drop in farm income..with little if any drop in farm production costs.

An agreement has been reached in the four-month-old strike of the United Auto workers against the Perfect Circle plant at New Castle, Indiana. The agreement is subject to ratification tomorrow by the union rank and file. No

details of the settlement have been announced.

The United States is drafting a "vigorous protest" to Soviet officials, over the seizure yesterday of two American congressmen by Communist police in East Berlin. Representatives Boland of Massachusetts and Ostertag of New York..and Mrs. Ostertag..were held for four hours, reportedly because the Army car in which they were riding had a radio-telephone. The United States protest will be delivered in Berlin tomorrow.

A small battle was fought by Israeli and Egyptian forces today in the Gaza strip. Israel says Egyptian troops attacked an Israeli patrol on Israeli territory, wounding two men. Egypt claims three Israelis were killed, and that the trouble started when an Israeli outpost opened automatic fire in an Egyptian position.

Soviet Premier Bulganin spoke today at a civic reception in Madras, praising India for its "wise decision" in not entering military agreements with the West. Aisan nations that permit foreign bases on their soil, he said, "should clearly understand the great daggers this will bring for their territories in any new war." Bulganin was cheered by his Indian listeners when he said that Russia suppots India's "right" to oust the Portugese from their small Indian colonies. He called the Portugese possession of Goa "a shame to civilized opeple." An important Indian newspaper..the Hindustan Standard..today criticized Communist Party Boss Khruschef for announcing Russia's explosion of a hydrogen bomb..during his visit in India. The paper says the Soviet leader should have picked another time and place to make such an announcement, calling it "inappropriate and embarrassing to his Indian hosts."

Here in New York, the head of the Indian delegation to the United Nations..Krishna Minon..said Russia's explosion of the hydrogen bomb was "contrary to the current of peace."

Mr. Murrow is in Paris tonight, not, one hastens to add, on a pleasure trip but for the business of reporting. The flight across the chanel from England was one he has made before under different circumstances and when he had landed, he recorded this script.

MURROW: About twelve hours out of New York, you step out of a Super-Constellation, walk across a hundred yards of concrete and climb into a two-engined chartered aircraft bound for Villacoublay. There are seats in the aircraft for eight persons - but you're all alone. A winter sun is losing its fight against the mist that shrouds the island. As you taxi to the end of the runway, memory takes you back to other take-offs, when the air was filled with the thunder of motors and when the bellies of the aircraft were filled with bombs. The take-off is routine. At about 6,000 feet you break out of the clouds; the sun is just off your right wing; there's a full "bomber's" moon off the left wing. at 3:00 o clock high there are contrails of a jet. He comes out of the eye of the sun, close enough so you can see he's wearing a yellow scarf. The bold markings of the Royal Air Force show on the wing as he rolls away. The boy flying it was probably only ten years old, in knee pants, when the sky was torn and shaken by Spitfires and Messerschmidts during the Battle of Britain. The clouds below are ragged and broken, like a field of snow plowed by a drunken farmer.

Somewhere down there is Dover - and you wonder what's happened to that old grey seagull who used to sound the warning of approaching German aircraft before the sirens screamed. You notice that the seats in this chargered job are covered with plaid. And, for no reason, that reminds you fo Bob Sherwood, ofer the Bay of Biscay, in 1942, flying to Algiers in an unarmed plane. The pilot came back and said to Sherwood, "Keep an eye out for enemy aircraft"; and Sherwood said, "If I see one, what do I do? Ask for a prayerbook?" All

voices of all the men you have ever flown with seem to come pounding into your ears. The pilot ought to be Colonel Joe Kelly, smoking that big cigar, flying level and straight in a bomb-run with all the B-26's strung out behind him. You wait for that sensual shudder that goes through an aircraft when the guns are tested. You remember the big sergeant from New Jersey, with his legs dangling out of the door of a C-47, going in for the Arnhem-Nijmegen drop, how he looked down and saw English girls harvesting potatoes. And you remember the drop across the Rhine, riding in a Hallfax, pulling a glider, and you hear again the glider pilot just before he cut loose, saying in a casual fashion, "I'll be leaving you now. Thanks for the ride!"

At about this point you're over the Channel, although you can't see it, but you remember what it looked like on D-Day: all the ships like matchsticks in a bowl of soup. You look at the moon off your left wing, and it seems to be the same moon you saw over Berlin in '43, but then it was tinged with red from the fires below. Your chartered aircraft seems slow, as though the air were tired and thin from beign beaten by so many propellers, so many years ago.

It's a little difficult to breathe, although you're only at 7,000 feet. And that reminds you fo the time you left the waistgun position in a B-17 to go forward, forgot to pickup your oxygen bottle and almost passed out. Now there is a glimpse of the French countryside, and you remember flying an observer in an old P-6 in Korea at 100 feet or less, and you're ashamed you can't remember the pilot's name. You can hear his voice, remember that he was blond and that he could follow tank tracks like an Indian scout - but the name is gone. You remember how a bomber crew used to tighten up when they crossedthe enemy coast. The distance between a tailgunner and a pilot did not exist. Every man's whoulder was against the other.

You see a railroad switching yard below you, and you remember the time when a B-26 outfit lanced down through a hole in the clouds and took a similar switching yard as a target of opportunity - and left the rails looking like tortuous spaghetti.

At about this time the young pilot in the chartered job takes up the horn and calls the tower of Villacoublay. This is something you do remember: There was a fighter pilot; his name was Curley Rogers, and he came from Selma, Alabama, and he flew you piggy-back in a P-47 over the Remagen Bridge. All during this chartered flight from London to Villacoublay the voices of flying men who are now dead kept pounding through the intercom which didn't exist. You looked upstairs for your fighter cover - and it wasn't there. You looked back to see whether the other aircraft were in formation - and you saw only the emptiness, upon which the plush chartered job had not left a mark. You were up there all alone. And you wondered whether the scars cut by Spitfires and Messerschmidts on the green ground below had healded. And then your aircraft touched down at Villacoublay. The motors were cut and the ghosts were gone. And you decided that middle-aged reporters with about forty combat missions as parasites, should not fly alone. That's how this reporter reached Paris. Tomorrow night, with the help of my colleague David Schoenbrun, I shall try to tell you what's going on here. He tells me that, as of now, the Government will probably fall tomrrrow.

Good Night and Good Luck.

COLLINGWOOD: This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's News. But first, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL.

COLLINGWOOD: Ed Murrow just reported from Paris that CBS News correspondent Dave Schoenbrun expects Premier Faure's government to fall tomorrow. Apparently Schoenbrun is not alone in his view. It seems to be shared by Premier Faure himself. When a well-wisher rose in the chamber of deputies and praised the work of his government today, Faure said he would make no response. "It is not customary", said the Premier of France, "for the corpse to reply to a funeral oration."

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Charles Collingwood for Edward R. Murrow Tues., Nov. 29, 1955

Good evening:

French Premier Faure lost a crucial vote of confidence today in the National Assembly. The issue again was Faure's demand for early parliamentary elections. And the overwhelming vote... 318 to 218... means the fall of his government... the 21st government France has had since the end of World War Two. Faure survived the last two votes of confidence only because he had Communist support, ~~although he is a man of the Right.~~ Today the Communist deputies deserted him; so did the Socialists, Gaullists, and a considerable portion of his own Radical Socialist Party. In fact, his chief antagonist was former Premier Mendes-France, a Radical Socialist. Mendes-France is trying to reorganize the party and wanted more time to get ready for the elections. Ed Murrow is in Paris tonight, and in a few minutes we'll have a first-hand report on the possible effects of this latest government crisis.

France returned to the United Nations General Assembly today after boycotting it for almost two months. The French walked out on September 30th, when the Assembly voted to take up the question of Algeria. France argued that Algeria was a domestic matter, outside the jurisdiction of the U.N. And last Friday the Assembly voted to drop the Algerian question, at least for this session.

Nationalist China served notice today that it will veto the application of Outer Mongolia for membership in the United Nations. Russia has agreed to the admission of thirteen Western-sponsored countries, including Italy and Japan, if Outer Mongolia is admitted... along with Roumania, Bulgaria, Albania and Hungary. The "package" deal now appears doomed. Authoritative sources at the U.N. say that President Eisenhower sent two appeals to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, expressing the strong desire that Nationalist China allow Outer Mongolia to be seated. The appeals apparently were in vain.

Secretary of State Dulles held his first news conference today since the "Big Four" foreign ministers conference. Mr. Dulles said that he hopes continued Western pressure ultimately will bring about

the reunification of Germany... just as it finally resulted in the liberation of Austria, after seven years of discouragement. The United States, he said, is not going to try to match every offer of economic aid Russia may make in Southern Asia and the Middle East. But there will be some shifts in our aid program. Dulles said it would be logical to regard those areas as a focal point for some time to come.

But most of the news conference was devoted to the possible role of foreign policy in politics. Dulles called on Republicans, as well as Democrats, to use restraint in debating foreign policy. For only "peril", he said, can result from "careless or uninformed indulgence in partisan excesses" during the coming campaign. "Politicking," he warned, "is not as fully discounted abroad as it is discounted by the good sense of the American people." Mr. Dulles praised Democratic Senator George, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, and Democratic Representative Richards, chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, for their cooperation in foreign policy matters. Last week, Senator George urged that foreign policy not be allowed to

→

become a "political football". George said today he didn't mean to oppose healthy and constructive criticism, and that so far he has heard no criticism of Administration foreign policy that was not constructive.

President Eisenhower spent a quiet day on his Gettysburg farm. He had planned to do some work at his office downtown, but stayed home because of the sub-freezing weather.

Most of the country... east of the Rockies... was covered today by a mass of polar air, accompanied in some areas by heavy snow. Up to 16 inches of snow fell in Buffalo, New York, with drifts four feet deep in the southern suburbs. At least five deaths are attributed to the storm that hit Buffalo. Ironwood, Michigan, had 16 inches of snow on top of a foot that was already on the ground. Some drifts in northern Michigan are six feet high. Here in New York City, there is no snow. But this morning it was a frosty 16 and eight-tenths degrees.

In New Castle, Indiana, the CIO Auto Workers today approved an agreement ending their four-mpnth strike against the Perfect Circle Corporation. The settlement calls for a pay increase of 10 cents an hour, plus new pension and insurance benefits. But the agreement does not

provide for automatic reinstatement of all workers fired on misconduct charges during the strike.

In Washington, the White House conference on education broke up today into a series of round-table discussions. Clarence Mitchell, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asked the conference to deny travel expenses to delegates from southern states opposing school integration. The move was rejected by the chairman of the conference, Neil McElroy. Mitchell said he would carry the issue to the office of the comptroller general.

Great Britain disclosed today that it is promoting a compromise settlement between Israel and the Arab states. A Foreign Office spokesman said discussions have been held with "a number" of Middle Eastern countries. The spokesman declined to elaborate, but said the talks have not yet reached the stage of formal negotiations.

The two top Russian leaders... Communist Party chief Khrushchev and Premier Bulganin... arrived in Calcutta today and received the most tumultous welcome of their Indian tour, so far. More than a million people (one reporter estimates the crowd at five million) turned out to cheer the Russians on their arrival. And Khrushchev and Bulganin

most
And Khrushchev + Bulganin

were hustled into a police truck... a black maria... for their own safety.

As we said, Ed Murrow is in Paris tonight. Here is a report he recorded before we went on the air.

tape runs 5:45

ends on cue "Good luck to you, David."

Ed Murrow did catch his plane - He is airborne by now and is on his way home after his visit to Paris and Bonn ~~caught his plane~~ and will be back tomorrow. This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with the Footnote to the Day's News. (pause) But first, here is Bob Hite.

FOOTNOTE

Since this program has a Paris flavor tonight, here is a cultural note from the French capital. The manager of a Paris nightclub which features nude shows is incensed because the visit of a touring Russian goodwill delegation to his club has been cancelled on the grounds that the show is improper... "Scandalous and absurd," says the nightclub proprietor."Children of 15 come to the club every night. There is a cabinet minister at my table every night."

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD... MR. MURROW WILL SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

Tuesday, November 29, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

COLLINGWOOD: ..... As we said at the beginning, Ed Murrow is in Paris tonight and here is a report he recorded before we went on the air.

MURROW: This is Paris! And sitting opposite me is my old friend and colleague, David Schoenbrun, who is our resident correspondent here in Paris.

David, it seems to me that each time I come to Paris there is a political crisis.

SCHOENBRUN: Ed, that's hardly a coincidence. There have been twenty-one political crises in the last ten years so it's very difficult to get into this town without having one.

MURROW: Well, what's going to be the outcome of this one, do you think?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, the legislature here isending a five-year term, as you know, Ed, and the big fight is about the new national elections, whether they should be held at the regular term, which is in June, or earlier than that. The Prime Minister has said, and I think with considerable reason, that there are grave problems facing France today, notably Morocco, Tunisia, east-west relations, and that congressmen in this country, as back home, are not inclined to take dedisions on vital national policy as they're about to face the electorate and so he wants early elections and that's one reason why they're getting ready to throw him out of office. I think the result will be that the government which will be running this country through the end of the legislature will have to work out a new electoral law, but will have to face the voters earlier than is scheduled because these problems <u>are</u>grave and require instant decisions.

MURROW: Well, David, I've heard you say several times from here that France is run on a series of crises, a government-by-crises. Now,

What exactly do you mean by that?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, this is a country which has a multiple party system, unlike our own two-party system back home, therefore they must have a coalition and when men with different opinions sit around a table and have to agree there comes a time inevitably when the compromises and concessions made become too much and the whole thing explodes. It is very often a useful device. If the Government falls, France is unrepresented in the councils of the world; the situation gets desperate; the public knows the country must have a government, and so they get together and say: "In the interests of having a government and ending this crisis we must get together," and then they do what they should have done in the first place and they tell their constituents: "We have given independence to Morocco because it was necessary for the greater interests of France itself." Perhaps it's a pretty poor way to run a railroad, but that's the way this railroad is run.

MURROW: Well, now, David, you were speaking of Morocco, and I know you're just back from there. What will be the impact of this particular crisis upon Morocco and the whole North African situation?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, inevitably, Ed, as in all French Government crises, the prestige of this country will inevitably suffer a bit. It's very difficult for them here to tell the people in North Africa that they're not capable of running their own affairs or of being independent, and the French are not giving a very good example themselves on how to run their own affairs. I think on the whole the impact will be very slight because the people over here, who are used to French politics don't get nearly so alarmed about crises as we do back home and they're inclined to understand what's going on and ignore it. The important thing, I think, is the fact that France has recognized the independence of Morocco after having recognized earlier this year the independence of Tunisia and I've come back from Morocco, despite the fact that I've seen people burned alive and stoned to death in front of me, I've come back nonetheless encouraged. I think a really important new era is beginning

in North Africa, one of great importance not only to France but to the western world.

MURROW: David, what about the American bases in Morocco, particularly? Are they secure? Will they be jeopardized in any sense as a result of this change?

SCHOENBRUN: No! No, I don't think they'll be jeopardized. I hesitated, Ed, because of your use of the word "secure." I don't think anything is secure in the world we live in.

MURROW: No!

SCHOENBRUN: No, Ed, on the contrary, I think for the first time it puts them on a proper basis. We established our air bases there with the French without consulting the Moroccan people and the Sultan and his people were very upset about that. Now, for the first time, the Moroccans, with an independent government, are going to be able to look at this,and I have no doubt in my mind, approve it; as you know, Ed, because we've discussed this about a week ago by cable, the Sultan of Morocco told me in an interview that he would ask his Government to have the French inform them of the status on which the bases were put in. I think what it amounts to is this. These people want to be asked for their permission and I think we'll ... they'll give it. And, secondly, Ed, they want some counterparts. They want some economic profit out of their bases.

MURROW: David Scheenbrun, you seem to view this current crisis in Paris with a degree of equanimity. Is your feeling that nothing substantially will be changed as a result of it?

SCHOENBRUN: Oh, nothing whatsoever! There's nothing going to happen in French politics of any interest or importance, Ed, until the new national elections and until we find out what's going to happen in the competition between Mr. Mendes-France, who represents the non-Communist Left in this country, and Mr. Pinay, who represents the non-Fascist Right.

MURROW: Well, thank you very much, David Schoenbrun. I'm sorry, I've got to leave now to catch an aircraft. Thank you very much for

enlightening me on the current crisis here in France.

SCHOENBRUN: Good night, Ed, and good luck!

MURROW: Good luck to you, David!

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good Evening:

French Premier Faure lost a crucial vote of confidence today in the National Assembly. The issue again was Faure's demand for early parliamentary elections. And the overwhelming vote..318 to 218..means the fall of his government..the 21st government France has had since the end of World War Two. Faure survived the last two votes of confidence only because he had Communist support. Today the Communist deputies deserted him; so did the Socialists, Gaullists, and a considerable portion of his own Radical Socialist Party. In fact, his chief antagonist was former Premier Mendes France, a Radical Socialist. Mendes France is trying to reorganize the party and wanted more time to get ready for the elections. Ed Murrow is in Paris tonight, and in a few minutes we'll have a first-hand report on the possible effects of this latest government crisis.

France returned to the United Nations General Assembly today after boycotting it for almost two months. The French walked out on September 30th, when the Assembly voted to take up the question of Algeria. France argued that Algeria was a domestic matter, outside the jurisdiction of the U.N. And last Friday the Assembly voted to drop the Algerian question, at least for this session.

Nationalist China served notice today that it will veto the application of Outer Mongolia for membership in the United Nations. Russia has agreed to the admission of the thirteen Western sponsored countries, including Italy and Japan, if Outer Mongolia is admitted..along with Roumania, Bulgaria, Albania and Hungary. The "package" deal now appears doomed. Authoritative sources at

the U.N. say that President Eisenhower sent two appeals to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shik, expressing the strong desire that Nationalist China allow Outer Mongolia to be seated. The appeals were in vain.

Secretary of State Dulles held his first news conference today since the "Big Four" foreign ministers conference. Mr. Dulles said that he hopes continued Western pressure ultimately will bring about the reunification of Germany.. just as it finally resulted in the liberation of Austria, after seven years of discouragement. The United States, he said, is not going to try to match every offer of economic aid Russia may make in Southern Asia and the Middle East. But there will be some shifts in our aid program. Dulles said it would be logical to regard those areas as a focal point for some time to come.

But most of the news conference was devoted to the possible role of foreign policy in politics. Dulles called on Republicans, as well as Democrats, to use restraint in debating foreign policy. For only "peril", he said, can result from "careless or uninformed indulgence in partisan excesses" during the coming campaign. "Politicking", he warned, "is not as fully discounted abroad as it is discounted by the good sense of the American people." Mr. Dulles praised Democratic Senator George, chairman of the Seante foreign relations committee, and Democratic Representative Richards, chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, for their cooperation in foreign policy matters. Last week, Senator George urged that foreign policy not be allowed to become a political football". George said today he didn't mean to oppose healthy and constructive criticism, and that so far he has heard no criticism of Administration foreign policy that was not constructive.

President Eisenhower spend a quiet day on his Gettysburg farm. He had planned to do some work at his office downtown, but stayed home because of the sub-freezing weather.

Most of the country ..east of the Rockies..was covered today by a mass of polar air, accompanied in some areas by heavy snow. Up to 16 inches of snow fell in Buffalo, New York, with drifts four feet deep in the southern suburbs. As least five deaths are attributed to the storm that hit Buffalo. Ironwood, Michigan, had 16 inches of snow on top of a foot that was already on the ground. Some drifts in northern Michigan are six feet high. Here in New York City, there is no snow. But this morning it was a frosty 16 and eight-tenths degrees.

In New Castle, Indiana, the CIO Auto Workers today approved an agreement ending their four-month strike against the Perfect Circle Corporation. The settlement calls for a pay increase of 10 cents an hour, plus new pension and insurance benefits. But the agreement does not provide for automatic reinstatement of all workers fired on misconduct charges during the strike

In Washington, the White House conference on education broke up today into a series of round-table disuussions. Clarence Mitchell, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asked the conference to deny travel expenses to delegates from southern states opposing school integration. The move was rejected by the chairman of the conference, Neil McElroy. Mitchell said he would carry the issue to the office of the comptroller general.

Great Britain disclosed today that it is promoting a compromise settlement between Israel and the Arab states. A Foreign Office spokesman said discussions have been held with "a number" of Middle Eastern countries. The spokesman declined to elaborate, but said the talks have not yet reached the stage of formal negotiations.

The two top Russian leaders..Communist Party chief Khruschev and Premier Bulganin..arrived in Calcutta today and received the most tumultuous welcome of their Indian tour, so far. More than a million people (one reporter estimates the crowd at five million) turned out to cheer the Russians of their arrival.

And Kruschev and Bulganin were hustled into a police truck..a black maria.. for their own safety.

As we said, Ed Murrow is in Paris tonight. Here is a report he recorded before we went on the air.

MURROW: This is Paris! And sitting opposite me is my old friend and colleague, David Schoenbrun, who is our resident correspondent here in Paris.

David, it seems to me that each time I come to Paris there is a political crisis.

SCHOENBRUN: Ed, that's hardly a conincidence. There have been twenty-one political crises in the last ten years so it's very difficult to get into this town without having one.

MURROW: Well, what's going to be the outcome of this one, do you think?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, the legislature here is ending a five-year term, as you know, Ed, and the big fight is about the new national elections, whether they should be held at the regular term, which is in June, or earlier than that. The Prime Minister has said, and I think with considerable reason, that there are grave problems facing France today, notably Morocco, Tunisia, east-west relations, and that congressmen in this country, as back home, are not inclined to take desisions on vital national policy as they're about to face the electorate and so he wants early elections and that's one reason why they're getting ready to throw him out of office. I think the result will be that the government which will be running this country through the end of the legislatrue will have to work out a new electoral law, but will have to face the voters earlier than is scheduled because these problems are grave and require instant desisions.

MURROW: Well, David, I've heard you say several times from here that France is run on a series of crises, a government-by-crisis. Now, what exactly do you mean by that?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, this is a country which has a multiple party system, unlike our own two-party system back home; therefore, they must have a coalition and when men with different opinions sit around a table and have to agree there comes a time inevitably when the compromises and concessions made become too much and the whole thing explodes. It is very often a useful device. If the government falls, France is unrepresented in the councils of the world; and the situation gets desperate; the public knows the country must have a government, and so they get together and say: "In the interests of having a government and ending this crisis we must get together," and then they do what they should have done in the first place and they tell their constituents: "We have given independence to Morocco because it was necessary for the greater interests of France itself." Perhaps it's a pretty poor way to run a railroad, but that's the way this railroad is run.

MURROW: Well, now, David, you were speaking of Morocco, and I know you're just back from there. What will be the impace of this particular crisis upon Morocco and the whole North African situation?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, inevitably, Ed, as in all French Government crises, the prestige of this country will enevitably suffer a bit. It's very difficult for them here to tell the people in North Africa that they're not capable of running their own affairs or of being independent, and the French are not giving a very good example themselves on how to run their own affairs. I think on the whole the impact will be very slight because the people over here, who are used to French politics and don't get nearly so alarmed about crises as we do back home and they're inclined to understand what's going on and ignore it. The important thing, I think, is the fact that France has recognized the independence of Morocco after having recognized earlier this year the independence of Tusiaia and, I've come back from Morocco, despite the

fact that I've seen people burned alive and stoned to death infront of me, I've come back none the less encouraged. I think a really important new era is beginning in North Africa, one of great importance not only to France but to the western world.

MURROW: David, what about the American bases in Morocco, particularly? Are they secure? Will they be jeopardized in any sense as a result of this change?

SCHOENBRUN: No! No, I don't think they'll be jeopardized. I hesitated, Ed, because of your use of the word "secure". I don't think anything is secure in the world we live in.

MURROW: No!

SCHOENBRUN: No, Ed, on the contrary, I think for the first time it puts them on a proper basis. We established our air bases there with the French without consulting the Moroccan people and the Sultan and his people were very upset about that. Now, for the first time, the Moroccans, with an independent government, are going to be able to look at this, and I have no doubt in my mind, approve it; as you know, Ed, because we've discussed this about a week ago by cable, the Sultan of Morocco told me in an interview that he would ask his government to have the French inform them of the status on which the bases were put in. I think what it amounts to is this. These people want to be asked for their permission and I think we'll..they'll give it. And, secondly, Ed, they want some counterparts. They want come economic profit out of their bases.

MURROW: David Schoenbrun, you seem to view this current crisis in Paris with a degree of equanimity. Is your feeling that nothing substantially will be changed as a result of it.

SCHOENBRUN: Oh, nothing whatsoever! There's nothing going to happen to French politics of any interest or importance, Ed, until the new national elections and until we find out what's going to happen in the competition between Mr. Mendes-France, who represents the non-Communist Left in this country, and Mr. Pinay, who represents the non-Fascist Right.

MURROW: Well, thank you very much, David Schoenbrun. I'm sorry, I've got to leave now to catch an aircraft. Thank you very much for enlightening me on this current crisis here in France.

SCHOENBRUN: Good night, Ed, and good luck!

MURROW: Good luck to you, David.

COLLINGWOOD: Ed Murrow did catch his plane. He is airborne by now and on his way home after his swift and busy trip to Paris. This is Charles Collingwood. I'll ba back in a moment with the Footnote to the Day's News. But first, here is Bob Hite.

HITE: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: Since this program has a Paris flavor tonight, here is a cultural note from the French capital. The manager of a Paris nightclub which features nude shows is incensed beaause the visit of a touring Russian goodwill delegation to his club has been cancelled on the grounds that the show is improper.. "Scandalous and absurd", says the nightclub proprietor, "Children of 15 come to the club every night. There is a cabinet minister at my table every night."

This is Caarles Collingwood. Mr. Murrow will see you tomorrow.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Nov. 30, 1955

This is the news:

The State Department tonight made public its official version of the recent Big Four foreign ministers conference. There is little in the 307-page document that is new. Secretary of State Dulles is quoted as calling Russia's disarmament proposals "a cruel deception"... and as assailing Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov for saying that the West is not really interested in disarmament. Dulles called Molotov's charge "almost infamous". The State Department suddenly made the record public tonight, after Mr. Dulles had given a copy of it to a diplomat.

Debate on disarmament opened today in the United Nations political committee, here in New York. The Russian delegate contended that the Western approach to disarmament "cannot ~~[illegible]~~ produce positive results." He argued.. (as did Molotov at Geneva).. that President Eisenhower's plan for mutual aerial inspection could only increase world tension and distrust. The American delegate said Russia's plans are "hypocritical" that what Russia really is advocating is "paper disarmament".

The Moscow radio today repeated yesterday's offer to join in a ban on atomic and hydrogen bombs. "If anyone does not like the Soviet Union to have nuclear weapons," Moscow asked, "then why not agree to outlaw them." The Moscow radio also said yesterday that Russia is ready to discontinue the testing of nuclear weapons, if other powers would pledge themselves to do the same.

In London, Prime Minister Eden today said that Britain is ready to "discuss" such a proposition with Russia and the United States. Eden told the House of Commons, however, that the Soviet proposal would have "appeared in a better light", had it been made before the recent Russian hydrogen bomb explosion.

Sir Winston Churchill observed his 81st birthday today. He appeared briefly with Lady Churchill at the door of his home in Hyde Park Gate, smiled and made the V-sign, and then retired indoors. Among the presents was a surprise gift from President Eisenhower---a gold medallion expressing the "enduring gratitude" of the United States for Churchill's leadership in war and peace.

In Paris, the French cabinet has decided to dissolve the Assembly and order new elections. The unusual action was urged by Premier Faure, who lost a vote of confidence yesterday on the issue of early elections. ~~French law provides that when two governments lose two majority votes in the Assembly... within 18 months... the second defeated government may demand the National Assembly be dissolved. The government of Mendes-France fell only last February.~~ A date for dissolution of the Assembly... and the time for holding new elections... will be decided in the next 48 hours. Meantime, Faure remains as premier.

Republican leaders today opened a two-day meeting in Chicago. National Chairman Hall told reporters he had received no word of disapproval from the White House... since expressing his personal belief that President Eisenhower will run for a second term, if he feels able. And in a speech to the Republican leaders, Hall said he had never seen the President "looking fitter" than when he visited him on Monday.

~~In another speech, Henry Cabot Lodge urged the Republicans not to make a political issue of foreign policy. However, Lodge... who is our ambassador to the United Nations... said the party can take "honest pride" in the administration record.~~

In Washington, New York Democratic Leader Carmine de Sapio said Governor Harriman is more than "just a token candidate", for the Democratic presidential nomination. DeSapio reminded a National Press Club luncheon that New York governors normally exercise strong influence on political conventions. ~~and recalled that the Republicans twice nominated Governor Dewey. A spokesman for Harriman said tonight, "The governor's position is the same as it has always been. He is not~~

an active candidate."

Adlai Stevenson, who is an active candidate, addressed the American Municipal Association meeting today in Miami. Stevenson criticized cutbacks in the federal housing program, under the Republicans, and urged adoption of a "realistic" program to provide better homes for low-income families. He would start, he said, with slum clearance... attacking the problem on the local, state and federal government levels.

The Agriculture Department today announced that farm prices dropped 2 percent in the month ending November 15th, [redacted] At the same time, the cost of things that farmers have to buy dropped one-third of one percent, bringing farm parity down to its lowest level in fifteen years.

Here in New York, the executive council of the A.F.L. today took the last preliminary step toward joining forces with the C.I.O. It approved necessary documents... including a new constitution... identical to those accepted yesterday by the C.I.O. executive board.

Tonight, on the eve of the merger, John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers asked the C.I.O. to repay more than [redacted] one and a half million dollars in old loans. A ~~U.M.W.~~ Mineworkers spokesman says the money was loaned in the middle 1930's. No reply yet from the C.I.O.

President Eisenhower appealed today to all Americans to drive safely tomorrow---Safe Driving Day. Last year, someone died in traffic every 15 minutes. The President says this year the record is worse.

My colleague Bob Pierpoint has been making a tour of Southeast Asia. I asked him to record some of his impressions, and here is his report from Bangkok, the capital of Siam.

tape runs 6:10
ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY."

In Washington, the White House Conference on Education today accepted a report saying that few states seem ready to meet their school building needs for the next five years. The report went on to say that this is true, even though no state has demonstrated it cannot raise the money required. The conference will continue tomorrow.

This is Edward R. Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

Word for the Day

Bob Pierpoint spoke of fighting communism with democracy. There is no doubt the great attribute of America is its democracy... the freedom, within reasonable limits, to work and play and worship as we like. Thomas Jefferson was referring to American liberty when he complained, "How little do my countrymen know what precious blessings they are in possession of, and which no other people on earth enjoy."

Good night and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: My colleague, Bob Pierpoint, has been making an extended tour of Southeast Asia - and I have asked him to record some of his impressions. And here is his report from Bangkok, the capital of Siam:

PIERPOINT: Newsmen who cover the Far East have a rather bitter guilt among themselves to the effect that no one seems to care what happens in Asia until the next crisis develops. Lately the crises here in Southeast Asia have been relatively few and far between. Nevertheless, developments are going on all the time, significant developments, which have far-reaching effects on America's relationships with Asia. The strongest drive in this part of the world is still the economic drive toward a better standard of living. Everywhere one goes the same statement is made: "The biggest problem of our country is how to improve the living conditions of our people." Most often this is accompanied by the strong hint that the United States could well afford to provide more funds for local economic programs. In the Philippines and Thailand the local governments are taking some steps to attract more private American capital. Generally, however, the governments of Southeast Asia seem to feel that they would like to be granted more U.S. Government loans or even outright gifts and with as few strings attached as possible.

This is not quite as easy as it sounds - even if the United States actually has the money and is willing to loan it out or to give it away. For the plain truth is that in many ways the people out here who want more money are not able to use it economically. It does very little good, for example, to help the Vietnamese build a textile plant or the Thais a steel plant if they do not have the know-how to operate it; nor does it make the American taxpayer very happy to learn in some countries, of which Thailand is probably the worst example, altho certainly not the

only one, that a discouraging amount of American aid money goes indirectly toward lining the pockets of a few already wealthy and enormously corrupt officials.

But don't be too hasty about judging the State Department or the International Cooperation Administration for these headaches. The problem is an extremely difficult one, because it involves national pride, government sovereignty, and the real fear of Asian peoples against foreign domination. Certainly, ~~xxxx~~ if the first drive of Asia today is an economic drive, the first fear of Asia today is a fear of colonial rule. This deep-seated hatred of colonialism refers to both types: Western imperialism, as represented by the European colonial powers, as well as the newer, more subtle type of imperialism being spread from Moscow. Fortunately, most nations of Southeast Asia are more afraid of Communism than of the Western powers - more, but not much more. We know that our intentions are far different from those of the Communists in Moscow and Peking, and the neutralist-minded nations out here hope so. Yet this is why certain countries, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon and India, for example, prefer to stay out of all blocs, ~~xx~~ accepting aid or loans from both the Communists and the West but not tying themselves too strongly to either side. This is also why, when American officials in the Philippines or South Vietnam or Thailand try to exercise too close control over how American aid money is spent, they immediately encounter suspicion, fear, sometimes even hostility.

Probably the American taxpayer is just going to have to learn how to accept a little inefficiency and maybe a little graft or corruption. Perhaps he is even going to have to spend more money than he might think necessary, if he really intends to carry out his offers to help the Asians help themselves.

One thing the American taxpayer has a right to insist on, however, in this reporter's opinon, is that the peoples of Southeast Asia who are receiving American aid be granted ever-increasing democratic rights.

It's the fashion nowadays to say that certain national groups are not ready for democracy - and, in a sense, this is probably true. Democracy takes two things: responsibility and practice. But the people of an oppressed nation never get to develop responsibility if they never get to practice it. Our friends the Filipinos have recently shown us once again that they understand and value democracy by strongly supporting in a national election their leader, President Ramon Magsaysay, who truly represents Filipino national desires and ambitions.

On another front, within the past few months the military clique that runs Thailand has begun to take halting steps toward greater freedom for the Thai people. Under the leadership of charming and clever Field Marshal Pibul Songgram, himself long a military dictator, the Thais may actually achieve a measure of democratic self-government.

In Vietnam today, President Ngo Dinh Diem, having overcome tremendous obstacles in trying to govern his country during the past year, seems to be seriously contemplating setting up a democratic form of government. There are other examples. But the point to keep in mind is that in all these nations the people themselves have been far ahead of the governments in that rather nebulous sense, readiness for democracy. But the United States has not always been willing to risk supporting the people. The drive toward economic improvement and the struggle for democratic self-government, not the hydrogen bomb, are America's two strongest secret weapons in Southeast Asia. In this reporter's opinion, these weapons could be used by us more than they are.

This is Bob Pierpoint in Bangkok. And now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The State Department tonight made public its official version of the recent Big Four foreign ministers conference. There is little in the 307 page document that is new. Secretary of State Dulles is quoted as calling Russia's disarmament proposals "a cruel deception" and as assailing Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov for saying that the West is not really interested in disarmement. Dulles called Molotov's charge "almost infamous". The State Department suddenly made the record public tonight, after Mr. Dulles had given a copy of it to a diplomat.

Debate on disarmement opened today in the United Nations political committee, here in New York. The Russian delegate contended that the Western approach to disarmament "cannot produce positive results." He argues..as did Molotov at Geneva..that President Eisenhower's plan for mutual aerial inspection could only increase world tension and distrust. The American delegate said Russia's plans are "hypocritical", that what Russia really is advocating is "paper disarmament."

The Moscow radio today repeated yesterday's offer to join in a ban on atomic and hydrogen bombs. "If anyone does not like the Soviet Union to have nuclear weapons," Moscow asked "then why not agree to outlaw them." The Moscow Radio also said yesterday that Russia is ready to discontinue the testing of nuclear weapons, if other powers would pledge themselves to do the same.

In London, Prime Minister Eden today said that Britain is ready to "discuss such a proposition with Russia and the United States. Eden told the House of Commons, however, that the Soviet proposal would have "appeared in a better light", had it been made before the recent hydrogen bomb explosion.

In Paris, the French cabinet has decided to dissolve the Assembly, and order new elections. The unusual action was urged by Premier Faure who lost a vote of confidence yesterday on the issue of early elections. A date for dissolution of the Assembly ..and the time for holding new elections..will be decided in the next 48 hours.

Meantime, Faure remains as premier.

Republican laeders today opened a two-day meeting in Chicago. National Chairman Hall told reporters he had received no word of disapproval from the White House..since expressing his personal belief that President Eisenhower will run for a second term, if he feels able. And in a speech to the Republican leaders, Hall said he had never seen the President "looking fitter" than when he visited him on Monday.

In Washington, New York Democratic Leader Carmine de Sapio said Governor Harriman is more than "just a token candidate", for the Democratic presidential nomination. DeSapio reminded a National Press Club luncheon that New York governors normally exercise strong influence on political conventions.

Adlai Stevenson, who is an active candidate, addressed the American Municipal Association meeting today in Miami. Stevenson criticized cutbacks in the federal housing program, under the Republicans, and urged adoption of a "realistic" program to provide better homes for low-income families. He would start, he said, with slum clearance..attacking the problem on the local, state and federal government levels.

The Agriculture Department today announced that farm prices dropped 2 percent in the month ending November 15th. At the same time, the cost of things that farmers have to buy dropped one third of one percent, bringing farm parity down to its lowest level in fifteen years.

Here in New York, the executive council of the A.F.of L. today took the last preliminary step toward joining forces with the C.I.O. It approved necessary documents.....including a new constitution..identical to those accepted yesterday by the C.I.O. executive board.

Tonight, on the eve of the merger, John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers asked the C.I.O. to repay more than a million dollars in old loans. A mineworkers spokesman says the money was loaned in the middle 1930's. No reply yet from the C.I.O.

President Eisenhower appealed today to all Americans to drive safely tomorrow--Safe Driving Day, Last year, someone died in traffic every 15 minutes. The President says this year the record is worse.

My colleague, Bob Pierpoint sas been making a tour of Southeast Asia. asked him to record some of his impressions, and here is his report from Bancock, the capital of Siam.

PIERPOINT: Newsmen who cover the Far East have a rather bitter guilt among themselves to the effect that no one seems to care what happens in Asia until the next crisis develops. Lately the crises here in Southeast Asia have been relatively few and far between. Nevertheless, developments are going all the time, significant developemtns, which have far reaching effects on America's relationships with As a. The strongest drive in this part of the world is still the economic drive toward a better standard of living. Everywhere one goes the same statement is made:"The biggest problem of our country is how to improve the living conditions of our people." Most often this is accompanied by the strong hint that the United States could well afford to provide more funds for local economic programs. In the Philippines and Thailand the local governments are taking some steps to attract more private American capital. Generally, however, the governments of Southeast Asia seem

to feel that they would like to be granted more U.S. government loans or even outright gifts and with as few strings attached as possible.

This is not quite as easy is it sounds - even if the United States actually has the money and is willing to loan it out or to give it away. For the plain truth is that in many ways the people out here who want more money are not able to use it economically. It does very little good, for example, to help the Vietnamese build a textile plant or the Thais a steel plant if they do not have the know-how to operate it; nor does it make the American taxpayer very happy to learn in some countries, of which Thailand is propably the worst example, although certainly not the only one that a discouraging amount of American aid money goes indirectly toward lining the pockets of a few already wealthy and enormously corrupt officials.

But don't be too hasty about judging the State Department or the International Cooperation Administration for these headaches. The problem is an extremely difficult one, because it involves national pride, government soverignty, and the real fear of Asian peoples against foreign domination. Certainly if the first drive of Asia today is an economic drive, the first fear of Aisa today is a fear of colonial rule. This deep-seated hatred of colonialism refers to both types: Western imperialism, as represented by the European colonial powers, as well as the newer, more subtle type of imperialism being spread from Moscow. Fortunately, most nations of Southeast Asia are more afraid of Communism than of the Western powers - more, but not much more. We know that our intentions are far different from those of the Communists in Moscow and Peking, and the neautralist-minded nations out here hope so. Yet this is why certain countries, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon and India, for exaple, prefer to stay out of all blocs accepting aid or loans from both the Communists and the West but not tying themselves too strongly to either side. This is also why, when American

aid money is spent, they immediately encounter suspicion, fear, sometimes even hostility.

Probably the American taxpayer is just going to have to learn how to accept a little inefficiency and maybe a little graft or corruption. Perhaps he is even going to have to spend more money that he might think necessary, if he really intends to carry out his offers to help the Asians help themselves.

One thing the American taxpayer has a right to insist on, however, in this reporter's opinion, is that the peoples of Southeast Aisa who are receiving American aid be granted ever-increasing democratic rights. It's the fashion nowadays to say that certain national groups are not ready for democracy - and, in a sense, this is probably true. Democracy takes two things: responsibility and practice. But the people of an oppressed nation never get to develop responsibility if they never get to practice it. Our friends the Phillipinos have recently shown us once again recently shown us once again that they understand and value democracy by strongly supporting in a national election their leader, President Ramon Magsaysay, who truly represents Phillipino national desires and ambitions.

On another front, within the fast few months the military clique that runs Thailand has begun to take halting steps toward greater freedom for the Thai people. Under the leadership of charming and clever field Marshal Pibul Songgram, himself long a militray dictator, the Thais may actually achieve a measure of democratic slef-government.

In Vietnam today, President Ngo Dinh Diem, having overcome tremendous obatacles in trying to govern his country during the past year, seems to be seriously contemplating setting up a democratic form of government. There are other examples. But the point to keep in mind is that in all these nations the people themselves have geen far ahead of the governments in that rather

nebulous sense, readiness for democracy. But the United States has not always been willing to risk supporting the people. The drive to hard economic improvement and the struggle for democratic self government, not the hydrogen bomb, are America's two strongest secret weapons in Southeast Asia. In this reporter's opinion, these weapons could be used by us more than they are.

This is Bob Pierpoint in Bangkok. And now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: In Washington, the White House conference on Education today accepted a report saying that few states seem ready to meet their school building needs for the next five years. The report went on to say that this is true, even though no state has demonstrated it cannot raise the money required. The conference will continue tomorrow.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Bob Pierpoint spole of fighting Communism with democracy. There is no doubt the great attribute of America is its democracy..the freedom within reasonable limits, to work and play and worship as we like. Thomas Jefferson was referring to American liberty when he complained, "How little do my countrymen know what precious blessings they are in possession of, and which no other people on earth enjoy."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Dec. 1, 1955

This is the news:

The United States today rejected the Russian claim that East Berlin is no longer occupied territory. American Ambassador Conant delivered the protest to Soviet Ambassador Pushkin in Berlin. And the British and French ambassadors delivered similar notes of protest. The question of the status of East Berlin arose last Sunday, with the detention of four Americans in the Soviet sector. (Two of the Americans were Congressmen Boland of Massachusetts and Ostertag of New York). The Soviet commandant, General Dibrova, said on Tuesday that the Americans had been arrested by East German authorities... that East Berlin was now the capital of a sovereign East German state... and that the matter was out of his hands. The United States note, delivered today, calls such a situation "wholly inconsistent" with the four-power status of Berlin, agreed upon after the war. (I should like to discuss this important matter further in a few minutes).

Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party chief Khrushchev arrived in Burma today for a week's visit. Premier U Nu greeted the Russian leaders at the airport in Rangoon.

A fire-fight broke out today along the Egypt-Israel border. An Israeli spokesman said the shooting lasted two hours... and called it the longest skirmish since the El Auja battle last month.

OW-JAW

In Paris, the executive committee of the Radical-Socialist Party today voted to expel Premier Faure from party membership, because of his order dissolving the National Assembly. The committee vote was 19 to one. This does not affect Faure's status as premier. Nor does it change his order for dissolution of the Assembly to make way for new elections.

President Eisenhower drove today to Camp David, in the Catoctin Mountains, for a meeting with the National Security Council. The White House emphasized that no emergency was involved.

The White House Conference on Education tonight submitted its final report, based on two days of roundtable discussion. The 18-hundred delegates are reported 2 to 1 in favor of federal aid

→

to education, especially for the construction of public schools. But a majority expressed the view that federal funds should go to states "only on a basis of demonstrated need." The report says: "The delegates almost unanimously opposed any federal control over educational use of funds in state school districts." A very small minority was opposed to federal aid for education in any form.

President Eisenhower today sent a telegram to the Republican National Committee meeting in Chicago, promising his help in next year's presidential campaign. He said, "I shall do everything in my power next year to help you report the record accurately and fully to the country." And he described that record as "splendid". Republican National Chairman Hall immediately said that, in the light of Mr. Eisenhower's message, there was no question in his mind that the President plans to campaign actively for the party.

In St. Louis, two former officials of the Truman Administration were indicted today for conspiring to defraud the government. Matthew J. Connelly, former White House appointment secretary, and T. Lamar Caudle, who was head of the Justice Department's tax division,

were charged with exerting improper influence in the case of Irving Sachs, a St. Louis shoe manufacturer accused of tax evasion. Harry Schwimmer, a former Kansas City lawyer, also was indicted on conspiracy charges. Caudle was fired by President Truman in 1951, for having outside interests incompatible with his government duties.

A Senate investigating committee reported today on the number of persons fired under the Eisenhower Administration's security program. It said that of the 3-thousand, 5-hundred and 86 federal workers listed as discharged under the program, 3-thousand, 2-hundred and 41 were let go under "regular Civil Service or normal departmental procedures."

Here in New York today, an American Federation of Labor convention shouted its final approval of joining the C.I.O. in a single labor organization. A separate C.I.O. convention is expected to take the same action tomorrow. Formal merger will take place on Monday. Earlier, a C.I.O. spokesman denied John L. Lewis' claim that the organization owes the United Mine Workers more than one and a half million dollars in old loans. The spokesman said no such debt exists.

In Chicago, the National Safety Council reports that (as of 5 p.m., Eastern Standard Time) 25 persons had been killed in highway accidents since midnight last night. And this was Safe Driving Day.

Edward R. Murrow: December 1, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Any doubt and debate over the results of the two Geneva conferences have now been ended. The Soviet government has openly returned to the cold war. The Soviet smile that beamed upon the summit meeting may or may not remain, like the smile of the Cheshire cat. But there is no substance behind it. On the two most familiar fronts the Soviet Union has formally gone back to the temper and action that signalize a cold war.

The temper was displayed at the United Nations yesterday. The action came the day before in Berlin. The temper was in a slashing attack on the United States for war-mongering, for having started the Korean war, for opposing disarmament and for pointing guns at other nations from foreign bases. The dispenser of the strong Soviet language was Vasily Kuznetsov, in the disarmament debate. His verbiage contained a little less mustard than Vishinsky liked to use, but he went Vishinsky one better by adding a new charge against this country. It was we, he said, who had pulled down the Iron Curtain and impeded the development of trade and cultural relations.

But more tangible than strong language is strong action. And what is taking place in Berlin has the implied menace typical of the Soviet kind of cold war. However, the stress must be kept on the word "cold". The notice served on the Western Powers that East Berlin is part of a sovereign East

Germany could introduce trouble of the most serious kind. If the West knuckled down, West Berlin would go too, the Bonn Republic would be sold down the river, and a Communist-dominated Germany would be unavoidable. But if the West refuses, it must be prepared to use force, and that would set off the hottest kind of hot war. One side or the other has to back down, ~~or World War Three will begin~~.

But nobody expects war. Nor will the West back down. The three Western ambassadors in Bonn already have sent a note of protest to the Soviet authorities in Berlin. That means that the backing down will be done by the Russians, who have plenty of ways to retreat. As my colleague, Dick Hottelet, cables me from Bonn, the Berlin action does not create an emergency, even though General Dibrova's claim of East Berlin being part of a sovereign East Germany is potentially and enormously dangerous. If Moscow backs up the general, it would be the first step the Russians have taken to abrogate the four-power agreements over Berlin. In all previous Berlin crises, including the Berlin blockade, the Russians did not challenge the legal right of the Western powers to be in Berlin. Now, if the general was speaking for Moscow, the Soviet Union is contracting out of this deal.

The effect, Mr. Hottelet says, would be as far-reaching as the Russians

chose to make it. It could be held to a mere formality, as part of the systematic build-up of the Soviet Zone regime. But it could be aimed at isolating West Berlin. For without Soviet concurrence, the Western troops would lose their rights in Berlin and could be denounced as interlopers. If they left, West Berlin would have to come to terms with the East Berlin communists or die on the vine. If Western troops were forbidden in Berlin, foreign planes could be forbidden to fly over the city. And if forbidden, Western planes either would have to stop flying or be prepared to fight.

Mr. Hottelet sees no indication that the Russians want actual blows struck. Their own present action is a prod in the ribs, rather than a jolt on the jaw. The Russians presumably are working on a gradual program to pressure the Western powers and West Germany into recognizing the East German regime. Presumably there will follow a succession of slight and subtle restrictions that are annoying but legal. And in the end Moscow must hope to inch to a victory. This is the way a cold war is fought. It was being fought this way up to the Soviet withdrawal from Austria and the summit meeting. And with its resumption, the summit interlude looks like a new wrinkle in cold war strategy.

To succeed, the Soviet policy must soften up the three Western powers and the Bonn Republic. ~~A~~ the West, ~~it~~ is not intimidated, as the prompt note to the Russians testifies. Herr von Brentano, Bonn's foreign minister, today made the first policy announcement of the Adenauer government since the Geneva conference. And he showed no sign of getting soft under Soviet pressure. To cheering members of the Bundesrath he declared that the German people are not prepared to strike any bargain with the Russians jeopardizing their freedom. "The West German Republic and a re-united Germany" he asserted, "both belong to the free world indissolubly, and they will neither permit themselves to be pulled out of this community, nor will they ~~separately~~ separate themselves from it voluntarily." Neither covertly nor indirectly, he promised, I would Bonn recognize the Communist East German regime, which he called something close to slavery. As to the latest move in Berlin, he said it simply showed that the present status of Berlin is bound to lead to conflicts that prevent the relaxation of tension. The re-unification of Germany by free elections, he concluded, is the first and essential step to peace.

That is how matters stood before the Geneva meetings. Now they stand that way again.

Flat Hamnes -

Word for the Day

Dealings with the Soviet Union have almost invariably spelled trouble. And in Berlin... which has long been a trouble spot.... the Russians are running true to form. This recalls the familiar Latin proverb, "A leopard does not change its spots." But Shakespeare had a [redacted] piece of good advice for us, in our relations with Russia, when he wrote: "I will arm me, being thus forewarned."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United States today rejected the Russian claim that East Berlin is no longer opcupied territory. American Ambassador Conant delivered the protest to Soviet Ambassador Pushkin in Berlin. And the British and French ambassadors delivered similar notes of protest. The question of the status of East Berlin arose last Sunday, with the detention of four Americans in the Soviet sector. (Two of the Americans were Congressman Boland of Massachusetts and Ostertag of New York.) The Soviet commandant, General Dibrova, said on Tuesday that the Americans had been arrested by East German authorities..that East Berlin was not the capital of a soverign East German state..and that the matter was out of his hands. The United States note, delivered today, calls such a situation "wholly inconsistent" with the four-power status of Berlin, agreed upon after the war. (I should like to disuuss this important matter further in a few minutes.)

Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Chief Khruschev arrived in Burma today for a week's visit. Premier U Nu greeted the Russian leaders at the airport in Rangoon.

A fire-fight broke out today along the Egypt-Israel border. An Israeli spokesman said the shooting lasted two hours and called it the longest skirmish since the El Auja battle last month.

In Paris, the executive committee of the Radical-Socialist Party today voted to expel Premier Faure from party membership, becuase of his order dissolving the National Assembly. The comite vote was 19 to one. This does not affect Faure's status as premier. Nor does it change his order for dissolution of the Assembly to make way for new elections.

President Eisenhower drove today to Camp David, in the Catoctin Mountains, for a meeting with the National Security Council. The White House emphasized that no emergency was involved.

The White House Conference on Education tonight submitted its final report, based on two days of roundtable discussion. The 18-hundred delegates are reported 2 to 1 in favor of federal aid to education, especially for the construction of public schools. But a majority expressed the view that federal funds should go to states "only on a basis of demonstrated need." The report says:"The delegates almost unanimously opposed any federal control over educational use of funds in state shhool districts." A very small minority was opposed to federal aid for education in any form.

President Eisenhower today sent a telegram to the Republican National Committee meeting in Chicago, promising his help in next year's presidential campaing. He said, "I shall do everything in my power next year to help you report the record accurately and fully to the country." And he described that record as "splendid."

Republican National Chairman Hall immediately said that, in the light of Mr. Eisenhower's message, there was no question in his mind that the President plans to campaign actively for the party.

In St. Louis, two former officials of the Truman Administration were indicated today for conspiring to defraud the government. Matthew J. Connelly, former White House appointemnt Secretary, and T. Lamar Caudel, who was head of the Justice Department's tax division, were charged with exerting improper influence in the case of Irving Sachs, a St. Louis shoe manufacturer accused of tax evasion. Harry Schwimmer, a former Kansas City lawyer, also was indicted on conspiracy charges. Caudle was fired by President Truman in 1951, for having outside interests incompatible with his government duties.

A Senate investigating committee reported today on the number of persons fired under the Eisenhower Administration's security program. It said that of the 3-thousand, 5-hundred and 86 federal workers listed as discharged under the program, 3-thousand, 2-hundred and 41 were let go under "regular Civil Service or normal departmental prodedures."

Here in New York today, an American Federation of Labor convention shouted its final approval of joining the C.I.O. in a single labor organization. A separate C·I.O. convention is expected to take the same action tomorrow. Formal merger will take place on Monday. Earlier, a C.I.O. spokesman denied John L.Lewis's claim that the organization owed the United Mine Workers more than one and a half million dollars in old loans. The spokesman said no such debt exists.

In Chicago, the National Safety Council reports that (as of 5 p.m., Eastern Standard Time) 25 persons had been killed in highway accidents since midnight last night. And this was Safe Driving Day.

Any doubt and debate over the results of the two Geneva conferences have now been ended. The Soviet government has openly returned to the cold war. The Soviet smile that beamed upon the summit meeting may or may not remain, like the smile of the Chesire cat. But ther is no substance behind it. On the two most familiar fronts the Soviet Union has formally gone back to the temper and action that signalized a cold war.

The temper was displayed at the United Nations yesterday. The action came the day before in Berlin. The temper was in a slashing attack on the United States for war-mongering, for having started the Korean war, for opposing disarmament and for pointing a gun at other nations from foreign bases. The dispenser of the strong Soviet language was Vasily Kuznetsov, in the disarmement debate. His verbiage contained a little less mustard than

Vishinsky liked to use, but he went Vishinsky one better by adding a new charge against this country. It was we, he said, who had pulled down the Iron Curtain and impeded the developemnt of trade and cultural relations.

But more tangible than strong language is strong action. And what is taking place in Berlin has the implied manace typical of the Soviet kind of cold war. However, the stress must be put on the word "cold". The notice served on the Western powers that East Berlin is a part of a soverign East Germany could introduce trouble in the most serious kind. If the West knuckled down, West Berlin would go too, the Bonn Republic would be sold down the river, and a Communist dominated Germany would be unavoidable. But if the West refuses, it must be prepared to use force, and that would set off the hottest kind of hot war. One side or the other has to back down.

But nobody expects war. Now will the West back down. The three Western ambassadors in Bonn already have sent a note of protest to the Soviet authroities in Berlin. That means that backing down will be done by the Russians, who have plenty of ways to retreat. As my colleague, Dick Hottelet, cables me from Bonn, the Berlin action does not create an emergency, even though General Dibrova's claim of East Berlin being part of a soverign East Germany is potentially an enormously dangerous. If Moscow backs up the general, it would be the first step the Russians have taken to aborgate the four power agreements over Berlin. In all previous Berlin crises, including the Berlin blockade, the Russians did not challenge the legal right of the Western powers to be in Berlin. Now, if the general was speaking for Moscow, the Soviet Union is contracting out of this deal.

The effect, Mr. Hottelet says, would be as far-reaching as the Russians chose to make it. It could be held to a mere formality, as part of the systematic build-up of the Soviet Zone regime. But it could be aimed as isolating West Berlin. For without Soviet concurrence, the Western troops

would lose their rights in Berlin and could be denounced as interlopers. If they left, West Berlin would have to come to terms with East Berlin Communists or die on the vine. If Western troops were forbidden in Berlin, foreign planes could be forbidden to fly over the city. And if forbidden, Western planes either would have to stop flying or be prepared to fight.

Mr. Hottelet sees no indication that the Russians want actual blows struck. Their own present action is a prod in the ribs, rather than a jolt on the jaw. The Russians presumably are working an a gradual program to pressure the Western powers and West Germany into recognizing the East German regime. Presumably there will follow a succession of slight and subtile restrictions that are annoying but legal. And in the end Moscow must hope to inch to a victory. This is the way a cold war is fought. It was being fought this way up to the Soviet withdrawal from Austria and the summit meeting. And with its resumption, the summit interlude looks like a new wrinkle in cold war strategy.

To succeed, the Soviet policy must soften up the three Western powers and the Bonn Republic. The West is not intimidated, as the prompt note to the Russians testifies. Herr von Brentano, Bonn's foreign minister, today made the first policy announcement of the Adenauer government since the Geneva conference. And he showed no sign of getting soft under Soviet pressure. To cheering members of the Bundesrath he declared that the German people are not prepared to strike any bargain with the Russian jeopardizing their freedom. "The West German Republic and a re-united Germany", he asserted, "both belong to the free world indissolubly, and they will neither permit themselves to be pulled out of this community, nor will they separate themselves from it volunatrily." Neither covertly nor indirectly, he promised,

would Bonn recognize the Communist East German regime, which he called something close to slavery. As to the latest move in Berlin, he said it simply showed that the present status of Berlin is bound to lead to conflicts that prevent the relaxation of tension. The re-unification of Germany by free elections, he concluded, is the first and essential step to peace.

That is how matters stood before the Geneva meetings. Now they stand that way again.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Art Hannes.

HANNES: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Dealings with the Soviet Union have generally spelled trouble. And in Berlin..which has long been a trouble spot..the Russians are running true to form. This recalls the familiar Latin proverb, "A leopard does not change its spots." But Shakespeare had a peice of good advice for us, in our relations with Russia, when he wrote: "I will arm me, being thus forewarned."

Good night and Good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Dec. 2, 1955

This is the news:

The United States served notice today it will stay in Berlin. The American ambassador to West Germany... Dr. James Conant... told a news conference, "We will remain in Berlin until the day of reunification, and will continue giving Berlin the necessary support." And speaking also for the British and French, he said, "The position of our governments in regard to the status of Berlin is unchanged. We insist that the four-power status remain unaltered." Before the news conference, Dr. Conant rode into East Berlin in the ambassador's limousine, which flies the American flag. He entered the Soviet sector, he said, "to give visible proof of the continuing interest of the United States Government in the welfare of this brave and important city."

In East Germany, the Communist press today declared the four-power occupation of Berlin "non-existent". Occupation statutes, it said, exist only in West Berlin, where they are still imposed "by the →

pressure of bayonets."

In Bonn, the West German parliament today adopted a resolution urging new efforts for German unification... in collaboration with the West. Chancellor Adenauer warned the Bundestag of the peril in keeping Germany divided. There is danger, he said, that the people of East Germany will become accustomed to their plight... and still greater danger that the world will become weary of the German problem.

Moscow Radio announces that the Supreme Soviet (which is the Russian parliament) has been summoned to meet in special session on December 23rd. Meetings of the Supreme Soviet often serve as the occasion for major pronouncements of Soviet policy.

In Paris, Premier Faure today formally dissolved parliament. [redacted] New elections will be held on the second of January.

Marshal Tito left Yugoslavia today... to make his scheduled state visits in Ethiopia and Egypt. He is traveling by ship.

In Burma, Communist Party boss Khrushchev lost his temper today in talking to reporters. Some people in America, he said, "are very

stupid." And he pictured Russia as the only country "which is always fighting colonialism." /An American correspondent asked him, "What about East Germany?" Another reporter asked, "What about Latvia and Estonia?" /Khrushchev called the reporter "a paid slave writer of capitalism." (He was visibly upset.) And the Siamese government prevented Western correspondents from getting close to the Russian leader for the rest of the day, "so our honored guests will not be provoked into making statements." Premier Bulganin... who is accompanying Khrushchev... had not spoken a word.

In the United Nations today, Nationalist China argued against the admission of Outer Mongolia to U.N. membership, calling it "a Soviet colony". But the Chinese delegate did not say whether Nationalist China would use the veto. /A Reuters dispatch quotes a Nationalist spokesman in Formosa as saying "the door is not shut" to compromise. The veto of Outer Mongolia might kill a package plan for admitting 18 new countries to the U.N.

President Eisenhower conferred for more than an hour today with Secretary of Defense Wilson and Admiral Radford, chairman of the

→

Joint Chiefs of Staff. It was believed they discussed the new military budget.

The General Electric Corporation reported today that an atomic power plant has been carried by an airplane for the first time. A nuclear reactor was flown in the nose of a B-36 bomber, powered by conventional-type engines. The first atomic-powered aircraft is not expected for three or four years.

A General Motors dealer told Senate investigators today that General Motors officials have "adopted the policies of arrogant dictators, dedicated to more and more production and wilder and wilder distribution methods." The dealer... M.H. Yager of Albany, New York... then heard the testimony of Harlow Curtice, the president of G.M. Curtice said he knows of "no management organization that has a higher standard of business ethics" than General Motors, "and a greater sense of public responsibility."

Here in New York, a C.I.O. convention today gave final approval to the merger of its 5-million members with the American Federation of Labor. The A.F.L. unanimously approved the merger yesterday,

→

and the two labor organizations will unite formally on Monday, when they meet together in convention for the first time in 20 years. ¶ John L. Lewis led the C.I.O. out of the A.F.L. in 1935. The new combined organization will have more than 15-million members. The C.I.O. vote today was not unanimous. Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers, said the C.I.O. will find itself "under the thumb" of the A.F.L. He argued that the new constitution lacks necessary safeguards against racial discrimination, racketeering, and raiding by rival unions.

The A.F.L. today ousted the Airline Pilots Association as a member union. It accused the Association of "strike-breaking" activities" in the walkout of flight engineers against United Airlines.

Edward R. Murrow: December 2, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

One trouble in trying to understand the struggle for power between East and West is its vastness and complexity. We must use both small maps and big maps. Much of this contest is taking place in areas of which most Westerners know nothing. Let's look at Afghanistan, for example, almost the size of Texas - population somewhere around twelve million. A Moslem country, governed by a constitutional monarchy. The country is virtually self-supporting in foodstuffs, considerable mineral resources, but these are undeveloped. Afghanistan has a peacetime army of about sixty-four thousand, and is bordered by Iran, Russia and Pakistan. If control of this country passes to the Soviet Union, the road will then lie open into the great Indian sub-continent.

The Kremlin appears to be on the verge of winning a very considerable victory in Afghanistan. It is doing so by economic intervention, and by exploiting Afghanistan's feud with Pakistan. This feud between two neighboring states, is over home rule or independence for the Pushtuns, who live on both sides of the border. The Pushtuns are semi-nomadic tribesmen - most of them live on the Pakistan side of the border. The King of Afghanistan is a Pushtun, and the Afghans have been trying to persuade Pakistan to set up a new state between them - Pushtunistan. # Pakistan

has refused to create the new state. This infuriated the Afghans, and they stormed the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul and tore down its flag. This in turn outraged the Pakistani, who declared a blockade of Afghanistan and closed the border. This cut off the small stream of supplies Afghanistan was getting from abroad, over a Pakistani road and rail system running up to the border.

Our problem is that we can't win favor with the Afghans without giving offense to our friends and allies, the Pakistani. But we're involved in this power conflict in a remote area, nonetheless. Here is the situation: in southern Afghanistan there is a big irrigation and power project, financed by our Import-Export Bank, and being built by Morrison-Knudsen, an American contracting firm. This project has cost the bank thirty-nine-and-a-half million American dollars. This is by far the biggest aid any foreign country has given Afghabistan. But when the border was closed, the flow of materials for this irrigation and power project was stopped. Pakistan quickly corrected this situation, and opened the border so that shipments for the American firm could be resumed. However, at this point the Russians stepped in. They offered to let all foreign shipments reach Afghanistan through the Soviet Union, by way of the Black Sea and Russian

railroads and roads. And in order to make this deal attractive the Russians offered to pay the difference in transportation rates, that is, to bring their rates down to the level of those on the better and shorter route to Pakistan.

The Afghans had been so thoroughly frightened by the Pakistani blockade that they accepted the Russian offer. So as things stand now, essential supplies for this American-financed project in the south must cross high mountains and unimproved roads. The whole system of transportation is of course subject to interruption by the Russians at any time, and the future of the whole project is in doubt. The Russian Government hasn't yet offered to take over the project and finish it, but when Bulganin and Khrushchev go to Kabul at the end of their visit to India, they may glibly make such a promise. And even if they don't, the appeal of this American project cannot be easily restored. It was agreed to by a previous Afghan regime. No member of the present government has ever visited the site of the two dams. And in Kabul the project is not popular. It was designed to open lands where nomads might settle, but that is a long-term objective. The present Afghan Government wants immediate and flashy help from abroad. This the Russians have given them. Streets in

the capital of Kabul have been paved for the first time. The first taxis ever seen in the capital - twenty of them - and a few trucks have come in from the Soviet Union. A cement factory and oil storage tanks have been built. The Russians haven't spent a tenth as much as we have. But we are now in the process of losing our political and economic influence in this key country.

Iran may be able to exert some influence on Afghanistan. Both are Moslem countries, and Persian is the language of educated Afghans. Iran has recently joined an alliance with the West, but at the moment, with the visit of the Soviet leaders coming up, the hope of keeping Afghanistan out of the Soviet orbit is anything but promising. It may be said that Afghanistan is meaningless to most people in this country. Certainly we know little enough about it. But it would have to be added that Afghanistan is meaningless in the same way that what happened to Czechoslovakia was meaningless to British Prime Minister Chamberlain in 1938.

Word for the Day

The Russian leaders will be visiting Afghanistan in about two weeks... ostensibly as good friends, bearing gifts. Because Afghanistan is such a small country, and Russia is so big, the Afghans might well ask themselves if they are in danger. It was Villars, the famous Marshal of France, who said, "Defend me from my friends. I can defend myself from my enemies."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United States served notice today it will stay in Berlin. The American ambassador to West Germany, Dr. James Conant..told a news conference, "We will remain in Berlin until the day of reunification, and will continue giving Berlin the necessary support." And speaking also for the British and French, he waid, "The position of our governments in regard to the status of Berlin is unchanged. We insist that the four-power status remain unaltered." Before the news conference, Dr. Conant rode into East Berlin in the ambassador's limousine, which flied the American flag. He entered the Soviet secotr, he said, "To give visible proof of the continuing interest of the United States Government in the welfare of this brave and important city."

In East Germany, the Communist press today declared the four-power occupation of Berlin "non-existent". Occupation, statutes, it said, exist only in West Berlin, where they are still imposed "by the pressure of bayonets."

In Bonn, the West German parliament today adopted a resolution urging new efforts for German unification..in collabroation with the West. Chancellor Adenauer warned the Bundestag of the peril in keeping Germany divided. There is danger, he said, that the people of East Germany will become accustomed to their plight..and still greater danger that thw World will become weary of the German problem.

Moscow Radio announces that the Supreme Soviet (which is the Russian parliament) has been summoned to meet in special session on December 23rd. Meetings of the Supreme Soviet often serve as the occiason for major pronouncements of Soviet policy.

In Paris, Premier Faure today formally dissolved parliament. New elections will be held on the second of January.

Marshal Tito left Yugoslavia today..to make his scheduled state visits in Ethiopia and Egypt. He is traveling by ship.

In Burma, Communist Party boss Khruschev lost his temper today in talking to reporters. Some people in America, he said, "are very stupid." And he pictured Russia as the only country "which is always fighting colonialism." An American correspondent asked him, "What about East Germany?" Another reporter asked "What about Latvia and Estonia?" Khurschev called the reporter "a paid slave writer of capitalism." He was visibly upset. And the Simese government prevented Western correspondents from getting close to the Russian leader for the rest of the day, "so our honored guests will not be provoked into making statements." Premier Bulganin..who is accompanying Khruschev..had not spoken a word.

In the United Nations today, Nationalist China argued against the admission of Outer Mongolia to U.N. Membership, calling it "a Soviet colony." But the Chinese delegate did not say whether Nationalist China would use the veto. A Reuters dispatch quotes a Nationalist spokesman in Formosa as saying "the door is not shut"to compromise. The veto of Outer Mongolia might kill a package plan for admitting 18 new countries to the U.N..

President Eisenhower conferred for more than an hour today with Secretary of Defense Wilson and Admiral Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It was believed they discussed the new military budget.

The General Electric Corporation reported today that an atomic power plant has been carried by an airplane for the first time. A nuclear reactor was flown in the nose of a B-36 bomber, powered by the conventional-type engines. The first atomic-powered aircraft is not expected for three or four years.

A General Motors dealer told Senate investigators today that General Motors officials have "adopted the policies of arrogant dictators, dedicated to more and more production and wilder and wilder distribution methods." The dealer..M.H. Yeager of Albany, New York..then heard the testimony of Harlow Curtis, the president of G.M.. Curtice said he knows of "no management organization that has a higher standard of business ethics" than General Motors, "and a greater sense of public responsibility."

Here in New York, a C.I.O. convention today gave final approval to the merger of its 5 million members with the American Federation of Labor. The A.F. of L. unanimously approved the merger yesterday, and the two labor organiattions will unite formally on Monday, when they meet together in convention for the first time in 20 years.

John L. Lewis led the C.I.O. out of the A.F. of L. in 1935. The new combined organization will have more than 15 million members. The C.I.O. vote today was not unanimous. Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers, said the C.I.O. will find itself "under the thumb" of the A.F. L. He argued that the new constitution lacks necessary safeguards against racial discrimination, racketeering, and raiding by rival unions.

One trouble in trying to understand the struggle for power between East and West is its vastness and complexity. We must use both small maps and big maps. Much of this contest is taking place in areas of which most Westerners know nothing. Let's look at Afghanistan, for expample, almost the size of Texas - population somewhere around twelve million. A Moslem country, governed by a constitutional monarchy. The country is virtually self-supporting in foodstuffs, considerable mineral resources, but these are undeveloped. Afghanistan as a peacetime army of about sixty-four thousand, and is bordered by Iran, Russia and Pakistan. If control of this country passes to the Soviet Union, the road will bhen lie open into the great Indian Sub-continent.

The Kremlin appears to be on the verge of winning a very considerable victory in Afghanistan. It is doing so by economic intervention and by exploiting Afghanistan's feud with Pakistan. This feud between two neighboring states is over home rule or independence for the Pushtuns, who live on both sides of the border. The Pushtuns are semi-nomadic tribesmen - most of them live on the Pakistan side of the border. The king of Afghanistan is a Pushtun and the Afghans have been trying to persuade Pakistan to set up a new state between them - Pushtunistan.

Pakistan has refused to create the new state. This infuriated the Afghans, and they stormed the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul and tore down its flag. This in turn outraged the Pakistani, who declared a blockade of Afghanistan and closed the border. This cut off the small stream of supplies Afghanistan was getting fromabroad, over a Pakistani road and rail system running up to the border.

Our problem is that we can't win favor with the Afghans without giving offence to our friends and allies, the Pakistani. But we're involved in this power conflict in a remote area, nonetheless. Here is the situation: in southern Afghanistan there is a big irrigation and power project, financed by our Import-Export Bank, and being built by Morrison-Knudsen, an American contracting firm. This project has cost the bank thirty-nine-and-a-half million American dollars. This is by far the biggest aid any foreign country has given Afghanistan. But when the border was closed, the flow of materials for this irrigation and power project was stopped. Pakistan quickly corrected this situation, and ppened the border so that shipments for the American firm could be resumed. However, at this point the Russians stepped in. They offered to let all foreign shipments reach Afghanistan through the Soviet Union, by way of the Black Sea and Russian Railroads and roads. And in order to make this deal attractive the Russians offered to pay the difference in

transportation rates, that is, to bring their rates down to the level of those on the better and shorter route to Pakistan.

The Afghans had been so thoroughly frightened by the Pakistani blockade that they accepted the Russian offer. So as things stand now, essential supplies for this American financed project in the South must cross high mountains and unimproved roads. The whole system of transportation is of course subject to interruption by the Russians at any time, and the future of the whole project is in doubt. The Russian government hasn't yet offered to take over the project and finish it, but when Bulganin and Khruschev go to Kabul at the end of their visit to India, they may glibly make such a promise. And even if they don't the appeal of this American project cannot be easily restored. It was agreed to by a previous Afghan regime. No member of the present government has ever visited the site of the two dams. And in Kabul the project is not popular. It was designed to open lands where nomads might settle, but that is a long term objective. The present Afghan Government wants immediate and flashy help from abroad. This the Russians have given them. Streets in the capital of Kabul have been paved for the first time. The first taxis ever seen in the capital - twenty of them - and a few trucks have come in from the Soviet Union. A cement factory and oil storage tanks have been built. The Russians haven't spend a tenth as much as we have. But we are now in the process of losing our political and economic influence in this key country.

Iran may be able to exert some influence on Afghanistan. Both are Moslem countries, and Persian is the language of educated Afghans. Iran has recently joined an allience with the West, but at the moment, with the visit of the Soviet leaders coming up, thehope of keeping Afghanistan out of the Soviet orbit is anything but promising. It may be said that Afghanistan is meaningless

It may be said that Afghanistan is meaningless to most people in this country Certainly we know little enough about it. But it would have to be added that Afghanistan is meaningless in the same way that what happened to Czechoslovakia was meaningless to British Prime Minister Chamberlain in 1938.

This is Ed Murrww. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russian leaders will be visiting Afghanistan in about two weeks stensibly as good friends, bearing gifts. Because Afghanistan is such a small country, and Russia is so big, the Afghans might well ask themselves if they are in danger. It was Villars, the famous Marshal of France, who said, "Defend me from my friends. I can defend myself from my enemies."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Dec. 5, 1955

This is the news:

The AFL and CIO formally merged today... at a joint New York convention... and heard President Eisenhower praise the tenets of free labor as a force for a prosperous, peaceful world. These tenets, Mr. Eisenhower said, are... first... "that man is created in the divine image and has spiritual aspirations that transcend the material. Second, that the real interests of employers and employees are mutual. And, third, that unions and employers can... and should... work out their own destinies." The President warned the new national organization that it must "scrupulously" protect the rights of its minorities, whether they be economic or political, or both. "You have," he said, "a great opportunity of making your meetings the world's most effective exhibit of democratic processes." The delegates heard Mr. Eisenhower's message by telephone and loudspeaker from Gettysburg.... and gave him a standing ovation. Before the President spoke, George Meany was elected president of the new organization... by acclamation.

Harold Stassen said today... in a Detroit speech... that the leaders of some unions have become "excessively politically minded". Stassen predicted that the merger of the CIO and AFL will speed up this trend. And he called it "dangerous" for both the workers and the nation as a whole.

The White House announced today that British Prime Minister Eden will come to Washington next month for talks with the President. London sources say the two Western leaders will make a thorough review of East-West relations... in light of the failure of the Big Four foreign ministers conference. Eden will arrive in Washington on January 30th, accompanied by British Foreign Secretary Macmillan. (They will visit Ottawa on their way home.)

The Cyprus question was debated today in the British House of Commons. Foreign Secretary Macmillan said there is an "unholy alliance" on Cyprus between the Communists and the rebel forces seeking union with Greece. On Cyprus today, three persons were killed in another rebel ambush. The victims are identified as a British commando, a local police officer, and a native civilian.

Sir Winston Churchill today addressed a rally of young Conservatives in his own constituency. Churchill said Russia is forging ahead of Britain in technological development "on an alarming scale." "In the last 10 years," he said, "Soviet education in mechanical engineering has developed both in numbers and quality to an extent which far exceeds anything we have achieved." It is a matter, he declared, demanding the immediate attention of the government.

Churchill called the behavior of Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Chief Khrushchev... on their current visit to India and Burma... "a surprising spectacle". And he suggested that because of their anti-British statements, Prime Minister Eden might well reconsider his invitation to the Russian leaders to visit Britain next spring.

Today in Burma, Khrushchev deplored [redacted] the [redacted] amount of money spent by Burma on its armed forces. A Burmese official pointed out that the money "is all going to fight insurgents, including Burmese Communists."

~~The West German government today ordered an inquiry into Russia's refusal to issue permits for barges supplying West Berlin. A West German spokesman said he does not believe all barge traffic is involved... only the permits for 62 new vessels. However, a Communist paper in East Berlin says the permits of all West German barges "lose their validity" on December 31st.~~

In the United Nations today, the United States urged the political committee to endorse President Eisenhower's proposal for mutual air [redacted] inspection. The [redacted] American delegate... Henry Cabot Lodge... emphasized that the Eisenhower [redacted] plan is not a substitute for overall disarmament, but a necessary beginning. Moreover, he said, the United States accepts Premier Bulganin's proposal that ground observers be stationed at key points in both countries, to bolster the mutual inspection program.

In Washington, the Supreme Court has agreed to rule on the validity of so-called "right-to-work" laws [redacted] in various states. These are laws which forbid the type of compulsory union membership allowed by Federal statute. In other action today, the Supreme Court held that [redacted] both the

→

the Federal Government and Eastern Airlines were jointly negligent in the crash that killed 55 persons near Washington National Airport, six years ago. This means both the airline and the government may be sued for damages.

Georgia Tech will play the University of Pittsburgh in the Sugar Bowl on January second, as scheduled. Last week, Governor Griffin of Georgia asked the state board of regents to prohibit Tech from competing with teams that have Negro players. (Pittsburgh has a reserve back who is a Negro.) The regents decided today that Georgia teams may participate in contests outside the state "within the laws and customs of that state." ~~The Sugar Bowl game is played in New Orleans, and Governor Kennon of Louisiana has said he knows of no action a governor can take to stop a game in the Sugar Bowl.~~ That means Tech will be allowed to play. However, the board of regents ruled that hereafter, neither the University of Georgia nor Georgia Tech may compete with a racially mixed team within the state of Georgia. Governor Griffin has congratulated the board on its "forthright" declaration of policy.

A Senate committee today resumed public hearings on the Dixon-Yates contract. Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission testified that even though a "conflict of interest" may have made the contract void, he still thinks its objectives were sound. Committee Chairman Kefauver commented that the history of the contract "has now almost gone full cycle." [redacted] Strauss was asked whether he had had any conversations with White House officials about the contract. Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming charged bluntly that it seemed that pertinent information has been withheld from President Eisenhower. Strauss refused to say whether he had discussed the matter with the White House, "whatever the penalty may be". [redacted] He contended that the constitutional provision for the separation of powers in government prohibits Congress from making such inquiries.

Edward R. Murrow: December 5, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The Soviet Union's two top bosses, Khrushchev and Bulganin, in their tour of India and Burma, have embarrassed their hosts by assuming that their neutrality really makes them allies of the Kremlin. They did this by using their visit to launch intemperate attacks on the West, even on the most formal occasions.

Prime Minister Nehru had been determined to give the visitors as warm a welcome as he had received in Moscow, and he succeeded. Both receptions were terrific. The one given the Soviet leaders would have remained an unqualified triumph if it had not been for tactless explosions by both Russians. Even when Bulganin denounced Portugal for clinging to Goa, its colonial outpost in India, and Khrushchev blasted Britain's record in Burma, the time and place were ill-chosen. India's largest newspaper, openly confessed the country's embarrassment. "There may be provocation enough for the Soviet visitors to say what they feel about others" it wrote, "but the place and time to say it might be chosen with a little more circumspection." So a visit that started out to be a big setback to the West was boomeranging.

It is against this background that one must examine the bewildering action of Secretary Dulles in joining with Portugal's Foreign Minister in a communique rebuking Bulganin for his remarks about Portuguese possessions

in the Far East. The Russians had said that a foreign-ruled Goa was a shame to the civilized world. (Goa is a tiny Portuguese settlement on the coast of India.) The Wash. communique declared such remarks did not serve the cause of peace. This produced a picture remarkable to the East - and surely to the United States as well - of our linking arms with Portugal in defense of its empire.

Just now Asia and Africa are determined to eliminate colonialism. The Indians have been bringing pressure on Portugal to give up Goa in the same way that France gave up her last four footholds on the Indian peninsula. That was a voluntary surrender that waits only parliamentary ratification to complete. Indians streamed into Goa this year, and many were killed in resulting disorders. Indian feeling against Portugal is highly inflamed, as the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi undoubtedly has told the State Department. U.S. Ambassador Cooper has been assuring Indians that we are not taking sides in their dispute with Portugal. Now Indians are furious with us, and a formal protest against the Dulles-[redacted] statement is expected, despite a Washington assurance that our policy of not taking sides in the dispute has not changed.

It does not explain this episode simply to say that the United States must always carry water on both shoulders when it comes to the colonial

interests of its allies. We are against colonialism, yet it is our plight that we mustn't attack the imperial policies of our allies in public. We save our consciences sometimes by bringing pressure on our friends in private. We helped induce Holland to liberate the East Indies, France to grant more autonomy in Indo-China and North Africa, Britain to abandon Suez. But we do such things behind closed doors.

Now Americans may well ask in what way Portugal is so important, that we are willing on its account to affront India and antagonize Asian opinion. Portugal is a member of NATO, but next to Iceland its weakest member. It has vast but undeveloped possessions in Africa, with uranium reported in Mozambique and manganese in Angola. But Portugal has little weight in the East-West struggle, in military or even in economic terms. And in the ideological conflict it is no asset whatever, being one of the least democratic countries in the Western community.

So Mr. Dulles's advertising of our link with the Portuguese empire is mystifying. Possibly he was thinking of the Portuguese island of Macao, off the coast of Asia, which the Peiping radio says Red China wants. He may have been saying that it would disturb the peace if the Communists took it, hoping this would sound as though we would defend it. It is barely

possible that one day Mr. Dulles may disclose that he was working behind closed doors to get Portugal out of Goa, or even Macao, and the joint statement was part of the price. But barring this fabulous possibility it seems that a simple blunder had been made.

In the case of Portugal it is hard to imagine what sizeable return we seek. And for this, we seem to have handed back to Bulganin and Khrushchev a propaganda victory they were doing their best to lose to us. If Mr. Dulles had a reason for this action, that reason - good or bad - remains unexplained.

Word for the Day

The phraseology used by Secretary of State Dulles and the Portuguese foreign minister would seem ill-chosen. And we are reminded that nowhere is ~~more~~ the choosing of words more vital than in the realm of diplomacy. Francis Quarles ~~recognized~~ saw the risk three centuries ago when he wrote: "A word unspoken is, like the sword in thy scabbard, thine. If vented, thy sword is in another's hand."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Dec. 6, 1955

This is the news:

Secretary of Defense Wilson expects "no major change" in military spending in the next fiscal year. Wilson expressed that opinion today after a meeting with President Eisenhower and Budget Director Hughes in Gettysburg. The meeting was also attended by Admiral Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Present defense spending is in the neighborhood of 34 and a half billion dollars a year. If continued at that rate next year... as it was almost finally decided today... substantial tax cuts will be difficult to arrive at. #

Secretary of State Dulles today said the United States is not taking sides in the controversy over Goa, the Portuguese settlement on the West India coast. He said Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev had seemed to be trying... by their statements of hatred and prejudice... to get India to take Goa by force. Dulles said his statement, issued jointly last week with the Portuguese foreign

→

minister, was to emphasize that the United States wants to see the issue settled peaceably. The statement angered Indian leaders by its reference to "Portuguese provinces" in the Far East. It seemed to them the United States was taking sides.

On other subjects... at his news conference today... Secretary Dulles expressed hope that Egypt and Israel will realize the "immense gains" possible to them, if they settle their differences. Peacefully. The United States, he said, will soon decide where to set up an atomic reactor for peaceful purposes in Asia. Ceylon, the Philippines and Japan are countries under consideration. Dulles said it is always possible that East Germany will cut off barge traffic to Berlin. But the United States has no reason to think this will happen now.

Britain today recognized the right of East German authorities to control the movement of barges to Berlin. But, at the same time, it was made clear that Britain still holds the Soviet government "ultimately responsible" for any delays.

My colleague Richard Hottelet cables from Bonn tonight, that West German leaders are anxious about another possibility. Russia

reportedly is trying to get some neutral countries to recognize the East German regime. /And Hottelet says West Germany is particularly worried about Egypt. /West German leaders fear, that recognition of East Germany may be part of the price Egypt agreed to pay, for delivery of arms from the Soviet bloc... and they wonder if Burma and India, and possibly Sweden, may not follow suit. /Hottelet says, this may explain the intensified Soviet efforts to enhance the prestige of East Germany as a sovereign state.

In Paris, the French Socialist Party has voted to join former Premier Mendes-France, in a political alliance... aimed at defeating Premier Faure in the January elections. /The Socialists refused to link up with the Communists, who wanted to form a new left-wing "Popular Front".

The Big Three western powers... and Russia... today formally recognized the permanent neutrality of Austria. /The peace treaty for Austria provides that it will not join any military alliance.

Reports from Vienna say Russia has offered a long-term loan to Austria, to help build a hydro-electric power station on the Danube.

And Russia reportedly has offered to sell an oil refinery to Syria, at a low price.

Iran today rejected a Soviet protest over Iranian membership in the Baghdad Pact. Iran said the protest constituted interference in its internal affairs.

The United Nations General Assembly today failed to break the deadlock in filling a seat on the Security Council. Eight more ballots were taken... that's 29 in all... but again neither Yugoslavia nor the Philippines was able to muster the required two-thirds majority vote. Assembly President Jose Maza said the United Nations is faced with a grave situation, as the Assembly is due to adjourn in less than a week. And he threatened to hold the delegates in marathon session until the problem is solved. The United States is supporting the Philippines for the Council seat, while Yugoslavia has the backing of Great Britain and nearly all the European countries.

Russia and Burma tonight issued a joint communique, calling for the transfer of Formosa to the Chinese Reds. The communique also calls for the reunification of Indo-China and Korea... and an unconditional ban on weapons of mass destruction, such as the hydrogen bomb. The document is signed by Premier U Nu of Burma and Soviet ~~Premier~~ Bulganin. It was issued in Rangoon, as Bulganin and Communist Party chief Khrushchev wound up their Burma visit. They will now return to India, and then go to Afghanistan ~~Pakistan~~ on their way home.

Edward R. Murrow: December 6, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

When the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O. merged yesterday, a stage in a vast social construction was completed in this country. Little was said about it in connection with the merger. Attention was called to the size and importance of the united labor movement. But it is not enough to look simply at the expansion of labor unions during the past generation. They are only part of the social structure. The merged unions are the biggest things of its kind in existence, but they got big because they were contending with an even greater bigness developing in business.

Now the bigness of everything in our economy is breath-taking. Organized labor with its fifteen million members has five times more than the A.F. of L. twenty-five years ago. At that time labor was not yet an accepted partner of industry and was still battling for recognition. Simply from the standpoint of workers, the unions have made sensational gains. They have brought their members higher purchasing power, shorter hours and public recognition. American workers now live in honor and, most of the time, in peace, on an economic plateau that is higher by far than any other on this planet. American thinking about labor has changed; the bigotry that rises in battle has nearly vanished, and labor unions themselves have matured in

conduct and thought. Some of them have even become great financial institutions, investing their accumulating pension funds, like the huge insurance corporations.

It is one thing to marvel at bigness. It is something else to wonder how safe and satisfactory it is. If big business now could stop growing bigger, with no more little businesses shaping into giant mergers, and with labor unions no more than able to hold their own against concentrated power, there would be little cause to worry. Many defects can be found in all parts of our economy, but granted time enough, they can be corrected. But the evolution to bigness is a process. It seldom rests, it seems to be moving steadily toward more bigness.

There is much talk of the dignity of the individual in modern aspirations. President Eisenhower spoke of it eloquently, in his ~~address~~ speech to the merging federations yesterday. But bigness, either in business or labor, tends to negate individualism. It deprives the individual of control over his own affairs. In labor, the worker theoretically is given a voice in collective control. In fact the control is removed out of easy reach. In big corporations the control is ~~[illegible]~~ also out of reach. All American corporations are owned by individuals in the last analysis, but almost the

only direct experience they have as proprietors is to draw or fail to draw their profits.

If the evolution to bigness is a process, and our bigness gets bigger, what does it become? One obvious answer is that ultimately it may absorb the political system that now regulates it. In other words, it can become a kind of statism. It might be a new kind of statism, different from statism anywhere else; not the corporate state of Mussolini dominated by big business, or the statism dreamed of by socialists and communists, run by and for workers. But whatever it becomes, it would be statism in which the individual, who today is already partially eclipsed, would be blacked out. I am not suggesting that either business or labor wants this. They don't - not at all. And obviously it need not happen. Management sees the danger in looking at the growth of the unions. The head of the National Association of Manufacturers called yesterday's merger a dangerous monopoly that ought to be outlawed. Labor sees the danger looking at big business and the unprecedented concentration of economic power in [redacted] few hands. But it doesn't stop the growth of bigness if management and labor simply glare at each other. Actually both of them are reaching out for a larger share of power, as in a competitive society they are bound to do.

One can call attention to this danger without having a wonder drug that will prevent bigness. But it is an appropriate time to talk about bigness when one sees the completion of the biggest labor movement in the world, not that the bigness of labor or the bigness of business is the danger. It is the process of growing bigger that could be dangerous beyond present imagination. And there is only one time to cope with it, which is before bigness gets so big that democracy no longer is free to handle it.

There is talk now of the peril in the labor movement becoming a united political force, and even taking over the Democratic party. It is true labor now is strong enough to expect more than lip service from the party in power. But in the America of today union leaders would make themselves ridiculous if they tried to deliver the votes of their members and their wives on election day. No doubt union members would unite at the polls if as individuals they believed they had to vote together to survive. Or they might vote in unison against a party that clearly represented only industry and management. Neither of these possibilities seems real.

But there is danger, and business and labor are doing well to think about it. It is that both of them become a lot bigger still. For then ~~American democracy [illegible]~~ the individuals freedom of action & of choice would wither ~~[illegible]~~ Bob Hite

Word for the Day

We were speaking a moment ago of the danger that lies in bigness. But it is also true, as David Lilienthal once said, "Bigness can become an expression of the heroic size of man himself, as he comes to a new-found greatness." And not even a big organization is independent. Thomas Fuller observed, many years ago, "The great and the little have need of one another."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Secretary of Defense Wilson expects "no major change" in military spending in the next fiscal year. Wilson expressed that opinion today after a meeting with President Eisenhower and Budget Director Hughes in Gettysburg. The meeting was also attended by Admiral Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Present defense spending is in the neighborhood of 34 and a half billion dollars a year. If continued at that rate next year...as was almost finally decided today..substantial tax cuts will be difficult to arrive at.

Secretary of State Dulles today said the United States is not taking sides in the controversy over Goa, the Portugese settlement on the West India coast. He said Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khruschev had seemed to be trying..by their statements of hatred and prejudice..to get India to take Goa by force. Dulles said his statement, issued jointly last week with the Portugest foreign minister, was to emphasize that the United States wants to see the issue settled peaceably. The statement angered Indian leaders by his reference to "Portugese provinces" in the Far East. It seemed to them the United States was taking sides.

On other subjects at his news conference today. Secretary Dulles expressed hope that Egypt and Israel will realize the "immense gains" possible to them, if they settle their differences peacefully. The United States, he said, will soon decide where to set up an atomic reactor for peaceful purposes in Asia. Ceylon, the Philippines and Japan are countries under consideration. Dulles said it is alsays possible that East Germany will cut off barge traffic to Berlin. But the United States has no reason to thin this will happen now.

Britain today recognized the right of East German authorities to control the movement of barges to Berlin. But, at the same time, it was made clear that Britain still holds the Soviet government "ultimately responsible" for any delays.

My colleague Richard Hottelet cables from Bonn tonight that West German leaders are anxious about another possibility. Russia reportedly is trying to get some neautral countries to recognize the East German regime. And Hottlet says West Germany is particularly worried about Egypt. West German leaders fear that recognition of East Germany may be part of the price Egypt agreed to pay for delivery of arms from the Soviet bloc..and they wonder if Burma and India, and possible Sweeden, may not follow suit. Hottelet says this may explain the intinsified Soviet efforts to enhance the prestige of East Germany as a soverign state.

In Paris, the French Socialist Party has voted to join former Premier Mendes-France in a political alliance..aimed at defeating Premier Faure in the January elections. The Socialists refused to link up with the Communists, who wanted to form a new left-wing "Popular Front."

The Big Three western powers..and Russia ..today formally recognized the permanentl neautrality of Austria. The peace treaty for Austria provides that it will not join any military alliance.

Reports from Vienna say Russia has offered a long term loan to Austria, to help build a hydro-electric power station on the Danube. And Russia reportedly has offered to sell an oil refinery to Syria, as a low price.

Iran today rejected a Soviet protest over Iranian membership in the Baghdad Pact. Iran said the protest constitutes interference in its internal affairs.

The United Nations General Assembly today failed to break the deadlock in filling a seat on the Security Council. Eight more ballots were taken...

..that's 29 in all..but again neither Yugoslavia nor the Philippines was able to muster the required two-thirds majority vote. Assembly President Jose Maza said the United Nations is faced with a grave situation, as the Assembly is due to adjourn in less than a week. And he threatened to hold the delegates in marathon session until the problem is solved. The United States is supporting the Philippines for the Council seat while Yugoslavia has the backing of Great Britain and nearly all the European countries.

Russia and Burma tonight issued a joint communique, calling for the transfer of Formosa to the Chinese Reds. The communique also calls for the reunification of Indo-China and Korea..and an unconditional ban on weapons of mass destruction, such as the hydrogen bomb. The document is signed by Premier U Nu of Burma and Soviet Premier Bulganin. It was issued in Rangoon, as Bulganin and Communist Party chief Khurschev would up their Burma visit. They will now return to India, and then go to Afghanistan on their way home.

When the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O merged yesterday, a stage in a vast social construction was completed in this country. Little was said about it in connection with the merger. Attention was called to the size and importance of the united labor movement. But it is not enough to look simply at the expansion of labor unions during the past generation. They are only part of the social structure. The merged unions are the biggest thing of its kind in existence, but they got big because they were contending with an even greater bigness developing in business.

Now the bigness of everything in our economy is breath-taking. Organized labor with its fifteen million members has five times more than the A.F. of L. twenty-five years ago. At that time labor was not yet an accepted partner of industry and was still battling for recognition. Simply from the standpoint of workers, the unions have made sensational gains. They have brought their

members higher purchasing power, shoter hours and public recognition. Amer- workers now live in honor and, most of the time, in peace, on an economic plateau that is higher by far than any other on this planet. American thinking about labor has changed; the bigotry that rises in battle has nearly vanished, and labor unions themselves have matured in conduct and thought. Some of them have even become great financial institutions investing their accumulating pension funds like the huge insurance corporations.

In is one thing to marvel at bigness. It is something else to wonder how safe and satisfactory it is. If big business now could stop growing bigger, with no more little businesses shaping into giant mergers, and with labor unions no more than able to hold their own against concentrated power, there would be little cause to worry. Many defects can be bound in all parts of our economy, but granted time enough, they can be corrected. But the evolution to bigness is a process. It seldom rests, it seems to be moving steadily toward more bigness.

There is much talk of the dignity of the individual in modern aspirations. President Eisenhower spoke of it eloquently in his speech to the merging federations yesterday. But bigness, either in business or labor, tends to negate individualism. It deprives the individual of control over his own affairs. In labor the workers theoretically is given a voice in collective control. In fact the control is removed out of easy reach. In big corporations the control is also out of reach of the individual. All American corporations are owned by individuals in the last analysis, but almost the only direct experience they have as proprietors is todraw or fail to draw their profits.

If the evolution to bigness is a process, and our bigness gets bigger, what does it become? one obvious answer is that ultimately it may absorb the

political system that now regulates it. In other words, it can become a kind of statism. It might be a new kind of statism, didferent from statism anywhere else; not the corporate state of Mussolini dominated by big business, or the statism dreamed of by socialists and communists, run by and for workers. But whatever it becomes, it would be statism in wich the individual, who today is already partially eclipeed, would be blacked out. I am not suggesting that either business or labor wants this. They don't - not at all. And obviously it need not happen. Management sees the danger in looking at the growth of the unions. The head of the National Association of Manufacturers called yesterdays merger a dangerous monopoly that ought to be outlawed. Labor sees the danger looking at big business and the unprecidented concentration of economic power in few hands. But it doesn't stop the growth of bigness if management and labor simply glare at each other. Actually both of them are reaching out for a larger share of power, as in a competitive society they are bound to do.

One can call attention to this danger without having a wonder drug that will prevent bigness. But it is an approptiate time to talk about bigness when one sees the completion of the biggest labor movement in the world, not that bigness of labor or the bigness of business is the danger. It is the process of growing bigger that could be dangerous beyond present imagination. And there is only one time to cope with it, which is before bigness gets so big that democracy no longer is free to handle it.

There is talk now of the peril in the labor movement becoming a united political force, and even talking over the Democratic party. It is true labor now is strong enough to expect more than lip service from the party in power. But in the America of today union leaders would make themselves ridiculous if they tried to deliver the votes of their members and their wives on election day. No doubt union members would unite at the polls if

ad individuals they believed they had to vote together to survive. Or they might vote in unison against a party that clearly represented only industry and management. Neither of these possibilities seems real.

But there is danger, and business and labor are doing well to think about it. It is that both of them become a lot bigger still. For then the individual's freedom of action and of choice would wither.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Hite.

HITE: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were speaking a moment ago of the danger that lies in bigness. But it is also true, as David Lilienthal once said, "Bigness can become an expression of the heroic size of man himself, as he comes to a new-found greatness." And not even a big organization is independent. Thomas Fuller observed many years ago, "The great and the little have need of one another."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Dec. 7, 1955

This is the news:

A United Nations committee tonight asked the Security Council to approve the "package" admission of 18 new members. / The resolution... urging approval... passed by a vote of 52 to 2. Five nations, including the United States, abstained. / The crucial test will come in the Security Council, where Nationalist China has warned it will use its veto power to bar Outer Mongolia from membership. / Russia says it will veto the applications of 13 Western-sponsored countries, including Italy and Japan, if Outer Mongolia is prevented from joining the world organization. / Security Council action is expected next week.)

In London, Clement Attlee resigned today as leader of the British Labour Party. His deputy, Herbert Morrison, is expected to take over until a new leader is elected. / Attlee... who is 72... had been party leader for 20 years, and prime minister for six years after the war. Tonight, Queen Elizabeth made him an earl.

Morocco's first representative government was inaugurated in a palace ceremony today in Rabat. The principal task of the new government will be to negotiate Moroccan independence, and still maintain ties with France.

In East Berlin, Communist police today arrested two unidentified American GI's, and turned them over to Soviet authorities. The soldiers were accused of beating up a night club performer. It is regarded as significant that the two Americans were transferred to Soviet custody... since it indicates that in this respect, at least, the Russians have not repudiated four-power agreements. State Department officials say Russia will be held responsible for the men's safety.

~~Twenty-five persons were killed today when an explosion ripped through an apartment house in Frankfurt, Germany. Police are investigating the possibility that political assassins may have been responsible.~~

The new edition of "Jane's All the World's Aircraft"... just out... says that Russia will soon have a formidable bomber striking force to challenge Western superiority in the air. "Jane's" reports that the newest Soviet planes are being produced in 360 factories, scattered from the Polish border to the Far East.

The Soviet news agency Tass today said that Russia will build and equip a technological institute in Rangoon. The institute was described as a "free gift" to the Burmese people. Tass said Russia will also help Burma develop its agriculture, in return for rice.

In Washington, the State Department today confirmed that Russia has ignored an American offer to sell it surplus farm products. A department spokesman said Secretary of State Dulles made the offer at the recent Geneva conference... but there was "no response".

A committee of experts today rejected a proposal that polio vaccine innoculations be temporarily limited to one shot for each child. Dr. Jones Salk, developer of the vaccine, praised the decision. The experts agreed unanimously to continue the present innoculation program. Under that program, three shots are administered over an eight-month period.

The Labor Department announced today that employment declined seasonably during November. Less than 65-million persons held steady jobs in November. But that is still a record high for the month, and factory employment rose to a new postwar peak.

The Commerce Department reported today that personal income in October climbed to a rate of 309 billion dollars a year. That's a billion-dollar gain in wages and salaries over September. Secretary of Commerce Weeks told a National Association of Manufacturers meeting, here in New York, that business activity this year will reach an all-time high... and move even higher in '56.

~~George Meany, president of the combined C.I.O. and A.F. of L., said today that the National Association of Manufacturers has agreed to meet with representatives of organized labor... to try to work out a "live and let live" agreement between labor and management. Meany said arrangements have been made for preliminary talks on a "staff level".~~ Secretary of Welfare Folsom told the A.F. of L.-C.I.O. convention today that the next [redacted] Congress will be asked to enact a program "to help build thousands of schools." Folsom said

the Federal Government can assist school construction "without in any way endangering the freedom of local school systems."

White House News Secretary Hagerty today described Governor Harriman of New York, as the first man in American history to be "nominated" for the presidency by Tammany Hall. Hagerty indicated he was speaking for himself. He was referring to the recent statement by Tammany Hall leader Carmine de Sapio, that Harriman would be more than "a token candidate" for the Democratic nomination.

At Pearl Harbor today, a plaque... embedded in lava rock... was dedicated in honor of Americans who died in the Japanese attack, 14 years ago. Charles Topp, national commander of the Navy Club, said, "We have a tendency... all too soon... to forget our heroes, and what is even worse, to forget the principles of which they dreamed, and for which they died."

Edward R. Murrow: December 7, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

A full recital of the actual state of our security in a world of nuclear power is too much to expect, because of the secrets involved. But General Curtis LeMay, chief of the U.S. Strategic Air Command, comes close to putting the facts of life clearly, in a copyrighted interview in the current United States News and World Report. "I think most of our authorities agree" he said, "that you cannot stop a well co-ordinated air attack, once it gets under way. Some of the bombers are going to get through." He agreed that an enemy's chance of success would be very great if he thinks he could inflict the first blow in a very devastating way. The important factor in defense, he said, is the deterrent force we have built to prevent surprise attack. But he stressed that it does not deter, unless it is where it cannot be destroyed at the start.

Moreover we cannot rely on retaliation, he said, "not in the sense that we are bombed with a really heavy attack first, and then launch an attack. We must do many things. Dispersal will help, yes. Good warning systems, the best intelligence information we can get, but above all, good training for our combat crews, and enough of them so that you can keep a substantial portion of them on the alert at all times, so that they will require a very short warning to get out of the way of an attack. "This dispersal", he

said, "should be around the globe, as part of our collective security arrangements. We should have an organization so trained", he said, "and so situated base-wise, that it is perfectly apparent to any enemy that he cannot destroy it in one surprise blow.

General LeMay does not believe a coming attack will be tipped off by a visible mobilization, so that a counter-attack could be launched the moment the mobilization started. He does not believe a mass air attack has to wait on a concentration that could be detected. It is characteristic of air power, he said, that it can be very widely dispersed, and then can concentrate after it is in the air. While overseas bases are essential at this time, General LeMay made it clear he wants the development of a truly inter-continental bombing force. For that would make it apparent to an enemy that our strategic power would not be greatly hampered by being denied forward bases.

General LeMay predicted that another war will be short-lived. He would not say whether it would last a week or two, or a month. "The decisive phase" he thought, "would be over in a very short period of time. That is, one side or the other will have lost its means of defending itself against further destruction, and its means of launching destruction against the enemy.

The decision will have been won." But to General LeMay to win the decision would not be to win the war. "No one" he said categorically, "can win a modern war. Even the victor loses."

He gave a surprising figure of the number of men that would be involved in a major strategic operation. "If we launched a full-scale counter-attack he said, "possibly ten thousand men would be exposed to enemy fire." In World War II, an average sortie took ten men, and one million four hundred thousand sorties were flown. So in that war fourteen million man-exposures were needed, to do what now calls for ten thousand. "You could say we are a thousand times more efficient now" General LeMay said, "due to the tremendous destructive power we carry.

He would not predict how long it would take our air force to be over enemy territory after receiving the first information of the approach or departure of an enemy force. It depends on conditions. "Under average conditions, with average assumptions" he said, "it would be a few hours. Naturally if there were a period of tension we would be in a high state of readiness, everyone would be on the alert, the men would be on the bases and the planes ready to go. Then it would take just flying time to the targets. However, if it is a surprise attack right out of the blue, it would

take longer. We constantly practice at very inconvenient hours. We do nothing at the Strategic Air Command without thinking first what it will do to us if we have to go to war this afternoon, or in the morning."

SAC keeps on the alert and keeps improving its equipment. "If we don't" said the general, "we will wake up some morning and find that we do not have a deterrent force. Somebody else has it and may use it for aggression."

To the question, why not abolish nuclear weapons, General LeMay said that war is not to be prevented by abolishing just one type of weapons. "If the problem is to be solved through disarmament" he said, "all weapons would seemingly have to be abolished. And one would have to be sure beyond any possible doubt that everybody's weapons were abolished at the same time."

This analysis throws light on several points in our defense policy: why the President proposes a warning system that really warns; why we do not go in for general disarmament before adequate controls are first agreed to, and why we cannot feel safe without far-flung bases and the co-operation of allies, so that our strategic force can disperse. But if it does not increase a feeling of safety it is because the only way General LeMay feels at all safe is to keep his ceaseless vigilance.

Word for the Day

Our defense is based, to a considerable extent, on the deterrent effect of massive retaliatory power. That is the function of the Strategic Air Command. Meantime, there is work cut out for diplomats. For as General George Marshall observed, "The more present difficulties are talked about and treated exclusively as a military problem, the more they tend to become so."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

A United Nations committee tonight asked the Security Council to approve the "package" admission of 18 new members. The resolution..urging approval..passed by a vote of 52 to 2. Five nations, including the United States, abstained. The crucial test will come in the Security Council, where Nationalist China has warned it will use its veto power to bar Outer Mongolia from membership. Russia says it will veto the applications of 13 Western-sponsored countries, including Italy and Japan, if Outer Mongolia is prevented from joining the world organization. Security Council action is expected next week.

In London, Clement Attlee resigned today as leader of the British Labour Party. His deputy, Herbert Morrison, is expected to take over until a new leader is elected. Attlee..who is 72..had been party leader for 20 years, and prime minister for six years after the war. Tonight, Queen Elizabeth made him an Earl.

Morocco's first representative government was inaugurated in a palace ceremony today in Rabat. The principal task of the new government will be to negotiate Moroccan independence, and still maintain ties with France.

In East Berlin, Communist Police today arrested two unidentified American GI's, and turned them over to Soviet authorities. The soldiers were accused of beating up a night lub performer. It is regarded as significant that the two Americans were transferred to Soviet custody..since it indicates that in this respect, at least, the Russians have not repudiated four-power agreements. State Department officials say Russia will be held responsible for the men's safety.

The new edition of "Jane's, All the World's Aircraft"..just out..says that Russia will soon have a formidable bomber striking force to challenge Western superiority in the air. "Jane's" reports that the newest Soviet planes are being produced in 360 factories scattered from the Polish border to the Far East.

The Soviet new agency Tass today said that Russia will build and equip a technological institute in Rangoon. The institute was described as a "free gift" to the Burmese people. Tass said Russia will also help Burma develop its agriculture, in return for rice.

In Washington, the State Department today confirmed that Russia has ignored an American offer to sell it surplus farm products. A department spokesman said Secretary of State Dulles made the offer at the recent Geneva conference..but there was "no response."

A committee of experts today rejected a proposal that polio vaccine innoculations be temporarily limited to one shot for each child. Dr. Jones Salk, developer of the vaccine, praised the decision. The experts agreed unanimously to continue the present innoculation program. Under thet program, three shots are administered over an eight-month period.

The Labor Department announced today that employment declined seasonably during November. Less than 65-million persons held steady jobs in November. But thit is still a record high for the month, and factory employment rose to a new postwar peak.

The Commerce Department reported today that personal income in October climbed to a rate of 309 billion dallars a year. That's a billion-dollar gain in wages and salaries over September. Secretary of Commerce Weeks told a National Association of Manufacturere meeting, here in New York, that business activity this year will reach an all-time high..and move even higher in '56.

Secretary of Welfare Folsom told the A.F. of L.--C.I.O. convention today that the next Congress will be asked to enact a program "to help build thousands of schools." Folsom said the Federal Government can assist school construction "without in any way endangering the freedom of local school systems."

White House News Secretary Hagerty today described Governor Harriman of New York as the first man in American history to be "nominated" for the presidency by Tammany Hall. Hagerty indicated he was speaking for himself. He was referring to the recent statement by Tammany Hall leader Carmine de Sapio that Harriman would be more than "a token candidate" for the Democratic nomination.

At Pearl Harbor today, a plaque..embedded in lava rock..was dedicated in honor of Americans who died in the Japanese attack, 14 years ago. Charles Topp, national commander of the Navy Club, said, "We have a tendency..all too soon..to forget our heroes, and what is even worse, to forget the principles of which they dreamed and for which they died."

A full recital of the actual state of our security in a world of nuclear power is too much to expect, because of the secrets involved. But General Curtis LeMay, chief of the U.S. Strategic Air Command, comes close to putting the facts of life clearly, in a copyrighted interview in the current Unites States News and World Report. "I think most of our authorities agree" he said, "that you cannot stop a well co-ordinated air attack, once it gets underway. Some of the bombers are going to get through." He agreed that an enemy's chance of success would be very great if he thinks he could inflict the first blow in a very devastating way. The important factor in defense, he said, is the deterrent force we have built to prevent surprise attack. But he stressed that it does not deter, unless it is where it cannot be destroyed at the start.

Moreover we cannot rely on retaliation, he said, "not in the sense that we are bombed with a really heavy attack first, and then launch an attack. We must do many things. Dispersal will help, yes. Good warning systems, the best intelligence information we can get, but above all, good training for our combat crews, and enough of them so that you can keep a substantial portion of them on the alert at all times, so that they will require a very short warning to get out of the way of an attack. "This dispersal", he said, "should be around the globe, as part of our collective secrutiy arrangements. We should have an organization so trained", he said, "and so situated base-wise, that it is perfectly apparent to any enemy that he cannot destroy it in one surprise blow.

General LeMay does not believe a coming attack will be tipped off by a visible mobilization, so that a counter-attack could be launched the moment the mobilization started. He does not believe a mass air attack has to wait on a concentration that could be detected. It is characteristic of air power, he said, that it can be very widely dispersed, and then can concentrate after it is in the air. While overseas bases are essential at this time, General LeMay made ic clear he wants the development of a truly intercontinental bombing force. For what would make it apparent to an enemy that our strategic power would not be greatly hampered by being denied forward bases.

General LeMay predicted that another war will be short-lived. He would not say whether it would last a week or two, or a month. "The decisive phase" he thought, "would be over in a very short period of time. That is, one side or the other will have lost its means of defending itself against further destruction, and its means of launching destruction against the enemy. The decision will have to be won." But to General LeMay to in the decision would not be to win the war. "No one" he said categorically, "can win a modern war. Even the victor looses."

He gave a surprising figure of the number of men that would be involved in a major strategic operation. "If we launched a full-scale counter-attack he said, "possibly ten thousand men would be exposed to enemy fire." In World War II, an average sortie took ten men, and one million four hundred thousand sorties were flown. So in that war fourteen million man-exposures were needed, to do what now calls for ten thousand. "You could say we are a thousand times more efficient now" General LeMay said, "due to the tremendous destructive power we carry.

He would not predict how long it would take our air force to be over enemy territory after receiving the first information of the approach or departure of an enemy force. It depends on conditions. "Under average conditonns, with average assumptions" he said, "it would be a few hours. Naturally if there were a period of tension we would be in a high state of readiness, everyone would be on the alert, the men would be on the bases and the planes ready to go. Then it would take just flying time to the targets. However, it if is a surprise attack, right out of the blue, it would take longer. We constantly practice at very inconvenient hours. We do nothing at the Strategic Air Command without thinking first what it will do to us if we have to go to war this afternoon, or in the morning."

SAC keeps on the alert and keeps improving tis equipment. "If we don't" said the general, "we will wake up some morning and find that we do not have a deterrent force. Somebody else has it and may use it for aggression."

To the question, why not abolish nuclear weapons, General LeMay said that war is not to be prevented by abolishing just one type of weapon. "If the problem is to be solved through disarmement" he said, "all weapons would seemingly have to be abolished. And one would have to be sure beyond any possible doubt that everybody's weapons were abolished at the same time."

This analysis throws light on several points in our defense policy: why the President proposes a warning system that really warns; why we do not go in for general disarmament before adequate controls are first agreed to, and why we cannot feel safe without far-flung bases and the cooperation of allies, so that our strategic force can disperse. But if it does not increase a feeling of safety it is because the only way General LeMay feels at all safe is to keep his ceaseless vigilance.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is your announcer.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Our defense is based, to a considerable extent, on the deterrent effect of massive retaliatory power. That is the function of the Strategic Air Command. Meantime, there is work cut out for diplomats. For as General George Marshall observed, "The more present difficulties are talked about and treated exclusively as a military problem the more they tend to become so."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Dec. 8, 1955

This is the news:

President Eisenhower met twice today with the National Security Council. / The meetings were held at Camp David, in the Catoctin Mountains. / Defense requirements were reviewed, as a preliminary to drawing up the budget for the next fiscal year. #

The President also held a third meeting, which was attended by Secretary of State Dulles, Secretary of Defense Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, and the director of the budget, Rowland Hughes. / Before going into this meeting, Humphrey told reporters, "I think we are going to balance the budget." But it will be up to Mr. Eisenhower, he said, to say whether taxes can be reduced. / That will be announced in the President's State of the Union message.

President Eisenhower today named Joseph Minetti of New York, to succeed Josh Lee as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

→

Minetti is presently a member of the Federal Maritime Board. The appointment becomes effective December 31st, when Lee's term expires. Both Minetti and Lee are Democrats.

Adlai Stevenson today accused some Administration leaders of playing politics with "group conflict and hatred". Stevenson addressed the A.F. of L. - C.I.O. convention... here in New York... and said both Secretary of Agriculture Benson and Secretary of the Interior McKay have been guilty of that kind of "ugly politics". Benson, he said, tried to blame the farm situation on the higher wages of city workers. And he charged McKay with describing some of the labor people he disagreed with as "goons".

The national commander of the American Legion... J. Addington Wagner... told the convention the Eisenhower Administration should show "greater frankness" in discussing the world situation. "There must be recognition," Wagner said, "of the fact that we cannot hope to win the Cold War by negotiating with Communism." American efforts, he said, "must be directed toward the collapse of the Communist movement... not co-existence with it."

The combined A.F. of L. - C.I.O. convention then passed a number of resolutions. These called for an expanded political action program, extension of unemployment compensation, improved housing, and removal of the "inequitable or unworkable" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. Other resolutions urged "an enlightened atomic energy program" and educational reform. The convention then adjourned, one day ahead of schedule.

Also here in New York, the British delegate to the United Nations... Anthony Nutting... told a National Association of Manufacturers meeting that the long-range aims of Soviet policy are unchanged. This is true, he said, despite the fact that "modern weapons of war have made modern world war impossible."

The United Nations General Assembly today approved a recommendation that 18 new countries be admitted to the U.N. The countries... five Communist and thirteen non-Communist... would be granted membership in a "package deal", aimed at breaking a stalemate that has existed for ten years. However, Nationalist China threatens to veto the application of Outer Mongolia when the matter reaches the Security

Council. That will be on Saturday. American Ambassador Lodge says the Council meeting may be closed to the public, to permit informal discussion. And Assembly President MASSA Maza expresses hope that the Security Council will give "most serious attention" to the favorable action that has been taken. Today's vote... as in the special political committee yesterday... was 52 to 2 in favor of the package proposal. The United States abstained on both occasions.

In Washington, the State Department today denied a published report that our ambassador to Moscow... Charles Bohlen... will soon be given another assignment. A department spokesman said, "There is no basis for this report whatsoever."

In Geneva, American and Chinese Communist envoys met today for the 29th time since the talks started last summer. The United States wants the Chinese Reds to agree not to use force against Formosa, and to release all American prisoners.

Premier Grotewohl of East Germany arrived in Peiping today on a state visit. He was greeted by Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai.

In Berlin, the United States again asked Soviet officials for information on two American GI's, reported to have been arrested yesterday by East German police. The police said they turned the American soldiers over to Russian authorities. The United States wants to know the names of the soldiers, and demands to know when they will be returned.

British troops raided Greek monasteries throughout Cyprus today in search of hidden weapons. Some arms were confiscated. And eight persons were arrested. A British Army spokesman conceded the operation was not a great success "because so many troops had been engaged in finding so little."

Edward R. Murrow: December 8, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Clement Attlee at the age of seventy-two has retired from the leadership of Britain's Labor Party. He held that position for more than twenty years. For six years after the end of the war he was Prime Minister. He served throughout the war as a member of Mr. Churchill's coalition government. It would be difficult to imagine two more dissimilar men. Churchill is reported to have said of Attlee: "He is a very modest man - but of course he has a great deal to be modest about." And, on another occasion, the old gentleman who gave the lion's roar during the war is said to have described Attlee as "A sheep in sheep's clothing."

It is true that Attlee was, and is, a modest man, short in stature, sparing of words, frequently concerned with keeping his pipe alight. No one is likely to compile an anthology of Attlee's rhetoric. He is no orator. In appearance he resembles an elderly and none too successful bank clerk on his way to the office. During most of his political career he has represented a compromise within his own Party. He stood quiet, steady and unobtrusive, between political extremes. There were more impressive, more persuasive men on his right and on his left. But Attlee represented the safe compromise. He was regarded by the British electorate as having a dependable kind of common sense. He was a Socialist, but he was predictable; and his

attachment to the essential civil liberties and human rights was never seriously questioned.

For better or for worse, he presided over the liquidation of a considerable part of the British Empire. His government set free India, Burma and Ceylon. It created the so-called Welfare State, under the slogan of: "Fair Shares for All". It nationalized certain industries, and established a public welfare XXX service which has to a large extent been adopted by the succeeding Conservative Government.

The decision over India was one of the most important, and at the same time undramatic ever taken by a British Government. The members of the Cabinet, under severe attack ~~of~~ by the Conservatives brilliantly led by Churchill, debated the matter at length. There were deep-felt and eloquent arguments, both for and against a British withdrawal. Attlee, the Prime Minister, was silent. He sat at his central position at the big Cabinet table, a slight, inconspicuous, timid-looking, bald-headed man. He was doodling. Finally he put down his pencil and leaned back. Prime Minister Attlee said quietly, that he had listened attentively to all the arguments, and his mind was made up. The British would leave India.

Most historians are likely to consider that moment the high point in the

reasonable development of the greatest of modern empires. It was a recognition that by giving up something, much might be retained. It required a leader of Attlee's unspectacular qualities to recognize that new times required new solutions.

On the domestic front, Clement Attlee was never given to verbal violence. It was difficult to find a quotable phrase in his political utterances. He sounded like a rather tolerant, somewhat nasal family lawyer, advocating a given course of action. He was in fact a lawyer, and a social worker, and he carried some of the qualities of both into his political activities. He led a Labor Party whose political strength rested largely upon organized labor, but he had never been a laboring man, had never worked with his hands. He was the product of an expensive school, and of Oxford University. And he was the epitome of the solid, reliable, unsensational British middle class.

Herbert Morrison was an abler political strategist than Attlee. Ernest Bevin, his Foreign Secretary, was a more imposing figure and had greater appeal with the working classes. Aneurin Bevan was the most brilliant debater in the Party. But it was Attlee who held this strange team together. His government produced a sort of quiet, well-mannered revolution by consent. And most of what it did is now agreed policy by both

Parties in Britain. After the war Britain had to deal with a demand for greater equality. This arose naturally from the enforced equality of sacrifice produced during the war. / Such a demand for change in such a society can be explosive. / But in Britain there was no explosion. / The direction of national affairs was entrusted to believers in compromise and democracy. For good or ill - always in the light of public debate - the Labor Party carried out most of its objectives, and then it ran out of a program. Whereupon they were flung out of office, and the Conservatives returned to power. Clement Attlee, in his quiet and unobtrusive manner, realized that the Party needed new leadership and a new program, so, with the minimum use of words, he announced his retirement. He is to be made an Earl, and will sit in the House of Lords. And not even his long-time political foes will deny that he has earned the honor.

Bob Hite

[redacted]onor has been bestowed on Clement Attlee, with his resignation as leader of the British Labour Party. A review of Attlee's accomplishments again demonstrates the truth of Emerson's observation, "There is properly no history, only biography." Certainly he met the requirement set forth by Richard Steele, who said, "The first and essential quality towards being a statesman is to have a public spirit."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower met twice today with the National Security Council. The meetings were held at Camp David, in the Catoctin Mountains. Defense requirements were reviewed, as a preliminary to drawing up the budget for the next fiscal year.

The President also held a third meeting, which was attended by Secretary of State Dulles, Secretary of Defense Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey and the director of the budget, Rowland Hughes. Before going into this meeting, Humphrey told reporters, "I think we are going to balance the bugbet." But it will be up to Mr. Eisenhower, he said, to say whether taxes can be reduced. That will be announced in the President's State of the Union message.

President Eisenhower today named Joseph Minetti of New York to succeed Josh Lee as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Minetti is presently a member of the Federal Maritime Board. The appointment becomes effective December 31st, when Lee's term expires. Both Minetti and Lee are Democrats.

Adlai Stevenson today accused some Administration leaders of playing politics with "group conflict and hatred." Stevenson addressed the A.F. of L. -C.I.O. convention..here in New York..and said both Secretary of Agriculture Benson and Secretary of the Interior McKay have been guilty of that kind of "ugly politics". Benson, he said, tried to blame the farm situation on the higher wages of city workers. And he charged McKay with describing some of the labor people he disagreed with as "goons".

The national commander of the American Legion...J Addington Wagner.. told the convention the Eisenhower Administration should show "greater

frankness" in discussing the world situation. "there must be recognition", Wagner said, "of the fact that we cannot hope to win the Cold War by negotiating with Communism." American efforts, he said, "must be directed toward the collapse of the Communist movement..not co-existence with it."

The combined A.F. of L.- C.I.O. convention then passed a number of resolutions. These called for an expanded political action program, extensions of the "inequitable or unworkable" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. Other resolutions urged "an enlightened atomic energy program" and educational reform. The convention then adjourned, one day ahead of schedule.

Also here in New York, the British delegate to the United Nations... Anthony Nutting..told a National Association of Manufactureres meeting that the long-range aims of Soviet policy are unchanged. That is true, he said, despite the fact that "modern weapons of war have made modern world war impossible."

The United Nations General Assembly today approved a recommendation that 18 new countries be admitted to the U.N. The countries..five Communist and thirteen non-Communist..would be granted membership in a "package deal", aimed at breaking a stalemate that has existed for ten years. However, Nationalist China threatens to veto the application of Outer Mongolia, when the matter reaches the Security Council. That will be on Saturday. American Ambassador Lodge says the Council meeting may be closed to the public, to permit informal discussion. And Assembly President Maza expresses hope that the Security Council will give "most serio s attention" to the favorable action that has been taken. Today's vote..as in the special political committee yesterday...was 52 to 2 in favor of the package proposal. The United States abastined on both occasions.

In Washington, the State Department today denied a published report that our ambassador to Moscow..Charles Bohlen..will soon be given another

assignment. A department spokesman said, "There is no basis for this report whatsoever."

In Geneva, American and Chinese Communist envoys met today for the 29th time since the talks started last summer. The United States wants the Chinese Reds to agree not to use force against Formosa, and to release all American prisoners.

In Berlin, the United States aginn asked Soviet officials for information on two American GI's, reported to have been arrested yesterday by East German police. The police said they turned the American soldiers over to Russian authorities. The United States wants to know the names of the soldiers, and demands to know when they will be returned.

British troops raided Greek monastaries throughout Cyprus today in search of hidden weapons. Some arms were confiscated. And eight persons were arrested. A British Army spokesman conceded the operation was not a great success, "because so many troops had been engaged in finding so little."

Clement Attlee at the age of seventy-two has retired from the leadership of Britain's Labor Party. He held that position for more than twenty years. For six yaars after the end of the war he was Prime Minister. He served throughout the war as a member of Mr. Churchill's coalition government. It would be difficult to imagine two more dissimilar men. Churchill is reported to have said of Attlee: "He is a very modest man - but of course he has a great deal to be modest about." And, on another occision, the old gentleman who gave the lion's roar during the war is said to have described Attlee as "A sheep in sheep's clothing."

It is ture that Attlee was, and is, a modest man, short in stature, sparing of words, frequently concerned with keeping his pipe alight.

No one is likely to compile an anthology of Attlee's rhetoric. He is no orator. In appearance he resembles an elderly and none too successful bank clerk on his way to the office. During most of his political career he has represented a compromise within his own Party. He stood quiet, steady and unobtrusive, between political extremes. There were more impressive, more persuasive men on his right and on his left. But Attlee represented the safe compromise. He was regarded by the British electorate as having a dependable kind of common sense. He was a Socialist, but he was predictable; and his attachment to the essential civil liberties and human rights was never seriously questioned.

For better or for worse, he presided over the liquidation of a considerable part of the British Empire. His government set free India, Burma and Ceylon. It created the so-called Welfare State, under the slogan of "Fair Shares for all". It nationalized certain industries, and established a public welfare service which has to a large extent been adopted by the succeeding Conservative Government.

The decision over India was one of the most important, and at the same time undramatic ever taken by a British Government. The members of the Cabinet, under severe attack by the Conservatives brilliantly led by Churchill debated the matter at length. There were deep-felt and eloquent arguments, both for and against a British withdrawal. Attlee, the Prime Minister, was silent. He sat at his central position at the big Cabinet table, a slight, inconspicuous, timid-looking, bald-headed man. He was doodling. Finally he put down his pencil and leaned back. Prime Minister Attlee said quietly that he had listened attentively to all the arguments, and his mind was made up. The British would leave India.

Most historians are likely to consider that moment the high point in the reasonable development of the greatest of modern empires. It was a recognition that by giving up something, much might be retained. It required a leader of Attlee's unspectacular qualities to recognize that new times required new solutions.

On the domestic front, Clement Attlee was never given to verbal violence. It was difficult to find a quotable phrase in his political utterances. He sounded like a rather tolerant, somewhat nasal family lawyer, advocating a given course of action. He was in fact a lawyer, and a social worker, and he carried some of the qualities of both into his political activities. He led a Labor Party whose political strength rested largely upon organized labor, but he had never been a laboring man, had never worked with his hands. He was the product of an expensive shcool, and of Oxford University. And he was the epitome of the solid, reliable, unsensational British middle class.

Herbert Morrison was an abler political strategist than Attlee. Ernest Bevin, his Foreign Secretary, was a more imposing figure and had greater appeal with the working classes. Aneurin Bevan was the most brilliant debater in the Party. But it was Attlee who held this strange team together. His government produced a sort of quiet, well-mannered revolution by consent. And most of what it did is now agreed policy by both Parties in Britain. After the war Britain had to deal with a demand for greater equality. This arose naturally from the enforced equality of sacrifice produced during the war. Such a demand for change in such a society can be explosive. But in Britain there was no explosion. The direction of national affairs was entrusted to believers in compromise and democracy. For good or ill- always in the right of public debate - the Labor Party carried out most of its objectives, and then it ran out of a program. Whereupon they were flung out of office, and the Conservatives returned to power. Clement Attlee, in his quiet and unobtrusive

manner, realized that the Party needed new leadership and a new program, so, with a minimum use of words, he announced his retirement. He is to be made an Earl, and will sit in the House of Lords. And not even his long-time political foes will deny that he has earned the honor.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Hite.

HITE: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Honor has been bestowed upon Clement Attlee, with his resignation as leader of the British Labour Party. A review of Attlee's accomplishment's again demonstrates the truth af Emerson's observation, "There is, properly, no history, only biography." Certainly he met the requirements set forth by Richard Steele, who said, "The first and essential quality towards being a statesman is to have a public spirit."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday December 9, 1955

This is the news:

The President has decided to send Congress a special farm policy message early next year. This was the major topic of discussion at a two hour and twenty-five minute cabinet meeting AT Maryland's Camp David. Mr. Eisenhower also reviewed his "state of the union" message. Tomorrow he goes to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington for the most thorough physical check-up since he left Denver.

Republican Senator Knowland said today he believes the President will decide in January whether he will seek another term. [National Chairman Hall has suggested that there was no need for Mr. Eisenhower to make his decision known before late February.]

Four tax experts today told a Congressional committee that our tax laws are full of inequities..undermining the IDEA that They ARE based on ability to pay. Professor Groves of Wisconsin said the tax law IS "so honeycombed with the results of pressure politics that it is becoming a symbol of hypocrisy." Professor Cary of Columbia said the law is "being riddled with special provisions while we preserve the fiction of uniformity." Professor William J. Blum of Chicago said:

"Over the years our income tax has become one in which special privilege has become the rule rather than the exception." And Randolph E. Paul, Washington lawyer, said [redacted] that generally speaking the "discriminations in our income tax structure are in favor of high bracket taxpayers". [redacted]

George Meany, the President of the AF of L*C.I.O. today appealed for co-operation between labor and industry. He said they share much in common and basically differ only on the dividing of the wealth produced by labor and management together. Charles R. Sligh, Junior, chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, appealed for the right of workers to decide whether they want to join a union..without compulsion. [redacted]

The new president of the National Association of Manufacturers, Cola G. Parker, today called on Mr. Eisenhower to announce his plans for

the future early enough so that other candidates can enter Republican preferential primaries. Parker said: "I don't hold with the principle that there is an indispensable man." He said he was a Taft backer in 1952 and now supports Senator McCarthy. When asked if he would support McCarthy for president, Parker said: "I think he's doing a good job where he is."

Officials of General Motors today denied testimony that they "coerce dealers" to buy G.M. auto parts and accessories. G.M. told a Senate committee: it does not force dealers to take factory heaters on all cars to prevent them from buying competitive heaters....it does not coerce dealers to buy replacement parts from G.M.... And Lester Malkerson, a dealer from Minneapolis, told the committee that previous witnesses have presented a "DISTORTED [redacted] picture of General Motors-dealer relations. He said he's a happy and prosperous dealer. Chairman O'Mahoney introduced a report made by another committee showing that four thousand of eight thousand dealers who replied to a questionnaire "indicated that pressure from the factory to take more cars than needed" IS [redacted] one of the primary causes for [redacted] non-franchised dealers SELLING CARS AT bargain prices.

The Defense Department today announced a draft call for February of 6-thousand men..the lowest since the start of the Korean war./And the army says [redacted] new reductions in its Far Eastern strength will leave it with 19 divisions next summer..(one less than it now has)./Defense Secretary Wilson today accepted the resignation of Deputy Assistant R. Karl Honaman,,who had ORDERED [redacted] a partial blackout of news at the Pentagon./Wilson told him:"Some aspects of your work may have been misunderstood, but I am sure it will result in real and lasting benefit to our national security."

Dr. Vannevar Bush, in his farewell report as president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, said today that science may eventually discover ways to take mineral resources from the ground "without the need of having men work underground."

At the United Nations, the United States rejected as "an invitation to suicide", a Russian demand for a pledge, not to be the first to USE [redacted] atomic weapons. Ambassador Lodge pointed out that inasmuch as the democracies "have traditionally been forced to accept the first blows in war" they would be [redacted] committing suicide, if they pledged not to retaliate with their most powerful weapons.

From Formosa, "informed sources" report that Chinese Nationalist Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek has turned down a personal appeal from American ambassador Rankin to abstain from blocking the admission of Outer Mongolia to the United Nations.

The touring Russians..Kruschev and Bulganin..arrived in Kashmir TODAY and made it known they consider it part of India...a claim contested by Pakistan.

And in Germany, the East German communist regime announced that it has taken over from the Russians the job of controlling the EAST GERMAN frontiers, including Berlin.

Edward R. Murrow: December 9, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Whatever more it may mean, the grand tour of Asia by the two top men of the Soviet dictatorship, is a grandiose bid for Asian good will. It is being made by stressing friendliness and offers of economic aid. And it is a challenge to this country to compete in the same field in the same terms.

The National Security Council has spent much time recently discussing post-Geneva foreign policy. According to one report, President Eisenhower, in last week's meeting, ruled that the economic challenge of the Soviet Union had to be met. This presumably links up with the decision, subsequently reported, to help Egypt build the great Upper Nile Dam. It also is represented as a victory of an Administration group favoring increased economic aid over a group advising caution and economy. Washington correspondents speak of a victory of "young Turks over the Four-H Club", meaning the Nelson Rockefeller-Harold Stassen school over the Humphreys-Hollister Hoover Jr. and Hughes school.

Last night Secretary Dulles told Illinois manufacturers that he had sat in yesterday for six or seven hours on discussions in the National Security Council. That made what he had to say about foreign policy authentic up to the minute. On foreign aid Mr. Dulles seemed to be on the side of increased aid. "A grudging response" he said, "would not be enough." "We expect" he also said, "to ask the Congress this coming year for as much money for

this purpose as we think can usefully be spent. And we expect that the Congress will, as in the past, patriotically respond."

But as though this language might raise too many hopes abroad, and too many fears on Capitol Hill, word went out from Washington last night that the Administration probably will ask Congress to continue foreign aid at its present annual level, two billion, seven hundred million dollars. That covers both military and economic assistance. The figure still has to be accepted by President Eisenhower, but it was stated to be the approximate figure Mr. Dulles had in mind in speaking of "as much money as we think can usefully be spent." If that is correct, the victory of the Young Turks did little more than prevent retrenchment, and did nothing, with the probable exception of Egypt, to expand our influence. So it would be stretching things to say that the Soviet challenge was being fully met, at any rate in Asia.

Recent visitors to Russia, if they had a chance to talk serious politics, have gained the impression that Soviet leaders are confident that they can win the economic conflict with the West. They are not over-awed by the West's vastly superior resources. Their own resources are growing, and they command a social organization that gives them a tremendous advantage. Their public is disciplined and will do what it is told. Their people have been

making great sacrifices for a generation and show little sign of being unable to go on taking them. The state controls business down to the last detail, and has the co-operation of satellite regimes that are similarly totalitarian. They are in a unique bargaining position. They can offer things the West can't possibly match. Soviet leaders speak of the West being dominated by the ebb and flow of its economic currents, whereas in the Soviet Union the economic currents are dominated by the state. The leaders have no fear that a prosperous America will tighten its belt to win in an economic showdown.

If, as appears to be the case, the cold war is changing from a struggle for military supremacy to one for influence through economic power, Western policy will have to be adapted to the change. And in the economic struggle, big talk is meaningless without big deeds. In the past our economic deeds have been big. The Marshall Plan was the most formidable program of aiding its associates a nation ever carried through. But in its day the Marshall Plan had no economic rival. It dominated the field. Now there is a rival, and we have no more Marshall Plan, or anything comparable with it. Last year, when we did not face stepped-up economic competition by the Soviet Union, we did not clinch our economic leadership in Asia. This year it is called

a victory for greater generosity if we do not cut below last year's spending.

It is easy enough to find explanations for spending conservatively abroad, even reasons for reducing the aid. A balanced budget, a tax cut, a presidential election, all may be at stake. But that is precisely what gives the Soviet leaders some of their buoyant self-confidence. They expect us always to find plausible reasons in peacetime for not making sacrifices to beat them. And they count on being able within reason to decree any sacrifices by their own people that they need.

We now know that it is incorrect simply to say that, the Geneva conference having failed, the cold war has been resumed. True, we are "back" to the cold war as in the tussle for Berlin, and in the invectives being used again in propaganda. But actually we have gone forward to something different, to a challenge for supremacy through economic power. Mr. Dulles did not describe this challenge very vividly in his speech last night. But it is a challenge none the less.

The relative importance and influence of money, in our diplomatic dealings, is something that can be argued endlessly. Ralph Waldo Emerson contended that "Americans have little faith - they rely on the power of the dollar." Cervantes took another view. "Upon a good foundation, a good building may be raised, he said. And the best foundation in the world, is money."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The President has decided to send Congress a special farm policy message early next year. This was the major topic of discussion at a two hour and twenty-five minute cabinet meeting at Maryland's Camp David. Mr. Eisenhower also reviewed his "state of the union" message. Tomorrow he goes to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington for the most thorough physical check-up since he left Denver.

Republican Senator Knowland said today he believes the President will decide in January whether he will seek another term. National Chairman Hall has suggested that there was no need for Mr. Eisenhower to make his decision known before late February.

Four tax experts today told a Congressional committee that our tax laws are full of inequities..undermining the idea that they are based on ability to pay. Professor Groves of Wisconsin said the tax law is "so honeycombed with the results of pressure politics that it is becoming a symbol of hypocricy." Professor Cary of Columbia said the law is "being riddled with special provisions while we preserve the fiction of uniformity." Professor William J. Blum of Chicago said: "Over the years our income tax has become one in which special privilege has become the rule rather than the exce t on." And Randolph E. Paul, Washington lawyer, said that generally speaking the "discriminations in our income tax structure are in favor of high bracket taxpayers."

George Meany, the President of the A. F. of L.-C.I.O. today appealed for co-operation between labor and industry. He said they share much in common and basically differ only on the dividing of the wealth produced by labor and management together. Charled R. Sligh, Junior, chairman of the executive committee

of the National Association of Manufacturers, appealed for the right of workers to decide whether they want to join a union..without compulsion.

The new president of the National Association of Manufacturers, Cola G. Parker, today called on Mr. Eisenhower to announce his plans for the future early enough so that other candidates can enter Republican preferential primaires. Parker said: "I don't hold with the principle that there is an indispensible man." He said he was a Taft backer in 1952 and now supports Senator McCarthy. When asked if he would support McCarthy for President, Parker said: "I think he's doing a good job where he is."

Officials of General Motors today denied testimony that they "coerce dealers" to buy G.M. auto parts and accessories. G.M. told a Senate committee: it does not force dealers to take factory heaters an all cars to prevent them from buying competitive heaters...it does not coerce dealers to buy replacement parts from F.M...and Lester Malkerson, a dealer from Minneapolis, told the committee that previous witnesses have presented a "distorted" picture of General Motors - dealer relations. He said he's a happy and prosperous dealer. Chairman O Mahoney introduced a report made by another committee showing that four thousand of eight thousand dealers who replied to a questionnaire "indicated that pressure from the factory to take more cars than needed" is one of the primary causes for non-franchised ealerss sellin cars at bargain prices.

The Defense Department today announced a draft call for February of 6-thousand men..the lowest since the start of the Korean war. And the army says new reductions in its Far Eastern strength will leave it with 19 divisions next summer...one less than it now has. Defense Secretary Wilson today accepted the resignation of Deputy Assistant R. Karl Honaman who had ordered a partaal blackout of news at the Pentagon. Wilson told him:"Some aspects of your work may have been misunderstood, but I am sure it will result in a real and lasting benefit to our national security."

Dr. Vannevar Bush, in his farewell report as president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, said today that science may eventually discover ways to take mineral resources from the ground "without the need of having men work underground."

At the United Nations, the United States rejected as "an invitation to suidide" a Russian demand for a pledge not to be the first to use atomic weapons Ambassador Lodge pointed out that inasmuch as the democracies "have traditionally been forced to accept the first blows in war" they would be committing suicide if they pledged not to retaliate with their most powerful weapons.

From Formosa, "informed sources" report that Chinese Nationalist Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek has tuned down a persoanl appeal from American ambassador Rankin to abatain from blocking the admission of Outer Mongoli to the United Nations.

The touring Russians..Kruschev and Bulganin..arrived in Kashmir today and made it known they consider it part of India ..a claim contested by Pakistan

And in Germany, the East German communist regime announced that it has taken over from the Russians the job of controlling the East German frontiers, including Berlin.

Whatever more it may mean, the grand tour of Asia by the two top men of the Soviet dictatorship, is a grandiose bid for Asian good will. It is being made by stressing friendliness and offers of economic aid. And it is a challenge to this country to compete in the same field in the same terms.

The National Security Council has spent much time recently disuussing post-Geneva foreign policy. According to one report, President Eisenhower, in last week's meeting, ruled that the economic challenge of the Soviet Union had to be met. This presumably links up theh the decision, subsequently reported, to help Egypt build the great Upper Nile Dam. It also is represented as a victory

of an Administration group favoring increased economic aid over a group advising caution and economy. Washington correspondents speak of a victory of "young Turks over the Four-H Club", meaning the Nelson Rockerfeller-Harold Stassen school over the Humphreys-Hollister , Hoover Jr and Hughes school.

Last night Secretary Dulles told Illinois manufacturers that he had sat in yesterday for six or seven hours on discussions in the National Security Council. That made what he had to say about foreign policy authentic up to the minute. On foreign aid Mr. Dulles seemed to be on the side of increased aid. "a grudging response" he asid, "would not be enough". "We expect" he also said, "to ask the Congress this coming year for as much money for this purpose as we think can usefully be spend. And we expect that the Congress will, as in the past, patriotically respond."

But as though this language might raise too many hopes abroad, and too many fears on Capitol Hill, word went out from Washington last night that the present annual level, two billion seven hundred million dollars. That covers both military and economic assistance. The figures still has to be accepted by President Eisenhower, but it was stated to be the approximate figure Mr. Dulles had in mind in speaking of "as much money as we think can usefully be spent." If that is correct, the victory of the Young Turks did little more then prevent retrenchment, and did nothing, with the probable exception of Egypt, to expand our influence. So it would be stretching things to say that the Soviet challenge was being fully met, at any rate in Asia.

Recent visitors to Russia, if they had a chance to talk serious politics, have gained the impression that Soviet leaders are confident that they can win the economic conflict with the West. They are not our - awed by the West's vastly superior resources. Their own resources are growing, and they command a social organization that gives them a tremendous advantage. Their public is disciplined and will do what it is cold. Their people have been making great

sacrifices for a generation and show little sign of being unable to go on taking them. The state controls business down to the last detail, and has the co-operation of satellite regimes that are similarly totalitarian. They are in a unique bargaining position. They can offer things the West can't possibly match. Soviet leaders speak of the West being dominated by the ebb and flow of its economic currents, whereas in the Soviet Union the economic currents are dominated by the state. The leaders have no fear that a properous America will tighten its belt to win in an economic showdown.

If, as appears to be the case, the cold war is changing from a struggle for military supremacy to one for influence through economic power, Western policy will have to be adapted to the change. And in the economic struglle, talk is meaningless without big deeds. In the past our economic deeds have been big. The Marshall Plan was the most formidable program of aiding its associates a nation ever carried through. But in its day the Marshall Plan had no economic rival. It dominated the field. Now there is a rival, and we have no more Marshall Plan, or an thing comparable with it. Last year when we did not face stepped-up economic competition by the Soviet Union, we did not clinch our economic leadership in Aisa. This year it is called a victory for greater generosity if we do not cut below last year's spending.

It is easy enough to find explanations for spending conservatively abroad even reasons for reducing the aid. A balanced budget, a tax cut, a presidential election, all may be at stake. But that is precisely what gives the Soviet leaders some of their buoyant self-confidence. They expect us always to find plausible reasons in peacetime for not making sacrifices to beat them. And they count on being able within reason to decree any sacrifices by their own people that they need.

We kno know that it is incorrect simply to say that, the Geneva conference having failed, the cold war has been resumed. True, we are "back" to the cold war as in the tussle for Berlin, and in the invectives being used again in propaganda. But actually we have gone forward to something different, to a challenge for supremacy through economic power. Mr. Dulles did not describe this challenge very vividly in his speech last night. But it is a challenge none the less.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is a word from our announcer.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The relative importance and influence of money in our diplomatic dealings is something that can be argued endlessly. Ralph Waldo Emerson contended that "Americans have little faith - they rely on the power of the dollar." Cervantes took another view. "Upon a good foundation a good building may be raised he said. "And the best foundation in the world is money."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Dec. 12, 1955

This is the news:

President Eisenhower conferred with Republican congressional leaders today on what he will say in his State of the Union message. Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey and Budget Director Hughes outlined plans for the budget that will be presented to Congress for the next fiscal year. White House Secretary Hagerty said afterward that both Humphrey and Hughes were "hopeful" that with an expanding economy, the goal of balancing the current budget can be reached next June, without any cut in national defense programs. There was no official word of a tax cut. Those who attended today's meeting said the President wants, first, to see the books balanced. Mr. Eisenhower and his aides also outlined plans for broader Social Security and health benefits, development of water resources, and new school and highway construction. It was agreed to give top priority in the next Congress to a farm program. A similar meeting at the White House tomorrow will be joined by Democratic congressional leaders.

After seeing the President today, two Republican congressmen said they are certain Mr. Eisenhower will seek a second term. Representative Halleck of Indiana and Representative Arends of Illinois said they based their predictions on the President's physical appearance, and by his "demeanor and attitudes". They conceded, however, that the presidential candidacy was not discussed.

Democratic Senator George said today he believes the Treasury could stand a tax cut of about 3-billion dollars in the fiscal year starting on July first. If there can be such a tax cut, George said he would like to see most of it made in the middle income brackets.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks today swore in Charles Lowen, Junior, a Denver Republican, as chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Lowen replaces Frederick B. Lee. Democratic Senator Monroney charged today that Lee lost the chairmanship "because he didn't knuckle under and let the Commerce Department dictate to him what should be done about civil aviation." Monroney said the Senate Commerce Committee... under Democratic Senator Magnuson... will investigate the situation next month. The Commerce Department said tonight that no "political consideration or personal malice" was involved.

The Ford Foundation tonight announced the donation of 500-million dollars to the nation's private colleges, medical schools and hospitals. /The gift represents the largest single grant in the history of philanthrophy... and is designed "to supplement and encourage the efforts of the American people in meeting problems affecting the progress of the whole nation." /Two hundred and ten million dollars will go to 615 privately supported liberal arts and science colleges, to help them raise teachers' salaries. /Two hundred million is earmarked for private hospitals, for improvement of their services. And 90-million dollars will go to privately supported medical schools, to help them strengthen their instruction methods. /Specific grants for medical schools have not been determined. /But colleges and universities will receive anywhere from 31-thousand dollars to 5-million. /All private, regionally accredited four-year colleges and universities will benefit. Grants to hospitals will range from 10-thousand to 250-thousand dollars each. /The Ford Foundation was set up by the late Henry Ford in 1937, and is "dedicated to the advancement of human welfare."

A presidential emergency board today recommended a 16 and a half cent-an-hour "package" increase for most of the country's non-operating railroad workers. Fourteen and a half cents in higher pay would be retroactive to December first, and the additional two cents... for welfare benefits... would become effective next March. #

~~The board was set up by President Eisenhower to avert a threatened strike by 12 railroad unions, covering such non-operating employes as maintenance men, telegraphers and clerks.~~

The United States Supreme Court has agreed to rule on whether a company which tells a union it can't afford higher pay, can be made to show the union its books. The Supreme Court also agreed today to review the legality of certain types of price-fixing agreements... a decision that could have an important effect on so-called "fair trade" laws existing in many states. These are the laws which permit manufacturers of brand-name goods to enter into a price agreement with a single retailer. The price then becomes binding on all other retailers in the state. In other action today, the Supreme Court granted Communist Party leader Steve Nelson a review of his conviction under the Smith Act.

Here in New York, the United Nations Political Committee today urged that future disarmament talks give priority to President Eisenhower's proposal for mutual air inspection. The vote was 53 to 5. The five negative votes were cast by the Soviet bloc.

In West Berlin, police today used water hoses and clubs to break up a Communist demonstration against the Stahlhelm, a World War Two veterans organization. More than 200 persons were arrested.

~~In London, British Foreign Secretary Macmillan today accused Russia of using "obsolete" weapons in [illegible] powers in the arms race in the Middle East. Macmillan told the House of Commons that in dealing with Communism, Middle Eastern leaders are "playing with fire."~~

United Nations truce observers in Palestine are investigating the battle on the shore of the Sea of Galillee, in which Israeli troops last night attacked fortified Syrian positions. Israel says the attack was to silence Syrian guns, that ~~[illegible]~~ had been harassing Israeli fishing boats... and reports 55 Syrians killed and 29 captured. Syria claims tonight that 100 Israelis were killed and minimizes its own losses.

Edward R. Murrow: December 12, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Two consequences of President Eisenhower's heart attack are well worth examining. One is the sincere search it has started, for ways to lighten the burdens of the presidency. The other is the new awareness it has brought of the importance of the vice presidency, and the need for a greater recognition of it. It is natural that the two themes should be bracketed, and that proposals to lighten the burdens of the President should be linked with proposals to make the vice president more important by shifting to him some of the President's responsibilities.

This may look like a plausible way to deal with both questions. If the President can turn over some of his responsibilities to the vice president, he not only would have less to do, the vice president would be better trained to take over the presidency in an emergency. But the move to make the vice president into an assistant president is not endorsed by that authority on the federal government, Former President Herbert Hoover. He said yesterday in a television interview that the President should remain solely responsible for the executive branch of the government. He did advocate that the President be authorized by new legislation to delegate authority, but not in a way to make the vice president much more important than he is at present. What Mr. Hoover proposed is an <u>unelected</u> administrative vice president, appointed by the

President, who would take over an enormous amount of detail that the present laws now leave with the president.

Former President Truman, the only man living who has been both President and Vice President, stressed in his memoirs the difficulty of there being complete intimacy between the President and Vice President. The lack of it, obviously, would not help a vice president to be an effective assistant president. "The President by necessity" wrote Mr. Truman, "builds his own staff, and the vice president remains an outsider, no matter how friendly the two might be. There are many reasons for this" he went on to say, "but an important one is that both the President and Vice President are astute politicians, and neither can take the other into his confidence." ~~In a recent interview with this reporter, Mr. Truman explained that this did not mean that when he was in the White House Vice President Barkley was not told everything that took place at home and abroad, as he himself had been in the eighty-four days when he was vice president. But he pointed out that the Vice President "is in between the legislative and executive branches of government without, in the last analysis, being responsible to either. He cannot become completely acquainted with the policies of the President," he said, "while senators look on him as a presiding officer only, outside the~~

pale ~~as far as the senatorial club is concerned. He is a sort of fifth wheel in the eyes of the Senate".~~

Mr. Hoover, in his interview, pointed out that the constitutional duties of the Vice President have already been gradually widened to enable him to assist the President in such things as policy-making, social relations and speeches. But he felt sure it is only in such fields that the Vice President can be of assistance. "If the Vice President" he said, "were placed between the President and cabinet and the heads of important agencies, I think we would have utter confusion. Mr Hoover ~~He~~ said he did not believe that the Vice President needs any more authority than he already has.

Extending the services of the vice president would not cut down the burden of the president very much, as Mr. Hoover saw it. So he proposed a second vice president. And he frankly said such an officer would have much of the work now being performed by Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams. Only he would extend the work to have some of it done with legal authority now reserved to the President. We now have sixty-four agencies in the government that have to report to the President, Mr. Hoover said. If he gave two hours a week to each one, he would have to work nearly a twenty-hour day, seven days a week. So Mr Hoover ~~he~~ would have thirty-five or forty of these agencies

placed under the administrative vice president.

Mr. Hoover did not rule out extending the scope of the elected vice president. The legislation he would like to see, he said, would permit the President to delegate authority as he sees fit to the vice president in the field of policy making and public relations. But he pointed out that the vice president already is taking part in policy making by sitting on policy-making boards. "I don't think" he said, "there is any needed additional authority for the Vice President to act."

But Mr. Hoover made it clear that the creation of an administrative vice president would lighten Presidential burdens, as he would take over the enormous detail of administering the many government agencies.

Mr. Hoover did not say so, specifically, but presumably the administrative Vice President would not be called "assistant president". But he would have legal status Presidential Assistant Adams does not enjoy. And in this legal status he could perform what is now exclusively presidential routine. "If this were done" Mr. Hoover said, "the demands of the Presidency would not exceed the physical powers of any one man."

Word for the Day

A formula needs to be found for sharing the burdens of the presidency. For too long, the multiplicity of these burdens was not generally realized, and the role of the presidency itself misunderstood. Will Rogers once remarked, "There is millions of people in this country who know the color of Mary Pickford's hair, but think the presidential office is hereditary."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower conferred with Republican congressional leaders today on what we will say in his State of the Union message. Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey and Budget Director Hughes outlined plans for the next fiscal year. White House Secretary Hagerty said afterward that both Humphrey and Hughes were "hopeful" that with an expanding economy, the goal of balancing the current budget can be reached next June, without any cut in national defense programs. There was no official word of a tax cut. Those who attended today's meeting said the President wants, first, to see the books balanced.

Mr. Eisenhower and his aides also outlined plans for broader Social Security and health benefits, developemnt of water resources, and new school and highway construction. It was agreed to give top priority in the next Congress to a farm program. A similar meeting at the White House tomorrow will be joined by Democratic congressional leaders.

After seeing the President today, two Republican congressmen said they are certain Mr. Eisenhower will seek a second term. Representative Halleck of Indiana and Representative Arends of Illinois said they based their predictions on the President's physical appearance, and by his "demeanor and attitudes". They conceded, however, that the presidential candidacy was not discussed.

Democratic Senator George said today he believes the Treasury could stand a tax cut of about 3 billion dollars in the fiscal year starting on July first. If there can be such a tax cut, George said he would like to see most of it made in the middle income brackets.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks today swore in Charles Lowen, Junior, a Denver Republican, as chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Lowen replaces Frederick B. Lee. Democratic Senator Monroney charged today that Lee lost the chairmanship "because he didn't knuckle under and let the Commerce Department dictate to him what should be done about civil aviation." Monroney said the Senate Commerce Committee..under Democratic Senator Magnuson..will investigate the situation next month. The commerce Department said tonight that no "political consideration or personal malice" was involved.

The Ford Foundation tonight announced the donation of 500-million dollars to the nation's private colleges, medical schools and hospitals. The gift represents the largest single grant in the history of philanthropy..and is designed "to supplement and encourage the efforts of the American people in meeting problems affecting the progress of the whole nation." Two hundred and ten million dollars will go to 615 privately supported liberal arts and science colleges, to help them raise teachers' salaries. Two hundred million is earmarked for private hospitals, for improvement of their services. And 90-million dollars will go to privately supported medical schools, to help them strengthen their instruction methods. Specific grants for medical schools have not been determined. But colleges and universities will receive anywhere from 31 thousand dollars to 5 million. All private, regionally accredited four year colleges and universities will benefit. Grants to hospitals will range from 10 thousand to 250 thousand dollars each.

The Ford Foundation was set up by the late Henry Ford in 1937, and is "deditated to the advancement of human welfare."

A Presidential emergency board today recommended a 16 and a half cent-an-hour "package" increase for most of the country's non-operating railroad workers. Fourteen and a half cents in higher pay would be retroactive to .

December first, and the additional two cents..for welfare benefits..would become effective next March.

The United States Supreme Court has agreed to rule on whether a company which tells a union it can't afford higher pay can be made to show the union its books. The Surpeme Court also agreed today to review the legality of certain types of price-fixing agreements..a decision that could have an important effect on so-called "fair trade" laws existing in many states. These are the laws which permit manufacturers of brand-name goods to enter into a price agreement with a single retailer. The price then becomes binding on all other retailers in the state. In other action today, the Supreme Court granted Communist Party leader Steve Nelson a review of his conviction under the Smith Act.

Here in New York, the United Nations Political Committee today urged that future disarmement talks give priority to President Eisenhower's proposal for mutual air inspection. The vote was 53 to 5. The five negative votes were cast by the Soviet bloc.

In West Berlin, police today used water hoses and clubs to break up a Communist demonstration against Stahlhelm, a World War Two veterans organization. More than 200 persons were arrested.

United Nations truce observers in Palestine are investigating the battle on the shore of the Sea of Galillee, in which Israeli troops last night attacked fortified Syrian positions. Israel says the attack was to silence Syrian guns that had been harassing Israeli fishing boats..and reports 50 Syrians killed and 29 captured. Syria claims tonight that 100 Israelis were killed and minimizes its own losses.

Two consequences of President Eisenhower's heart attack are well worth examining. One is the sincere search it has started, for ways to lighten the

burdens of the presidency. The other is the new awareness it has brought of the importance of the vice presidency, and the need for a greater recognition of it. It is natural that the two themes should be bracketed, and that proposals

to lighten the burdens of the President should be linked with proposals to make the vice president more important by shifting to him some of the President's responsibilities.

This may look like a plausible way to deal with both questions. If the President can turn over some of his responsibilities to the vice president, he not only would have less to do, the Vice Preisdent would be better trained to take over the presidency in an emergency. But the move to make the Vice President into an Assistant President is not endorsed by that authority on the federal government, former President Herbert Hoover. He said yesterday in a television interview that the President should remain solely responsible for the executive branch of the government. He did advocate that the President be authorized by new legislation to delegate authority, but not in a way to make the vice president much more important than he is at present. That Mr. Hoover proposed is an unelected administrative vice president, appointed by the President, who would take over an enormous amount of detail that the present laws now leave with the President.

Former President Truman, the only man living who has been both President and Vice President, stressed in his memoirs the difficulty of there being complete intimacy between the President and Vice President. The lack of it, obviously, would not help a vice president to be an effective assistant president. "The President by necessity" wrote Mr. Truman, "builds his own staff, and the vice president remains an outsider, no matter how friendly the two might be. There are many reasons for this" he went on to say, "but an important one is that both the President and Vice President are astute politicians, and neither

can make the other into his confidence."

Mr. Hoover, in his interview, pointed out that the constitutional duties of the Vice President have already been gradually widened to enable him to assist the President in such things as policy-making, social relations and speeches. But he felt sure it is only in such fields that the Vice President can be of assistance. "If the Vice President" he said, "were placed between the President and cabinet and the heads of important agencies, I think we would have utter confusion. Mr. Hoover said he did not believe that the Vice President needs any more authority than he already has.

Extending the services of the vice president would not cutdown the burden of the president very much, as Mr. Hoover saw it. So he proposed a second vice president. And he frankly said such an officer would have much of the work now being performed by Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams. Only he would extend the work to have some of it done with legal authority now reserved to the President. We now have sixty-four agencies in the goverment that have to report to the President, Mr. Hoover said. If he gave two hours a week to each one, he would have to work nearly a twenty-hour day, seven days a week. So Mr. Hoover would have thirty-five or forty of these agencies placed under the administrative vice president.

Mr. Hoover did not rule out extending the scope of the elected vice president. The legislation he would like to see, he said, would permit the President to delegate authority as he sees fit to the vice president in the field of policy making and public relations. But he pointed out that the vice president already is taking part on policy making by sitting on policy making boards. "I don't think" he said, "there is any needed additional authority for the Vice President to act."

But Mr. Hoover made it clear that the creation of an administrative vice president would lighten presidential burdens, as he would take over the enormous detail of administering the many government agencies.

Mr. Hoover did not say so, specifically, but presumably the administrative Vice President would not be called "assistant president". But he would have legal status Presidential Assistant Adams does not enjoy. And in this legal status he could perform what is now exclusively presidential routine. "If this were done" Mr. Hoover said, "the demands of the Presidency would no exceed the phys cal powers of any one man."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.. Now, here is our announcer.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: A formula needs to be found for sharing the burdens of the presidency. For too long, the multiplicity of these burdens was not generally realized, and the role of the presidency itself musunderstood. Will Rogers once remarked, "There is millions of people in this country who know the color of Mary Pickford's hair, but think the presidential office is hereditary."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Dec. 13, 1955

This is the news:

The "package plan" for admitting 18 countries to the United Nations was killed today in the Security Council. Nationalist China vetoed the admission of Outer Mongolia, as it had threatened, and Soviet Russia then vetoed the applications of the 13 countries sponsored by the West. (Among the applications that Russia vetoed were those of Austria, Italy and Japan). Actually, the Russian delagate used the veto 15 times. He did this by vetoing the applications of South Korea and Free Vietnam, along with the list originally proposed. Russia's wholesale use of the veto breaks all previous records for the Security Council. Nationalist China cast its single veto, because it regarded Outer Mongolia as "a Soviet province". It did not oppose the other applications. Russia stuck to its "all or nothing" position.

Syria today asked the Security Council to take up Israel's attack on Syrian positions near the Sea of Galilee. Syria called the →

attack "a flagrant violation of the armistice." Israel contends the action was taken in reprisal for Syrian attacks on Israeli fishermen.

Russia and India today issued a joint communique, proposing high-level talks between the United States and Communist China. The communique was signed by Soviet Premier Bulganin and Indian Prime Minister Nehru, in New Delhi, as Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev wound up their four-week Indian tour. The communique also called for admission of Red China to the United Nations, and the prohibition of nuclear weapons. At the same time, Bulganin and Nehru announced a trade agreement, whereby India will buy a million tons of Russian steel. Tomorrow, the Soviet leaders will visit Afghanistan.

Secret talks took place today between Communist representatives in Malaya and the Malayan government... in an effort to end the eight-year-old guerrilla war. Further negotiations will be held Christmas week.

Tonight, West German authorities are questioning Dr. Otto John, the former chief of counter-intelligence in West Germany, who defected

to the Reds. John deserted to East Germany in July, 1954, then suddenly gave himself up in West Berlin yesterday. / How he eluded Communist police is not revealed. / My colleague Richard Hottelet cables from Bonn that it is by no means certain John will be brought to trial. / His propaganda activities in the Soviet zone were inconsequential, and there is no proof... or even hard indication... that he spilled any secrets. / The general feeling in Bonn, Hottelet reports, is that the whole episode should be regarded as unimportant... a political farce, which derived sinister and epic overtones, only from the fantastic stage on which it was played. He reports that John, as the main actor, is much more likely to prove a mental case, than a political cause celebre.

In Washington today, President Eisenhower discussed national policy with congressional leaders of both parties. / The President is reported to have outlined a military budget in excess of 35-billion dollars... about half a billion more than is presently being spent for defense... and to have asked bipartisan support for an expanded

→

overseas information program and foreign aid. A statement read afterward by White House News Secretary Hagerty said: "The secretary of state presented a review of world conditions since the foreign ministers meeting at Geneva. He said that his department placed special emphasis on the economic aspects of foreign policy, particularly in view of the stepped up Soviet campaign in this field in Southeast Asia and the Middle East." No specific overall figure for foreign aid was suggested. Neither was the possibility of a tax cut discussed.

After the conference, Mr. Eisenhower flew back to his Gettysburg farm. And Secretary Dulles took off for Paris, to attend the annual NATO Council meeting on Thursday. Dulles said at the airport he hopes the Western allies can rightly interpret the "zigzags" of Soviet policy in recent months. Secretary of Defense Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey left in a separate plane. They will assist Dulles in the Paris talks.

President Eisenhower today sent a message to the meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago. The Administration, he said, wants farmers to enjoy a prosperity "geared to stability and peace."

The Dixon-Yates interests today filed suit against the Atomic Energy Commission for recovery of [redacted] three and a half million dollars. The private utility combine said it had spent that much money preparing to carry out the terms of the power contract. The commission cancelled the [redacted] contract last month, because of possible violation of the conflict of interest law.

As one college president put it, a shock of joy was experienced in the privately supported American colleges and hospitals yesterday over the gift of half-a-billion dollars by the Ford Foundation. It is the biggest, single, privately-made gift in human history. Three hundred million dollars go to the schools, two hundred million to the hospitals. The grants to the schools are earmarked exclusively for faculty salary increases. The grants for hospitals are to be used chiefly for extension of services. Six hundred and fifteen liberal arts colleges, thirty-five hundred hospitals and forty-five medical schools are to share in these huge sums, and it is enough to make a substantial difference in the lives of many thousand teachers. The colleges are given enough to raise faculty salaries four percent, and in more than a hundred specially designated schools the increase can be six percent.

But there is more to the story than the size of the gift, and the number who benefit from it. This is an essentially American phenomenon, and one that could not have happened anywhere else. It is more than simply an exercise in philanthropy.

When Henry Ford developed a combustion engine to propel a vehicle, he was a man with an idea; a small man, you might say, with a colossal idea. The

idea was to materialize, and the automobile was to work a revolution in American civilization, with Henry Ford having more to do with it than any other single person. He was able to share an idea with the nation. He created great wealth for the nation, and great wealth for himself. Before he died he decided to share the bulk of his profits with the nation. Since then this part of his wealth, plus part of what his heirs have accumulated, has been set aside for free distribution. It took a free land for the wealth to be created in the first place. Henry Ford and his son Edsel decided it should be distributed in a way to help keep the society free.

Civilizations in the past have produced much giving and many patterns for it. They taught many rulers and ruling classes that they must accept responsibilities for culture, education and the poor, if they were allowed to rule. But the Ford gift was not a device to retain power or to vindicate it. It was more like an expression of gratitude. It was made in appreciation of freedom. It has done much to set a tone in American industrial society.

The Rockefellers were pioneers in this kind of giving. Many other have followed their example. As a nation our philanthropies come to about four-and-a-half billion dollars a year, actually a small amount in relation to

total income, less than two percent. The Ford gifts promise to set a high mark. It is estimated that the Rockefellers in the last hundred years have given away two-and-a-half billion dollars. The Ford Foundation will pass the figure in a shorter time.

When Henry and Edsel Ford set up the initial foundation in 1936, it was with a nominal $25,000 each. The next year each gave it 250,000 of their shares in the Ford Company, and when they died, they willed it nearly a million-and-a-half more shares. ~~With the public sale of Ford shares, the value of the nearly two million shares may reach two and a half billion dollars. This is in addition to amounts given before, yesterday's half billion included.~~

The trustees of the Foundation, when they defined the fields in which the vast fortune was to give its service, put education first. Last year they gave fifty million dollars to help those schools that had done most to keep faculty salaries in line with rising costs. That led to the present program, which now gives all privately supported liberal arts and science colleges the means to increase faculty salaries.

A simple formula was used to decide what the precise grants are to be. Each school receives the equivalent amount it spends in a year on faculty

salaries. This sum is an endowment fund, the income of which is to go to raise faculty salaries for ten years. After that time the schools can spend the fund as they see fit. Presumably most of them will continue to use it for faculty salaries. But the Foundation experts, headed by Vice President William McPeak, decided not to tie the hands of college trustees ten years hence, in conditions that cannot now be foreseen.

More than 100 colleges benefit from the fifty million grant made earlier this year. This was given in recognition of sacrifices made to put faculty salaries up. Now these colleges are not required to spend their share of this grant on salaries alone. Some may spend it on projects that had to be passed over to improve salaries.

A formula adopted for helping hospitals is believed to work out equitably. The amount each hospital receives is measured by two factors, the days that patients have spent in the hospital, and the births in the hospital. A fair formula to decide what medical schools are to receive has not been found, so that they have not been notified how much each school will receive. The endowment for medical schools is ninety million dollars; for the liberal arts and science schools, two hundred and ten million.

News of the grants made yesterday the happiest day the colleges and

hospitals have ever experienced. But it did not affect them alone. It also was a remarkably good day for a free America.

Hugh Holden-

Word for the Day

More than half the money donated by the Ford Foundation is earmarked for education... the training of the [redacted] American mind. John Dewey said, "The discipline that is identical with trained power is also identical to freedom. Genuine freedom, in short, is intellectual. It rests in the trained power of thought."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Dec. 14, 1955

This is the news:

The United Nations Security Council today approved the admission of sixteen countries to the U.N. This was accomplished by a new "package deal", which killed the membership applications of Outer Mongolia and Japan. Here is what happened: Early today, Soviet Delegate Sobolev requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to reconsider the membership question. (A plan for admitting 18 countries was wrecked yesterday by the vetoes of Soviet Russia and Nationalist China). Sobolev's request was granted, and a council meeting was scheduled for 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Russian delegate proposed... at that meeting... that the applications of both Outer Mongolia and Japan be dropped until next year's Assembly session... that the Council act only on the admission of 16 countries. At that point, the Council president... Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand... called a recess. After the recess, American Ambassador Lodge submitted an amendment that put Japan back into the "package".

But when a vote was taken, Russia vetoed Japan. The Council then went on to approve the other 16 applications. And Lodge said he would press for the admission of Japan at the next Assembly session. Among the nations approved for membership today are Italy, Portugual, Austria, Ireland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Spain. The Assembly will meet in about an hour to pass upon these new members.

It was decided today that the Security Council will meet again on Friday, to consider Syria's charge, that Israel committed aggression in attacking four Syrian outposts near the Sea of Galilee.

Israel accused Syria today of directing rifle fire at Israeli villagers in Galilee. There was no report of casualties.

The government of Jordan fell today. The cabinet split over a British offer, to supply new weapons to Jordan, if it would join the Baghdad Pact.

Great Britain banned the Communist Party today in Cyprus, and arrested 135 Communist leaders. The island immediately broke out in a new rash of bombings, demonstrations, and strikes. One British soldier was killed, and five others wounded.

In London, Labour members of Parliament today elected right-wing socialist Hugh Gaitskell as party leader... succeeding Clement Attlee, who resigned. Gaitskell won an absolute majority on the first ballot, with 157 votes. Left-wing rebel Aneurin Bevan, received 70 votes, and Herbert Morrison, 40. Morrison might have received more support, except for his age. He is 67.

Russia told the West today that the East German government "exercises full and complete sovereignty in its territory." The Soviet ambassador to East Germany stated this position in notes delivered to the American, British and French ambassadors in Bonn. The notes were in reply to a Western protest, delivered two weeks ago. That protest concerned a Soviet statement that East Berlin is no longer "occupied" by Russia... and that it is the capital of a sovereign East German state.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson today announced that surplus commodities are immediately being made available to American charitable organizations for foreign relief. No specific amounts were mentioned. But the commodities listed included wheat, corn and rice. These commodities will also be made available to eligible domestic outlets, such as non-profit school lunch programs.

A bi-partisan commission was organized today, to investigate all aspects of the Government's security program. Loyd Wright, immediate past president of the American Bar Association, was named chairman. Democratic Senator Stennis of Mississippi will serve as vice chairman.

The commission has 12 members; President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon and House Speaker Martin, each appointed four. They have until the end of next year to submit their report.

Adlai Stevenson today announced that he will enter the Democratic presidential primaries in California, Florida, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. He had previously entered the primary in Minnesota.

And in Columbus, Ohio, Governor Lausche today said, he will be a "favorite son" candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Edward R. Murrow: December 14, 1955. 6130 7.45 p.m.

Anyone who has followed closely what Prime Minister Nehru has said about world affairs, will recognize his thought and language in almost the whole joint statement, issued by him and the Soviet leaders Bulganin and Khrushchev, at the end of their visit to India. It reads as though the Soviet leaders had told Nehru he could write anything he pleased, and they would sign it.

Had it happened the other way around, had the Russians written a document setting forth their true foreign policies, and had Nehru signed it, one could say that India had departed from its neutralism to become an open ally of the Soviet Union. But that is not to say that the Russians, in doing the opposite, have turned neutralist. What they have done, is to give Asia the strongest impression that the Soviet Union wants nothing that neutralists cannot support.

The joint statement, as a true and full picture of Soviet aims, is a fraud. But it is one of the most lucrative frauds the Kremlin has yet practised. They have bought an enormous amount of good will, by saying that they want what the neutralists want. Obviously if this were so, there wouldn't be any neutralists, they would all be solidly with the Soviet Union.

The State Department is unhappy that the neutralists don't measure

the communist menace as we do. But it knows they are not solidly behind the Soviet Union. India is often a sore trial to Western diplomacy. But Western policy-makers know that one of the biggest defeats the free world could suffer would be to have India go communist.

The one helpful accomplishment of the joint statement is that it spells out that the summit meeting in Geneva recognized the senselessness of war, owing to the development of nuclear weapons. Malenkov once had said that nuclear war would mean the destruction of all civilization. Later he had to hedge, and the Soviet doctrine since has been that only capitalist civilization would be doomed. Now the Soviet leaders return to the original Malenkov thesis, and my colleague Daniel Schorr cables from Moscow that this means some ingenious re-writing of party doctrine, at the communist party meeting in February.

Mr. Nehru, in signing the joint statement, did the communists a service in several matters. But he did not depart from standard neutralist thinking. One matter was the recognition of what was called Red China's "legitimate" claims to Formosa, and the coastal islands. But this was linked with a hope for the success of the negotiations between the United States and Communist China in Geneva, and their leading to successful negotiations at

a higher level. Another was advocacy of Red China's membership in the United Nations. And another was the statement on disarmament. This was drafted in the recognizable rhetoric of Mr. Nehru, and it fits neatly into the Kremlin's propaganda on disarmament. "There already has been a large measure of agreement on this subject" it says, "and there appears to be no reason why the remaining obstacles should not be overcome." Obviously it is only Mr. Nehru who sees no reason why the remaining obstacles should not be overcome. The Kremlin leaders know quite well there are reasons why they can't be. But they join in the statement that has the effect of blaming the West if disarmament talks do not now succeed.

For example, the statement urges unconditional prohibition of the production, use and experimentation of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons. Together with this renunciation it says there must be a substantial reduction of conventional armaments, coupled with arrangements for effective international control, designed to insure strict implementation of such prohibition and disarmament. The Kremlin knows quite well, what the catch is in this proposition. Its own representative on the disarmament sub-committee has formally agreed that there <u>is</u> no known way to assure against stockpiling and manufacture of nuclear weapons. Without absolute control

there can be no agreement to prohibit the weapons. Without such an agreement the reduction of conventional weapons becomes secondary. / Mr. Nehru could sign and even write this passage, because he is a crusader for non-violence, and apparently believes there is a virtue in saying pious things over and over again. The Soviet leaders must have been glad to sign it, because it will make Asians think they really want disarmament, and the West doesn't.

Another neutralist tenet is to oppose military alliances and regional blocs, as the way to obtain security, which is why neutralists don't join them. So this doctrine appears in the statement, regardless of the fact that the Soviet Union's relationship with its satellites is a textbook example of a military bloc.

The statement re-affirms the so-called "five principles to which the Kremlin agreed during Mr. Nehru's visit to Moscow, and to which Communist China and the Bandung conference have subscribed. These are vague generalities, about peaceful co-operation between states, regardless of their social structure, on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. They are typically Nehru, and obviously he sets great store on having them repeated at every occasion. No doubt he infinitely prefers insincere Soviet undertakings to sincere Soviet threats.

And he got the undertakings from this visit, and in this statement. But in getting them, he helped the Kremlin to a diplomatic harvest it did nothing to earn, and therewith handed a setback to the West it does not deserve.

This Russian-Indian document is one of the most cynical, dishonest statements even signed by Kremlin leaders.

Word for the Day

In several respects, the communique issued by Russia and India is an interesting document. Perhaps the Russians remembered Voltaire's observation, "We cannot always oblige, but we can always speak obligingly." Will Rogers said, "Diplomacy is like good bookkeeping. He don't believe you and you don't believe him, so it always balances."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United Nations Security Council today approved the admission of sixteen countries to the U.N. This was accomplished by a new "package deal", which killed the membership applications of Outer Mongolia and Japan. Here is what happened: Early today, Soviet Delegate Sobolev requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to reconsider the membership question. (A plan for admitting 18 countries was wrecked yesterday the the vetoes of the Soviet Russia and Nationalist China.) Sobolev's request was granted, and a council meeting was scheduled for 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Russian delegate proposed..at that meeting..that the applications of both Outer Mongolia and Japan be dropped until next year's Assembly session that the Council act only on the admission of 16 countries. At that point, the Council president.. Sie Leslie Munro of New Zealand..called a recess. After the Recess, American Ambassador Lodge submitted an amendment that put Japan back into the "package". But when a vote was taken, Russia vetoed Japan. The Council then went on to approve the other 12 applications. And Lodge said he would press for the admission of Japan at the next Assembly session. Among the nations approved for membership today are Italy, Portugal, Austria, Ireland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, ans Spain. The Assembly will meet in about an hour to pass upon these new members.

It was decided today that the Security Council will meet again on Friday, to consider Syria's charge that Israel committed aggression in attacking four Syrian outposts near the Sea of Galilee.

Israel accused Syria today of directing rifle fire at Israeli villagers in Galilee. There was no report of casualties.

The government of Jordon fell today. The cibinet split over a British offer to supply new weapons to Jordon, if it would join the Baghdad Pact.

Great Britain banned the Communist Party today in Cyprus, and arrested 135 Communist leaders. The isalnd immediately broke out in a new rash of bombings, demonstrations and strikes. One British soldier was killed and five others wounded.

In London, Labour members of Parliament today elected right-wing socialist Hugh Gaitskell as party leader..succeeding Clement Attlee, who resigned. Gaitskell won an absolute majority on the first ballot, with 157 votes. Left-wing rebel Aneurin Bevan received 70 votes, and Herbert Morrison, 40. Morrison might have received more support, except for his age. He is 67.

Russia told the West today that the East German government "exercises full and complete soverignty in its territory." The Soviet ambassador to East Germany stated this position in notes delivered to the American, British and French ambassadors in Bonn. The notes were in reply to a Western protest, delivered two weeks ago. That protest concerned a Soviet statement that East Berlin is no longer "occupied" by Russia..and that it is the capital of a soverign East German state.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson today announced that surplus commodities are immediately being made available to American charitable organizations for foreign relief. No specific amounts were mentioned. but the commodities listed included wheat, corn and rice. These commodities will also be made available to eligible domestic outlets, such as non-profit school lunch programs.

A bi-partisan commission was organized today, to investigate all aspects of the Government's security program. Loyd Wright, immediate past president of the American Bar Association, was named chairman. Democratic Senator Stennis of Mississippi will serve as vice chairman. The commission has 12 members;

President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon and House Speaker Martin each appointed four. They have until the end of next year to submit their report.

Adlai Stevenson today announced that he will enter the Democratic presidential primaries in California, Florida, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. He had previously entered the primary in Minnesota.

And in Columbus, Ohio, Governor Lausche today said he will be a "favorite son" candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Anyone who has followed closely what Prime Minister Nehru has said about world affairs, will recognize his thought and language in almost the whole joint statement, issued by him and the Soviet leaders Bulganin and Khruschev at the end of their visit to India. It reads as though the Soviet leaders had told Nehru he could write anything he pleased, and they would sign it.

Had it happened the other way around, had the Russians written a document setting forth their true foreign policies, and had Nehru signed it, one could say that India had departed from its neautralism to become an open ally of the Soviet Union. But that is not to say that the Russians, in doing the opposite, have turned neautralist. What they have done, is to give Asia the strongest impression that the Soviet Union wants nothing that neautralists cannot support.

The joint statement, as a true and full picture of Soviet aims, is a fraud. But it is one of the most lucrative frauds the Kremlin has yet practiced. They have bought an enormous amount of good will, by saying that they want what the neautralists want. Obviously if this were so, there wouldn't be any neautralists, they would all be solidly with the Soviet Union.

The State Department is unhappy that the neautralists don't measure the Communist meaace as we do. But it knows they are not solidly behind the Soviet Union. India is often a sore trial to Western diplomacy. But Western

policy-makers know that one of the biggest defeats the free world could suffer would be to have India go communist.

The one helpful accomplishment of the joint statement is that it spells out that the summit meeting in Geneva recognized the senselessness of war, owing to the development of nuclear weapons. Malenkov once had said that nuclear war would mean the destruction of all civilization. Later he had to hedge and the Soviet doctrine since has been that only capitalist civilization would be doomed. Now the Soviet leaders returned to the original Malenkov,thesis, and my colleague Daniel Schorr cables from Moscow that this means some ingenious re-writing of party doctrine, at the communist party meeting in February.

Mr. Nehru, in signing the joint statement, did the Communists a service in several matters. But he did not depart from standard neautralist thinking. One matter was the recognition of that was called Red China's "legitimate" claims to Formosa, and the coastal islands. But this was linked with a hope for the success of the negotiations between the United States and Communist China in Geneva, and their leading to successful negotiations at a higher level. Another was advocacy of Red China's membership in the United Nations. And another was the statement on disarmement. This was drafted in the recognizable rhetoric of Mr. Nehru, and it fits neatly into the Kremlin's propaganda on disarmement. "There already has been a large measure of agreement on this subject" it says, "and there appears to be no reason why the remaining obstacles should not be overcome." Obviously it is only Mr. Nehru who sees no reasons why the remaining obstacles should not be overcome." The Kremlin leaders know quite well there are reasons why they can't be. Tut they join in the statement that has the effect of blaming the West if disarmement talks do not now succeed.

For example, the statement urges unconditional prohibition of the production use and experimentation of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons. Together

with this renunciation it says there must be a substantial reduction of conventional armaments, coupled with arrangements for effective international control, designed to insure strict implementation of such prohibition and disarmement. The Kremlin knows quite well, what the catch is in this proposition Its own representative on the disarmement subcommittee has formally agreed t that there is no known way to assure against stockpiling and manufacture of nuclear weapons. Without absolute control there can be no agreement to prohibit the weapons. Without such an agreement the reduction of conventional weapons becomes secondary. Mr. Nehru could sign and even write this passage, because he is a crusader for non-violence, and apparently believes there is a virtu in saying pious things over and over again. The Soviet leaders must have been glad to sign it, because it will make Asians think they really want disarmament, and the West doesn't.

Another neautralist tenet is to oppose military alliances and regional blocs, as the way to obtain security, which is why neautralists don't join them. So this doctrine appears in the statement, regardless of the fact that the Soviet Union's relationship with its satellites is a textbook example of a military bloc.

The statement re-arfirms the so-called "five principles to which the Kremlin agreed during Mr. Nehru's visit to Moscow, and to which Communist China and the Bandung conference have subscribed. These are vague generalities, about peaceful co-operation between states, regardless of their social structure, on the basis of mutual respect and non interference in each other's internal affairs. They are typically Nehru, and obviously he sets great store on having them repeated at every occasion. No doubt he infinitely prefers insincere Soviet undertakings to sincere Soviet threats. And he got the undertakings from this visit, and in this statement. But in getting them, he

helped the Kremlin to a diplomatic harvest it did nothing to earn, and therewith handed a setback to the West it does not deserve.

This Russian - Indian document is one of the most cynical, dishonest statements ever signed by Kremlin leaders.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a minute with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In several respects, the communique issued by Russia and India is an interesting document. Perhaps the Russians remembered Voltaire's observation, "We cannot always oblige, but we can alsways speak obligingly." Will Rogers said, "Diplomacy is like g od bookkeeping. He don't believe you and you don't believe him, so it always balances."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Dec. 15, 1955

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles told the NATO council of ministers in Paris today that the world struggle has entered a new phase. Dulles said the Russians no longer are taking "direct action", such as the aggression in Korea and the Berlin blockade. Instead, he said, the Soviet threat is taking the form of economic and political penetration, particularly in Asia and the Middle East. And Dulles proposed that... because of this... the NATO powers give more attention to economic cooperation.

David Schoenbrun cables me from Paris that a French spokesman told him, this change in Russian tactics should be hailed as a victory for the West. The French spokesman asked, "Isn't that what NATO was set up for, to achieve a military balance that would prevent war? Haven't we always said that in an open contest on political and economic grounds, our democratic system would prove

→

its worth?" ~~If we lose that contest, the Frenchman said grimly, we deserve to lose it. Schoenbrun says there is no question in the mind of anyone attending the NATO talks that Russia has changed its ultimate goals. Only the tactics have changed.~~

At its afternoon session, the NATO council approved construction of a radar warning screen, to stretch across Europe from Norway to Turkey... and the centralization of various national air forces under General Gruenther, commander of SHAPE. It also approved a report... prepared by defense experts... calling the military threat facing NATO "greater today than at any previous time." The British, French and American foreign ministers agreed to press for greater coordination of their ~~[illegible]~~ policies in the Middle East. Specifically, they agreed to work together in helping Egypt build the Aswan Dam.

In Cairo, Prime Minister Nasser of Egypt said his country will "throw the whole of her armed strength in action against Israel," in the event Israel commits what he called "further aggression". Nasser said he was informing United Nations Secretary-General Hammarskjold

of the Egyptian threat. And Syria, he said, would join Egypt in any such action.

Great Britain today formally protested to Israel, over the Israeli attack Sunday on Syrian outposts near the Sea of Galilee. The British Foreign Office expressed "grave concern" over the attack, in which by Israeli count more than 50 Syrians were killed. Britain said it will support Syria's complaint in the United Nations.

In Washington, the State Department today denounced the Russian veto of Japan, as a new member of the United Nations. A department spokesman called Russia's action in the Security Council yesterday "a glaring injustice"... and said Russia should reconsider its action, without delay. Tonight, a resolution was introduced in the Security Council by the United States... calling for admittance of Japan to the world organization next year. Russia again vetoed the Japanese application, its third veto of Japan in three days.

Sixteen countries were admitted to the United Nations yesterday. Only Japan and Outer Mongolia... of the eighteen in the original "package"... failed to gain admission. (I should like to discuss this matter further in a few minutes).

In Geneva, Communist China today accused the United States of violating an agreement for returning Chinese civilians. The Communist note, among other things, charged the United States with never informing Peiping how many Chinese are "imprisoned" in this country. The accusation followed the 30th meeting between American and Chinese Communist ~~[illegible]~~ representatives in Geneva, on exchange of civilians and easing Far East tensions.

Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev arrived in Afghanistan today...(one day late because of bad weather.) Bulganin, on his arrival, praised Afghanistan for adhering "unswervingly" to a policy of neutrality between East and West.

~~The Peiping radio says [illegible] Prime Minister Mohammed Ali of Pakistan... a neighbor of Afghanistan... has accepted an invitation to visit Red China in the spring.~~

~~Indonesia went to the polls today, in its second national election. Thirty million eligible voters were called upon to elect a constituent assembly, which will draw up a constitution for the republic, which is now six years old.~~

In Chicago today, delegates to the American Farm Bureau Convention approved the Administration's flexible price support program. They also approved a "soil bank" program, designed to cut down farm surpluses. Under this program, farmers could take part of their land out of "cash crop" production... and then receive government compensation in cash, or in surplus farm commodities.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson today said he "believes" the five-year decline in farm prices will come to an end next year, under the influence of a broadened farm program. The Administration, he said, will take more vigorous steps to dispose of surplus farm products.

Republican Senator Knowland said today the national debt should be reduced by at least a billion dollars, before taxes are cut. He foresaw "little chance" for a tax reduction until the budget is balanced. And also in Washington, House Speaker Rayburn predicted that a bill providing federal aid for school construction will pass the House of Representatives in the next session of Congress. He said Democratic leaders would try for early action.

And the champion race horse, Nashua, was sold today to Leslie Combs of Spendthrift Farm, Lexington, Kentucky. The price received by the estate of the late William Woodward, Junior, was one million, 251-thousand dollars. That's the highest price ever paid for a racehorse

Edward R. Murrow: December 15, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

"The United States has been out-maneuvered, outplayed and left in a most unhappy position." So said the New York Herald Tribune today in an editorial headed "The U.N. Fiasco". The addition of sixteen states to the United Nations, twelve of them more or less members of the free world, is hailed with joy in many capitals. Insofar as the United Nations is strengthened by becoming more nearly universal, the United States can share in the satisfaction. But nothing could be further from the truth, than that such a result was due to the Soviet Union meekly bowing to world opinion, and withdrawing its vetoes. The Kremlin master-minded one of the most spectacular victories ever won in the United Nations. The United States, for its part, gave a spectacle of shilly-shallying and helplessness. Its supposed leadership in the United Nations ended in Japan being linked with Outer Mongolia, as ineligible for membership.

To say that this has hurt us in Japan is putting it mildly. It has weakened our position in the world. Our influence in Asia depends on Japan, which is even more vital to us in Asia, than Germany is in Europe. We had gone back on loudly proclaimed principles, in accepting any kind of package deal, and our best reason was to get Japan into the United Nations. Now the Soviet Union has managed to scuttle Japan so that the package deal could

go through. Now the Soviet Union to some extent holds Japan's future in the U.N. in its hands.

It seems fair to this reporter to say, that we have been trying to lead in the United Nations by retreat and abstentions. We were against the package deal on high principles, and then retreated. We voiced strong disapproval of Outer Mongolia as a candidate, then retreated. When it came to a vote in the Security Council we tried to lead by abstaining, only to have Nationalist China refuse to follow our lead. It exercised a veto, after reading us and all the West a stinging moral lecture. The veto came in spite of a personal appeal by President Eisenhower to Chiang Kai-shek, which in effect asked Chiang to retreat in the same way the Administration had done.

It often is good statesmanship to compromise, indeed wise compromise is essential, among free people. But compromise that ends in failure is not easily forgiven. Yesterday when Ambassador Lodge knew that the Soviet Union was going to veto Japan, he did not answer by vetoing Albania. He abstained. We have a policy not to veto proposed members. We had gone back on other policies, but we did not go back on this one, in order to demonstrate our attachment to Japan. ~~Maybe it would have been a mistake to do so anyway,~~ but ~~we had lost the chance. We lost it when Mr. Lodge vehemently denounced~~

~~Mr. Sobolev for his stand of eighteen or nothing. After that Mr. Lodge couldn't take a stand of seventeen or nothing. Mr. Sobolev had him over a barrel.~~

Now it is being cheerfully said that all that has happened is, that Japan's entry is postponed till next year. But for the year ahead, we are maneuvered into a corner, where to some extent we have to choose between Nationalist China, and Japan, and must lose something whatever we do.

The issue now looms up of seating Communist China in the United Nations as representing the Chinese people. So long as we oppose the seating of Communist China, Japan cannot become a member. That is the plight the Kremlin created for us.

It is possible, though not certain, that this issue will come to a head as soon as the Assembly meets in April. If past practises were to be followed, the Soviet Union would start off with a point of order raising the subject of Red China's right to be there. And the United States would propose that the discussion be postponed for the rest of the year. We always have been able to muster a majority for that motion. We no longer can be sure of this majority. The Nationalist Chinese veto probably created a majority for seating Red China. We may have to change our tactics, and play for a

ruling that it takes a two-thirds majority to accept the credentials of Red China. For we have just over a third of the assembly on our side, in the votes of Latin America and the British Commonwealth. It is believed that we have a tacit understanding with these two groups, to keep the China issue from coming to a head, till after the American election. We are not sure to get this ruling. But even if we do, what we win for Nationalist China, we lose for Japan.

In Japan there is disappointment and bitterness. Face has been lost. Our Ambassador in Tokyo has apologized for ~~something~~ a humiliation which we could have prevented. And Japan has been bracketed with Outer Mongolia. This may produce a government crisis in Japan. There are no reports of reaction from Outer Mongolia.

In poker parlance, the Soviet Union won a big pot at the U.N. And they didn't even have a pair of deuces - only Outer Mongolia.

The serious question raised by this sorry spectacle is whether a great nation like ours can lead by abstaining. To abstain, to refuse to vote, implies, "Don't know, don't care; can't make up my mind;" in a word - neutralism. It is not even a bad pun to say that a great nation's stature and character may be stained by abstention.

Bob Hite

Word for Today

The State Department is trying to salvage what it can from a bad situation, after yesterday's spectacle at the U.N. De Tocqueville said, "The great advantage of the Americans consists in their being able to commit faults which they may afterwards repair." But Mark Twain said, very candidly, "We should never do wrong when people are looking."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles told the NATO council of ministers in Paris today that the world struggle has entered a new phase. Dulles said the Russians no longer are taking "direct action", such as the aggression in Korea and the Berlin blockade. Instead, he said, the Soviet threat is taking the form of economic and political penetration, particularly in Asia and the Middle East. And Dulles proposed that because of this the NATO powers give more attention to economic cooperation.

David Schoenbrun cables me from Paris that a French spokesman told him, this chance in Russian tactics should be hailed as a victory for the West. The French spokesman asked, "Isn't that what NATO was set up for, to achieve a military balance that would prevent war? Haven't we always said that in an open contest on political and economic grounds, our demonratic system would prove its worth?"

At its afternoon session, the NATO council approved construction of a radar warning screen, to stretch across Europe from Norway to Turkey..and the centralization of various national air forces under General Gruenther, commander of SHAPE. It also approved a report..prepared by defense experts..calling the military threat facing NATO "greater today than at any previous time."

The British, French and American foreign ministers agreed to press for greater coordination of their policies in the Middle East. Specifically, they agreed to work together in helping Egypt build the Aswan Dam.

In Cairo, Prime Minister Nasser of Egypt said his country will "throw the whole of her armed strength in action against Israel, " in the event

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Dec. 16, 1955

41443

This is the news:

The council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [redacted] ended its Paris meeting today with a call for vigilance. Representatives of the fifteen NATO countries, including the United States, issued a communique, declaring that new Russian moves in the Middle East and Asia... coupled with a continued increase in Soviet military capability... "have created a new challenge to the free world." The communique expressed "regret" that Russia had blocked the reunification of Germany through free elections... and that Russia had opposed "any effective system" for the control of armaments, including President Eisenhower's proposal for mutual air inspection. The council, the communique said, "reaffirmed" its recognition of West Germany, as the only government free to speak for the whole of Germany. It welcomed "substantial progress" in the re-equipment of Atlantic Pact forces with modern weapons. [redacted] The council also recognized the necessity for closer non-military

cooperation among its members. And it ordered a study made of measures for economic assistance to underdeveloped countries. The communique ended by saying that NATO "continues to constitute the indispensable basis" for Western security.

The United States, Britain and France told Russia again today they expect her to abide by four-power agreements affecting Berlin. The allies were answering the latest Soviet note, claiming that the Communist East German government has "sovereign" jurisdiction over East Berlin.

Ceylon signed a trade agreement today with Communist Czechoslovakia. Ceylon will export tea and rubber, in exchange for manufactured goods.

Syria argued its case against Israel today in the United Nations Security Council. The Syrian representative demanded sanctions against Israel, for the Israeli attack on Syrian positions near the Sea of Galilee. And asked that Israel be expelled from the U.N. According to United Nations truce observers, more than 40 Syrians were killed in the action. Syria said the attack constituted "aggression", and that it is now

a question whether there will be war. Other delegates "deplored" the Israeli attack, including American Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge. Israel then presented its case. The Israeli delegate... Abba Eban... said the action had been provoked by "a persistent record" of Syrian attacks. He said, "Either peaceful activities (on the lake) would have to be stopped, in deference to the Syrian guns... or the guns must become silent." Eban contended that the Syrian batteries fired on December 10th... that on December 11th the Israelis struck back. The Security Council is not expected to act at once on the Syrian complaint. A full report on the incident has not yet arrived from General Burns, the chief United Nations truce supervisor.

As of this hour, the election to fill a vacancy on the Security Council remains deadlocked. The seat held by Turkey is automatically vacated on January 1st... and seeking it are the Philippines, supported by the United States, and Yugoslavia, which has the backing of Britain and Russia. Five more ballots were cast by the United Nations Assembly this morning. But, again, neither candidate received the required two-thirds majority vote. The Assembly is now going into a night session, with the outcome still in doubt. The present Assembly session is supposed to end tonight.

Senator Kefauver today announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination. Kefauver told a news conference in Washington, he will wage "a vigorous campaign", and enter as many state primaries as time and money permit. And he reaffirmed, that he will enter the California primary on June 5th. That means he will collide head-on with Adlai Stevenson, who already has announced plans to enter that contest. Reporters asked Stevenson in Chicago if he had any comment to make on the Kefauver candidacy. Stevenson said, "I say, come on in. The water's fine." Kefauver pledged that as a candidate, he will try "to advance the forward-looking, progressive traditions of the Democratic Party. We must continue," he said, "to seek solutions to great social problems, in human terms... something the Republicans have signally failed to do." He said that "on another occasion" he would announce the people who will manage his campaign.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals ruled today, that racial segregation in public parks in that state is unconstitutional. The state previously had observed the doctrine of "separate but equal" park facilities.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee today ordered further public hearings on alleged Communist infiltration of radio, television and the press. Chairman Eastland said the new hearings will start on January 4th... and that "numerous" witnesses will be called.

The nation's railroads announced today that they will seek an immediate 7 percent increase in freight rates. The boost is necessary, they said, to offset recent increases in wages and cost of materials.

Edward R. Murrow: December 16, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

Kenya is a British Crown Colony and Protectorate straddling the equator on the east coast of Africa. It is about half again as large as California and has a population of less than six million. Thanks to its altitude and scenery it is one of the lovely lands of the earth. And thanks to the feud between some of its white settlers and a native secret society of terrorists, the Mau Maus, it has made much news of assassinations and iron repression, that has seemed typical of the underlying hostility threatening to engulf the Dark Continent.

Today I can tell news of a different kind from Kenya. It is the first report to reach this country of a decision by the British colonial government in Kenya to give its African natives the vote. The decision has not been formally announced, but the proposal will be laid before the Legislative Council early in the year, and is reasonably sure to be adopted. It is based on an educational report which recommended giving the vote as an essential part of an educational program. Dr. Coutts, who made the report, has just been appointed Minister of Education, and so will be able to carry out his own recommendations. The information comes from my colleague Alexander Kendrick in a cable from Nairobi. He predicts that within fifteen months, two million African males will be given the vote in what he calls one of the

most important steps in African colonial history.

Two questions have to be asked in judging this action. Does it come in time, and is it genuine. As to its timing, only Africa as a whole can answer. The proposal is sure to produce the stiffest resistance from the white supremacy advocates, not only in Kenya but elsewhere. A great deal of trouble is brewing in Africa, partly because of this die-hard white element, partly because of the ill effects of ruthless repression, partly because of the glory in the infectious words, nationalism and freedom.

The reform in Kenya, however, is another instance of the ability of the British to learn from experience. In Kenya they tried the iron hand on the Mau Maus. In the end they learned they had to choose between trying to maintain white supremacy by force, at a prohibitive cost to the government, or they had to co-operate with the natives. Repression, after all, went against the avowed purpose of British colonialism today, which is to train all subjects to govern themselves and then set them free.

In Kenya the step probably will have been taken in time. In other places, too, colonialism is giving way to self-rule, as in the Gold Coast, Sudan, Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia, not to forget the autonomy being extended to France's possessions in North Africa. On the other hand the

"apartheid" policies in South Africa are growing in severity. / In both racial camps the extremists are getting more and more strident. / A step like giving Kenya Africans the vote will be felt all over the continent. / In some quarters it will strengthen moderation, but it also will whip up white antagonism. The future alone can give the final answer.

As to the sincerity of the British program, Mr. Kendrick's cable shows that it is sincere, but that it does not go the whole way. / The vote is to be given all African males regardless of their educational or property qualifications. / And it will be a direct vote. / But it will be a vote on the communal basis, which means that Africans will vote only for African representatives, as the whites can only vote for whites and the Indians for Indians. The African electoral districts also will be made larger than those of the other communities, to keep the Africans from overwhelming the existing government by the sheer weight of numbers.

But it is a big thing that the natives are to have a real share in the government. Until last year Kenya did not even have cabinet ministers. Now it is close to parliamentary rule, in which the natives will be getting their first education in modern government.

Three kinds of states are developing in Africa. There is the white

supremacy state, such as South Africa is determined to be. There is the black state, such as the Gold Coast is on the way to become. And there is the multi-racial state. Kenya will be one of these, with Whites, Indians and Africans sharing the power. Only the whites have to be divided into two groups, moderates and die-hards. The moderates outnumber the diehards five to one, but that of itself is no promise of tranquility. One diehard can cause more trouble than five moderates can prevent.

John Gunther, in Inside Africa, relates how the Kenya diehards, only two years ago, actually stormed government house in one of the craziest racial mixups imaginable. For the white governor was guarded by his African police. And only through the heroic intervention of a single man were the demonstrators stopped in time to keep the black police from shooting them down. The man who prevented this sorry setback for moderation was Michael Blundell. Probably he will be Kenya's first Prime Minister.

The Kenya reform will stiffen the white supremacy movement in South Africa. But a degree of freedom and the ballot are contagious. ~~But Prime Minister Strijdom has promised not to create a South African republic and leave the British Commonwealth till after the election in 1957. So it does not look as though the Kenya reform will hasten his exit from the Commonwealth.~~

In Africa, as elsewhere, the British are adapting their colonial policy to the times. For as Terence said, "You shall know by experience." Not all countries have profited from the past so readily. Coleridge said, "To most men, experience is like the stern lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ended its Paris meeting today with a call for vigilance. Representatives of the fifteen NATO countries, including the United States, issued a communique declaring that New Russian moves in the Middle East and Asia..coupled with a continued increase in Soviet military capability.."have created a new challenge to the free world." The communique expressed "regret" that Russia had blocked the reunification of Germany through free elections..and that Russia had opposed "any effective system" for the control of armaments, including President Eisenhower's proposal for mutual air inspection. The council, the communique said, "reaffirmed" its recognition of West Germany as the only government free to speak for the whole of Germany. It welcomed "substantial progress" in the re-equipment of Atlantic Pact forces with modern weapons. The council also recognized the necessity for closer non military cooperation among its members. And it ordered a study made of measures for economic assistance to underdeveloped countries. The communique ended by saying thet NATO "continues to consititue the indispensible basis" for Western security.

The United States, Britain and France told Russia again toaay they expect her to abide by four-power agreement affecting Berlin. The allies were answering the latest Soviet note, claiming that the Communist East German government has "soverign" jueisdiction over East Berlin.

Ceylon signed a trade agreement today with Communist Czechoslovakia. Ceylon will export tea and rubber, in exchange for manufactured goods.

Syria argued its case against Israel today in the United Nations Security Council. The Syrian representative demanded sanctions against Israel, for the Israeli attack on Syrian positions near the Sea of Galilee, and asked that Israel be expelled from the U.N. According to United Nations truce observers, more than 40 Syrians were killed in the action. Syria said the attack constituted "aggression", and that it is now a question whether there will be war. Other delegates "deplored" the Israeli attack, including American Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge. Israel then presented its case. The Israeli delegate..Abba Eban..said the action had been provoked by "a persistent record" of Syrian attacks. He said, "Either peaceful activities (on the lake) would have to be stopped, in deference to the Syrian guns..or the guns must become silent." Eban contended that the Syrian batteries fired on December 10th..that on December 11th the Israelis struck back. The Security Council is not expected to act at once on the Syrian complaint. A full report on the incident has not yet arrived from General Burns, the chief United Nations truce supervison.

As of this hour, the election to fill a vacancy on the Security Council remains deadlocked. The seat held by Turkey is automatically vacated on January 1st...and seeking it are the Philippines, supported by the United States, and Yugoslavia, which has the backing of Britain and Russia. Five more ballots were cast by the United Nations Assembly this morning. But, again, neither candidate received the required two-thirds majority vote. The Assembly is now going tnto a night session, with the outcome still in doubt. The present Assembly session is supposed to end tonight.

Senator Kefauver today announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination. Kefauver told a news conference in Washington he will wage "a vigorous campaign", and enter as many state primaries as time and money permit. And he reaffirmed that he will enter the California primary on June 5th. That means he will collide head - on with Adlai Stevenson, who already

has announced plans to enter that contest. Reporters asked Stevenson in Chicago if he had any comment to make on the Kefauver candidacy. Stevenson said, "I say, come on in. The water's fine." Kefauver pledged that as a candidate he will try "to advance the forward-looking, progressive traditions of the Democratic Party. We must continue," he said, "to seek solutions to great social problems in human terms..something the Rupublicans have singally failed to do." He said that "on another occasion" he would announce the people who will manage his campaign.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals ruled today that racial segregation in public parks in that state is unconstitutional. The State previously had observed the doctrine of "separate but equal" park facilities.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee today ordered further public hearings on alleged Communist infiltration of radio, television and the press. Chairman Eastland said the new hearings will start on January 4th..and that "numerous" witnesses will be called.

The nation's railroads announced today that they will seek an immediate 7 percent increase in freight rates. The boost is necessary, they said, to offset recent increases in wages and cost of materials.

Kenya is a British Crown Colony and Protectorate straddling the equator on the east coast of Africa. It is about half again as large as California and has a population of less than six million. Thanks to its altitude and scenery it is one of the lovely lands of the earth. And thanks to the feud between some of its white settlers and a native secret society of terrorists, the Mau Maus, it has made much news of assassination and iron repression, that has seemed typical of underlying hostility threatening to engulf the Dark Continent.

Today I can tell news of a different kind from Kenya. It is the first report to reach this country of a decision by the British colonial government in Kenya to give its African natives the vote. The decision has not been formally announced, but the proposal will be laid before the Legislative Council early in the year, and is reasonably sure to be adopted. It is based on an educational report which recommended giving the vote as an essential part of an educational program. Dr. Coutts, who made the report, has just been appointed Minister of Education, and so will be able to carry out his own recommendations. The information comes from my colleague Alexander Kendrick in a cable from Niarobi. He predicts that within fifteen months two million African males will be given the vote in what he calls one of the most important steps in African colonial history.

Two questions have to ba asked in judging this action. Does it come in time, and is its genuine. As to its timing, only Africa as a whole can answer. The proposal is sure to produce the stiffest resistance from the white supremacy advocates, not only in Kenya but elsewhere. A great deal of trouble is brewing in Africa, partly because of this die-hard white element, partly because of the ill effects of the ruthless repression, partly because of the glory in the infectious words, nationalism and freedom.

The reform in Kenys, however, is another instance of the ability of the British to learn from experience. In Kenya they tried the iron hand on the Mau Maus. In the end they learned they had to choose between trying to maintain white supremacy by force, at a prohibitive cost to the government, or they had to co-operate with the natives. Repression, after all, went against the avowed purpose of the British colonialism today, which is to train all subjects to governm themselves and then set them free.

In Kenya the step probably will have been taken in time. In other places too, colonialism is giving way to self-rule, as in the Gold Coast, Sudan, Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia, not to forget the autonomy being extended to France's possessions in North Africa. On the other hand the "apartheid" policies in South Africa are growing in severity. In both racial camps the extremists are getting more and more strident. A step like giving Kenya Africans the vote will be felt all over the continent. In some quarters it will strengthen moderation, but it also will whip up white antagonism. The future alone can give the final answer.

As to the sincerity of the British program, Mr. Kendrick's cable shows that it is sincere, but that it does not go the whole way. The vote is to be given all African males regareless of their educational or property qualifications. And it will be a direct vote. But it will be a vote on the communal basis, which means that Africans will vote only for African representatives, as the white can only vote for whites and the Indians for Indians. The African electoral districts also will be made larger than those of the other communities, to keep the Africans from overwhelming the existing government by sheer weight of numbers.

But it is a big thing that the natives are to have a real share in the government. Until last year Kenya did not even have cabinet ministers. Now it is close to parliamentary rule, in which the natives will be getting their first education in modern government.

Three kinds of states are developing in Africa. There is the white supremacy state, such as South Africa is determined to be. There is the black state, such as the Gold Coast is on the way to becoming. And there is the multi-racial state. Kenya will be one of these, with Whites, Indians and Africans sharing the power. Only the whites have to be divided into two

groups, moderates and die-hards. The moderates outnumber the dichards five to one, but that of itself is no promise of tranquility. One dichard can cause more trouble than five moderates can prevent.

John Gunther, in Inside Africa, relates how the Kenya dichards, only two years ago, acutally stormed government house in one of the craziest racial mixups imaginable. For the white governor was guarded by his African police. And only through the courageous intervention of [illegible] man were the demonstrators stopped in time to keep the black police from shooting them down. The man who prevented this sorry setabak for moderation was Michael Blundell. Probably he will be Kenya's first Prime Minister.

The Kenya reform will stiffen the white supremacy movement in South Africa. But a degree of freedom and the ballot are contagious.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In Africa, as elsewhere, the British are adapting their colonial policy to the times. For as Terrence said, "You shall know by experience." Not all countries have profited from the past so readily. Coleridge said, "To most men, experience is like the stern lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Dec. 19, 1955

This is the news:

Arab demonstrators rioted today in the Jordan sector of Jerusalem. First, unofficial reports say four Arabs were killed and 27 injured. The riot was believed to be a reaction to British proposals that Jordan join the anti-Communist Baghdad Pact. Turkey is a member of the pact. And the crowd stormed the Turkish consulate, wounded the consul-general and burned the flag. The Jordan radio, so far, has made no mention of the incident... which had nothing to do with the Arab-Israeli dispute. It has announced a curfew in Bethlehem, which lies in the part of Palestine administered by Jordan. And other demonstrations against membership in the Baghdad Pact occurred today in Amman, the Jordan capital. Schools and shops in Amman are reported closed, with security forces patrolling the streets. Late reports say the government may resign.

Israel today accused Egyptian troops of opening fire on an Israeli patrol in the Gaza strip. The report said there were no Israeli casualties. An Egyptian account says Israel launched the attack, and that four Israeli soldiers were killed in a one-hour battle.

West German Chancellor Adenauer today said that West Germany and France will find a solution to the Saar problem. Adenauer predicted that the new Saar parliament... elected yesterday... will follow a moderate policy. A majority in the new parliament favors union with Germany.

In West Berlin, a United States Army court-martial today acquitted two American soldiers of disorderly conduct charges based on their arrest in the Soviet sector. Communist authorities had accused them of beating up a night club performer in East Berlin. The case attracted wide notice because Communist police claimed their sector was part of a sovereign East Germany... and that they had a right to try the Americans in East German courts. The Russians, however, abided by existing four-power agreements, and turned the GI's over to U.S. Army authorities.

A troupe of American singers left Berlin today, to tour Russia with the popular folk opera, "Porgy and Bess". Their first performance will be in Leningrad, on December 26th.

The premier of Afghanistan today said that Russia's 100-million-dollar loan does not mean Afghanistan's present contracts with the West will be cancelled. The premier said the agreement with Russia contains no secret provisions... political or military... and was based on Afghanistan's "policy of neutrality".

French authorities reported new violence today in Algeria. Nationalist guerrillas ambushed a French military convoy. Five French soldiers were killed.

In Khartoum, the Sudanese Chamber of Deputies today voted immediate ~~indum~~ independence for the Sudan. The vote was unanimous, and by-passes a British-Egyptian plan for an early plebiscite. The Sudan... with an area of almost a million square miles... has been ruled jointly by Britain and Egypt for more than 50 years.

~~Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov told a diplomatic luncheon in Moscow today their he [illegible] Cuba and Outer Mongolia to be admitted to~~

~~the United Nations "very soon". Russia has repeatedly vetoed Japan's application for U.N. membership.~~

The United Nations General Assembly tomorrow, is expected to break the deadlock over filling a vacancy on the Security Council. Caucuses were held today by various blocs, and most groups are reported in favor of the "lottery plan" advanced by Assembly President Maza. MASSA Under that plan, the vacant Security Council seat would go to Yugoslavia for the first year of a temporary two-year term... and to the Philippines for the second year. (The assembly president drew lots last Friday, to decide in which order they should serve.) The deadlock arose when... over a period of months... neither Yugoslavia nor the Philippines was able to muster the required two-thirds majority vote.

President Eisenhower had a long telephone conversation today with Secretary of State Dulles, on the results of last week's NATO meeting in Paris. They will confer personally on Wednesday, after the President returns to Washington from his Gettysburg farm. Mr. Eisenhower also talked today with Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Commission. A White House spokesman says it was primarily

→

a social visit.

President Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Nelson Rockefeller as his special assistant for psychological strategy. Rockefeller said he wished to leave the government because of "compeling personal reasons", effective the end of the year. The resignation was accepted "with deep regret".

Attorney General Brownell today renewed his demand that the Subversive Activities Control Board investigate charges of prejudice leveled against former Republican Senator Cain. Cain himself is a member of the board... and has been presiding in a case involving the Washington State Pension Union, ~~an alleged Communist front,~~ Brownell says Cain once called the union a "notorious" Communist-front organization... and that Cain showed further bias in a magazine article published last month. Brownell said his motion today is not for disqualification of the former senator, but for a review of his qualifications in the light of new evidence. ~~The union originally sought to disqualify Cain, but dropped its complaint.~~

The Agriculture Department announced today that American farmers this year harvested the second largest crop in the nation's history... although wheat production was off 20 percent from the average. Only the harvest of 1948 exceeded this year's yield.

Edward R. Murrow: December 19, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

News comes from Washington that the Administration will ask Congress for nearly twice as much for foreign aid next year as this, or five billion dollars. Early last week, when President Eisenhower met Congressional leaders, the amount was expected to be the same as this year, or two billion seven hundred thousand. It is not explained what brought this sudden increase of two billion three hundred thousand. This is to go chiefly into military assistance, which is to be nearly two billions more. Economic and technical aid is to increase only three hundred million.

An Administration spokesman is reported to have denied that the increase is a sudden "flip-flop" in policy brought about by Bulganin's and Krushchev's grand tour of Asia. He pointed to the small increase in economic aid as proof. He explained that past Congresses had cut down military aid, and it now needs to be restored. He also said that much military equipment shipped four years ago, when the military aid program was at its peak, is ready for replacement. And he argued that Communist wooing by economic and political means alone never had won over any country. It always had taken military power as well, as in Czechoslovakia, Indochina and Korea.

If the increase of the American foreign aid program is not a reply to the Soviet campaign in Asia, some congressmen may ask why not. Some may

even question if the economic assistance is enough, or of the right kind, to offset the Soviet efforts.

The Soviet visit in Asia now has ended, and as a ground-breaking expedition, at any rate, looks like a considerable success. The tour ended in Afghanistan. Here a pact was signed calling for a hundred million dollar long-term credit, more than double the American aid program so far in this country. The Soviet money is to be spent on agricultural development, hydro-electric power stations, irrigation installations, automobile repair shops and an airfield for Kabul. It is not disclosed whether the Soviet Union promised to finish the American dam project in southern Afghanistan that was stalled by border troubles with Pakistan.

It needs to be understood that the economic crusade in Asia is being made by the whole Communist bloc, not by the Soviet Union alone. In India, for example, Poland offered to assist the development of oil and copper deposits. Czechoslovakia offered to set up a joint steel plant. Hungary offered an electrical and machine tool plant and rolling stock, Roumania oil well equipment. East Germany offered licensing rights to make optical instruments, and proposed setting up factories and offered to develop lignite deposits. Even Communist China joined in, offering to sell sixty thousand tons of steel

It of course is dependent on the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia for steel.

This is not normal trade expansion. It is a kind of economic sleight-of-hand, done for political ends, and only the totalitarian states can practise it. It is seen in a simple form in the Soviet offer to buy Burmese rice. The Soviet public is not to get the rice, it goes in the end to the communist part of Indochina. In this way the Soviet Union gets Burma to accept automobiles and trucks, road-building machinery, pumps, compressors, transformers, rolled metals, cables and cement.

Throughout the Communist bloc the game is well-understood. Everybody co-operates by shipping surpluses to countries that need them. Often these are surpluses a country has received from some other member of the bloc. China, for example, has had to accept a lot of things it doesn't want - which it has bought with food exports - but sells them again for things it does want. It is a kind of communist imitation of a free market with its complex exchange of goods. Only it is done for political results.

Non-communist countries that get involved in this kind of trading may find themselves in a trap. Burma has disposed of rice and Egypt of cotton this year, but there is no ~~XXXXXXXX~~X certainty that they can do it again next year. But once they buy Soviet or Soviet bloc machinery or vehicles

they are tied to the selling country for parts and replacements. Or if they have gone in for big projects they have tied this project to the communist economy for the whole of its life.

It is much too early to set up a balance sheet of the result of the Soviet visit in Asia. The Russian leaders had a big political success in India and Burma, though the economic deals made in all countries remain to be worked out in detail. The Communists may not be able to deliver. The political success in Afghanistan was less striking. Its Moslem rulers proved to be tough bargainers, and refused to join in denouncing the Bhagdad pact, as the Soviet leaders expected them to do. But the Soviet visit in Asia was the launching of a Communist crusade with perhaps unlimited promise or threat. And it remains to be seen whether Washington's decision to increase mostly military aid, is the way to cope with it.

Word for Today

In their dealings with the nations of the Middle East and Asia, Soviet leaders would seem to have applied an old Russian proverb, "Do not drive the horses with a whip, but with oats." This presents the West with a new challenge, and requires new policy. As Cellarius observed, three hundred years ago, "Times change, and we change with them."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Arab demonstrators rioted today in the Jordon sector of Jerusalem. First, unofficial reports say four Arabs were killed and 27 injured. The riot was believed to be a reaction to British proposals that Jordan join the anti-Communist Baghdad Pact. Turkey is a member of the pact. And the crowd stormed the Turkish consulate, wounded the consul-general and burned the flag. The Jordan radio, so far, has made no mention of the incident..which had nothing to do with the Arab-Israeli dispute. It has announced a curfew in Bethlehem, which lies in the part of Palestine administered by Jordan. And other demonstrations against membership in the Baghdad Pact occured today in Amman, the Jordan capital. Schools and shops in Amman are reported closed, with security forc s patrolling the streets. Late reports say the government may resign.

Israel today accused Egyptian troops of opening fire on an Israeli patrol in the Gaza strip. The report said there were no Isreali casualties. An Egyptian account says Israel launched the attack, and that four Israeli soldiers were killed in a one-hour battle.

West German Chancellor Adenauer today said that West Germany and France will find a solution to the Saar problem. Adenauer predicted that the new Saar parliament..elected yesterday..will follow a moderate policy. A majority in the new parliament favors union with Germany.

In West Berlin, a United States Army court-matial today acquitted two American soldiers of disorderly conduct charges based on their arrest in the Soviet sector. Communist authorities had accused them of beating up a night club performer in East Berlin. The case attracted wide notice because Communist

police claimed their sector was part of a sovereign East Germany and that they had a right to try the Americans in East German courts. The Russians, however, abided by existing four-power agreements, and turned the GI's over to the U.S. Army authorities.

A troupe of American singers left Berlin today, to our Russia with the popular folk opera, "Porgy and Bess". Their first performance will be in Leningrad, on December 26th.

The premier of Afghanistan today said that Russia's 100-million dollar loan does not mean Afghanistan's present contracts with the West will be cancelled. The premier said the agreement with Russia contains no secret provisions..political or military..and was based on Afghanistan's "policy of neautrality".

French authorities reported new violence today in Algeria. Nationalist guerillas ambushed a French military convoy. Five French soldiers were killed.

In Khartoum, the Sudanese Chamber of Deputies today voted immediate independence for the Sudan. The vote was unanimous, and by-passed a British-Egyptian plan for an early plebiscite. The Sudan..with an area of almost a million square miles..has been ruled jointly by Britain and Egypt for more than 50 years.

The United Nations General Assembly tomorrow is expected to break the deadlock over filling a vacancy on the Security Council. Caucuses were held today by various blocs, and most groups are reported in favor of the "lottery plan" advanced by Assembly President Saza. Under than plan, the vacant Security Council seat would go to Yugoslavia for the first year of a temporary two-yeat term..and to the Philippines for the second year. The Assembly president drew lots last Friday, to decide in which order they should serve. The deadlock arose when..over a period of months..neither Yugoslavia nor the Philippines

was able to muster the required two-thirds majority vote.

President Eisenhower had a long telephone conversation today with Secreatry of State Dulles, on the results of last week's NATO meeting in Paris. They will confer personally on Wednesday, after the President returns to Washington from his Gettysburg farm. Mr. Eisenhower also talked today with Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Commission. A White House spokesman says it was primarily a social visit.

President Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Nelson Rockerfeller as his special assistant for psychological strategy. Rockerfeller said he wished to leave the government because of "compelling personal reasons", effective the end of the year. The resignation was accepted "with deep regret".

Attorney General Brownell today renewed his demand that the Subversive Activities Control Board investigate charges of prejudice leveled against former Republican Senator Cain. Cain himself is a member of the board..and has been presiding in a cast involving the Washington State Pension Union. Brownell says Cain once called the union a "notorious" Communist-front organization..andthat Cain showed further bias in a magazine article published last month. Brownell said his motion today is not for disqualification of the former senator, but for a review of his qualifications in the light of new evidence

The Agriculture Department announced today that American farmers this year harvested the second largest crop in the nation'shistory..although wheat production was off 20 percent from the average. Only the harvest of 1948 exceeded this year's yield.

News comes from Washington that the Administration will ask Congress for nearly twice as much for the foreign aid next year as this, or five billion dollars. Early last week, when President Eisenhower met Congressional leaders, the amount was expected to be the same as this year, or two billion seven

hundred thousand. It is not explained what brought this sudden increase of two billion three hundred thousand. This is to go chiefly into military assistance, which is to be nearly two billions more. Economic and technical aid is to increase only three hundred million.

An Administration spokesman is reported to have denied that the increase is a sudden "flip-flop" in policy brought about by Bulganin's and Krushchev's grand tour of Asia. He pointed to the small increase in economic aid as proof. He explained that past Congresses had cut down militray aid, and it now needs to be restored. He also said that much militray equipment shipped four years ago, when the militray aid program was at its peak, is ready for replacement. And he argued that Communist wooing by economic and political means alone never had won over any country. It always had taken military power as well, as in Czechoslovakia, Indochina and Korea.

If the increase of the American foreign aid program is not a reply to the Soviet campaign in Asia, some congressmen may ask why not Some may even question if the economic assistance is enough, or of the right kind, to offset the Soviet efforts.

The Soviet visit in Asis now has ended, and as a ground-breaking expedition, at any rate, looks like a considerable success. The tour ended in Afghanistan. Here a pact was signed calling for a hundred million dollar long-term credit, more than double the American aid program so far in this country. The Soviet money is to be spent on agricultural development, hydro-electric power stations, irrigation installations, automobile repai shops and an air field for Kabul. It is not disclosed whether the Soviet Union promised to finish the American dam project in southern Afghanistan that was talled by border troubles with Pakistan.

It needs to be understood that the economic crusade in Asia is being made by the whole Communist bloc, not by the Soviet Union alone. In India, for ..

example, Poland offered to assist the development of oil and copper deposits. Czechoslovakia offered to set up a joint steel plant. Hungary offered an electrical and machine tool plans and rolling stock, Roumania oil well equipment. East Germany offered licensing rights to make optical instruments, and proposed setting up factories and offered to develop lignite deposits. Even Communist China joined in, offering to sell sixty thousand tons of steel. It of course is dependent of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia for steel.

This is not normal trade expansion. It is a kind of economic slight of hand, done for political ends, and only the totalitarian states can practice it. It is seen in a simple form in the Soviet offer to buy Burmese rice. The Soviet public is not to get the rice, it goes in the end to the Communist part of Indochina. In this way the Soviet Union gets Burma to accept automobiles and trucks, road-building machinery, pumps, compressors, transformers, rolled metals, cables and cement.

Throughout the Communist bloc the game is well-understood. Everybody co-operates by shipping surpluses to countries that need them. Often these are surpluses a country has receive from some other member of the bloc. China, for example, has had to accept a lot of things it doesn't want - which is has bought with food exports, but sells them again for things it does want. It is a kind of Communist imitation of a free market with its complex exchange of goods. Only it is done for political results.

Non-communist countries that get involved in this kind of trading may find themselves in a trap. Burma has disposed of rice, and Egypt of cotton this year, but there is no certainty that they can do it again next year. But once they buy Soviet or Soviet bloc machinery or vehicles they are tied to the selling country for parts and replacements. Or if they have gone in for bi projects they have tied this project to the Communist economy for the whole

of its life.

It is much too early to set up a balance sheet of the result of the Soviet visit to Asia. The Russian leaders had a big political success in India and Burma, though the economic deals made in all countries remain to be worked out in detail. The Communists may not be able to deliver. The political success in Afghanistan was less striking. Its Moslem rulers proved to be tough bargainers, and refused to join in denouncing the Bhagdad pact as the Soviet leaders expected them to do. But the Soviet visit in Asia was the launching of a Communist crusade with perhaps unilimted promise of threat. And it remains to be seen whether Washington's decision to increase mostly military aid, is the way to cope with it.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In their dealings with the nations of the Middle East and Asia, Soviet leaders would seem to have applied an old Russian proverb, "do not drive the horses with a whip, but with oats." This presents the West with a new challenge, and requires new policy. As Cellarius observed, three hundred years ago, "Times change, and we change with them."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Dec. 20, 1955

This is the news:

British Prime Minister Eden has reshuffled his Conservative government. Harold Macmillan gives up his post as foreign secretary to become chancellor of the exchequer. Macmillan is succeeded as foreign secretary by Selwyn Lloyd, who has been serving as secretary of defense. R.A. Butler leaves the chancellorship of the exchequer to become Lord Privy Seal, a non-departmental post, and leader of the House of Commons. Those are the major changes, which were made to meet new internal and external problems. Butler, for example, will now be free... as deputy prime minister... to shoulder some of Eden's burdens. Also, some of Butler's budget measures had proved unpopular.

~~Britain today announced the retirement of its home guard along with a cut-back in the Army Reserve. The Home Guard... which manned the beaches during the Battle of Britain...was reactivated four years ago as part of the Western defense buildup.~~

My colleague Winston Burdett cables from London that the Tory cause has been slumping badly of late. Burdett points out that as leader of the House of Commons, Butler must shape and carry through a long-term program, more dynamic and comprehensive than anything the Eden government has produced thus far. If the government's stock has tumbled, he says, it's due in large part to the general impression that its legislative program, so far, has been made up so much of odds and ends.

Britain today announced the retirement of its Home Guard, along with a cut-back in the Army reserve. The famous Home Guard... which manned the beaches during the Battle of Britain... was reactivated four years ago, as part of the Western defense buildup.

The United Nations General Assembly today elected Yugoslavia to a seat on the Security Council, and then adjourned until next year. The Assembly action broke a deadlock in which both Yugoslavia and the Philippines sought the Security Council seat. But neither country... through 35 ballots... was able to muster the required two-thirds majority vote. The problem finally was settled by a "gentlemen's agreement" that Yugoslavia would hold the seat for a year, and then allow the Philippines to serve the remainder of the two-year term.

The Administration will ask Congress to appropriate 4-billion, 900-million dollars in new foreign aid funds. Secretary of State Dulles gave that official figure today at his regular Tuesday news conference. Dulles said that although Congress will be asked to appropriate that much money, the government in the next fiscal year plans actually to spend only 200-million dollars more than this year. Foreign aid expenditures in the current fiscal year are figured around 4-billion, 200-million. Dulles explained that a good deal more money will have to be appropriated for next year,

because surplus funds from previous years are exhausted. / But only slightly more would be actually spent. / All of the additional money... in the neighborhood of 200-million dollars... is earmarked for economic assistance. / Around 3-billion would go for military aid. / Secretary Dulles questioned the sincerity of Russia's recent offers of economic aid. / He said, "We hope that Soviet economic aid is not offered as a Trojan horse to penetrate, and then take over, independent countries. / But the United States," he said, "seeks no monopoly in rendering economic assistance."

Democratic Senator Byrd immediately served notice that he will fight any increase in foreign aid reserve funds. Byrd, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said he was opposed to "the general principle of piling up unexpended balances." He argued that economic aid should be sharply reduced.

Mr. Dulles said... at his news conference... that the recent Israeli attack on Syrian positions, near the Sea of Galilee, represents a setback to American hopes for peace in the Middle East. Tonight, the Israeli foreign ministry charged that Syria had posed "a direct

threat to Israel's territorial integrity." Israel said that in its attack on the Syrian positions... on December 11th... it captured documents showing that all incidents along the Sea of Galilee during the past two years, were the direct result of standing instructions from Syrian military leaders. Israel said it was going to submit these documents to the United Nations Security Council. Syria already has filed a complaint with the Security Council, accusing Israel of aggression in connection with the attack of December 11th.

There was more violence today in the Jordan sector of Jerusalem. A crowd of young Arab students stormed the American consulate twice, and torn down the flag. The French consulate was also attacked. But there are no reports of casualties. As yesterday, the attacks were in demonstration against Britain's proposal that Jordan join the Baghdad Pact. The prime minister of Jordan, who resigned last night, told the United Press today that many of the rioters are Communists.

The first Soviet ambassador to West Germany... Valerian Zorin... arrived to take up his office today in Bonn. Zorin said the establishment of diplomatic relations between West Germany and Russia "should open the possibility of developing economic and cultural connections between the two countries." He said it should also advance the cause of peace.

Two American missionaries reached Hong Kong today after nearly five years' imprisonment in Red China. Dr. and Mrs. Homer Bradshaw of Pittsburgh were arrested by the Communists in 1951, in Kwangtung Province. And Dr. Bradshaw had not seen his wife again until two days ago. Mrs. Bradshaw was so ill she did not realize that she had been set free.

Democratic Senator George announced today that he will seek re-election next year. His opponent in the Georgia primary may be former Governor Herman Talmadge, who is expected to announce his Senate candidacy in the spring. George, who is 77, said he regards the big congressional issue next year to be relief for farmers. ~~and that, if elected, it probably will be his final~~

~~term. He is presently serving his sixth term in the Senate, as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.~~

Democratic Senator Kefauver announced today that he will enter the Wisconsin presidential primary in April. He already has announced plans to enter the California primary in June, where he will be opposed by Adlai Stevenson. Kefauver said he has named Joseph Donohue, a Washington attorney, as his campaign manager.

Edward R. Murrow: December 20, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

It is by now an accepted fact that the development of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons by the United States and the Soviet Union has made it imperative for both to avoid all-out war. Top officials of both countries acknowledge this. It is another way of saying that the American monopoly of atomic weapons has given way to the atomic stalemate. The maintenance of peace, insofar as general war is concerned, now depends on the maintenance of the stalemate.

This has become the biggest fact in the power picture. But big as it is, and visible as it is, government planning in this country has not been adapted to it. We had a pattern of defense that was pretty solidly fixed before the Russians made the hydrogen bomb. Now it is outmoded. But we divide our defense dollar between army, navy and air force, pretty much as we used to do.

To say this is not to suggest that the army and navy should receive smaller appropriations because of the atomic stalemate. Much fuller study has to be made to know if that is wise. But there is no question whatever that the air force is enormously more important than it was, and should receive relatively more.

Some top officials confidently call our air force superior to that of the Soviet Union. Thomas K. Finletter, former Air Secretary, in a debate

with Harold Stassen on Sunday, was not so confident. He told Mr. Stassen that he could find statements in the Congressional Record that have never been denied, one being that the Russians have developed jet engines with twice the thrust of ours. He added that "in every type of fighting aircraft, the Russians, in the quantity-quality combination, are running up to and ahead of us; and in only one type of fighting aircraft are we ahead."

We need more and better planes to hold our own in the atomic stalemate, but we obviously need to be continuously occupied with the future. For the stalemate does not merely depend on a balance of existing weapons, it is a balance that has to be preserved even if existing weapons become outmoded. So we must be ready to spend freely for the most imaginative research and experimentation.

One of our chief instruments of defense is unquestionably out of date, and that is NATO. When the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance was created it was expected to supply ground forces and air power enough to hold Soviet ground and air forces at bay in Europe while the United States Strategic command, with its monopoly of atomic weapons, wiped out Soviet home bases and industry. That is, its power to do this constituted its defensive value. Now the Soviet Union has atomic weapons that can lay Western Europe waste

and NATO is unable to cope with them.

What is known as "the gap" has come into existence. The gap is the difference between what the NATO military authorities say is essential to defend Europe, and what the NATO governments are providing. The gap, according to the London Economist, is of "frightening dimensions". It says that if the NATO generals were given everything that they ask in tactical atomic weapons, new airfields, a warning system, and better equipped self-sufficient divisions, defense budgets would have to be doubled.

One can read startling statements like that in a well-informed periodical. But there was not a whisper or an overtone of it in the NATO communique at the close of the council meeting last week.

The atomic stalemate depends not only upon the bombs but the ability to deliver them. That's what "retaliation" means. Our instrument for delivering the bombs or maintaining the stalemate is SAC, the Strategic Air Command under General Curt LeMay.

In the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Arthur Godfrey has a piece in which he makes some very sweeping statements to the effect that SAC is being starved and short-changed. It will create some controversy, I hope, and I wouldn't mention it except that Godfrey's claims are backed up

by the Air Force Association and by General Tooey Spaatz, who knows what he's talking about when it comes to air bombardment.

Gayloud Avery

Word for Today

There would seem to be some confusion in the distribution of the defense dollar. Nothing new about that. Philip Armour said, "The fundamental principles which govern the handling of postage stamps, and of millions of dollars, are exectly the same. They are so simple that a fool can't learn them, so hard that a lazy man won't."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

British Prime Minister Eden has reshuffled his Conservative government. Harold Mac Millan gives up his post as foreign secretary to become chancellor of the exchequer. MacMillan is succeeded as foreign secretary by Selwyn Lloyd, who has been serving as secretary of defense. R.A. Butler leaves the chancellorship of the exchequer to become Lord Privy Seal, a non-departmental post, and leader of the House of Commons. Those are the major changes, which were made to meet new internal and external problems. Butler, for example, will now be free..as deputy prime minister..to shoulder some of Eden's burens. Also, some of Butler's budget measures had proved unpopular.

My colleague Winston Burdett cables from London that the Tory cause has been slumping badly of late. Burdett points out that as leader of the House of Commons, Butler must shape and carry through a long-term program more dynamic and conprehensive than anything the Eden government has produced thus far. If the government's stock has tumbled, he says, it's due in large part to the general impression that its legislative program, so far, has been made up so much of odds and ends.

Britain today announced the retirement of its Home Guard, along with a cut-back in the army reserve. The famous Home Guard..which manned the beaches during the Battle of Britain..was reactivated four years ago as part of the Western defense buildup.

The United Nations General Assembly today elected Yugoslavia to a seat on the Security Council, and then adjourned until next year. The Assembly action broke a deadlock in which both Yugoslavia and the Philippines sought

the Security Council seat. But neither country..through 35 ballots..was able to muster the required two-thirds majority vote. The problem finally was settled by a "gentleman's agreement" that Yugoslavia would hold the seat for a year, and then allow the Philippines to serve the remainder of the two-year term.

The Administration will ask Congress to appropirate 4-billion, 900-million dollars in new foreign aid funds. Secretary of State Dulles gave that official figure today at his regular Tuesday news conference. Dulles said that although Congress will be asked to appropriate that much money, the government in the next fiscal year plans actually to spend only 200-million dollars more than this year. Foreign aid expenditures in the current fiscal year are figured around 4-billion, 200-million. Dulles explained that a good deal more money will have to be appropriated for next year, because surplus funds from previous years are exhausted. But only slightly more would be acutally spent. All of the additional money..in the neighborhood of 200-million dollars..is earmarked for economic assistance. Around 3-billion would go for military aid. Secretary Dulles questioned the sincerity of Russia's recent offers of economic aid. He said, "We hope that Soviet economic aid is not offered as a Trojan horse to penetrate, and then take over, independent countries. But the United States," he said, seeks no monopoly in rendering economic assistance."

Democratic Senator Byrd immediately served notice that he will fight any increase in foreign aid reserve funds. Byrd, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said he was opposed to "the general principle of piling up unexpended balances." He argued that economic aid should be sharply reduced.

Mr. Dulles said..at his news conference..that the recent Israeli attack pm Syrian politions, near the Sea of Galilee, represents a setback of American hopes for peace in the Middle East. Tonight, the Israeli foreign ministry charged that Syria has posed "a direct threat to Isreel's territorial integrety." Israel said that in its attack on the Syrian position..on December 11th..it captured documents showing that all incidents along the Sea of Galilee during the past two years, were the direct result of standing instructions from Syrian military leaders. Israel said it was going to submit these documents to the United Nations Security Council.

Syria already has filed a complaint with the Security Council, accusing Israel of aggression in connection with the attack of December 11th,

There was more violence today in the Jordan sector of Jerusalem. A Crowd of young Arab students stormed the American consulate twice, and tore down the flag. The French consulate was also attacked. But there are no reports of casualties. As yesterday, the attacks were in demonstration against Britain's proposal that Jordan join the Baghdad Pact. The prime minister of Jordan, who resigned last night, told the United Press today that many of the rioters are Communists.

The first Soviet ambassador to West Germany...Valerin Zorin..arrived to take up his office today in Bonn. Zorin said the establishment of diplomatic relations between West Germany and Russia "should open the possibility of developing economic and cultural connections between the two countries He said it should also advance the cause of peace.

Two American missionaries reached Hong Kong today after nearly five years imprisnnment in Red China. Dr. and Mrs. Homer Bradshaw of Pittsburgh were arrested by the Communists in 1951, in Kwantung Privince. And Dr. Bradsaaw wad not seen his wife again until two days ago. Mrs. Bradshaw was so ill she did not realize she had been set free.

Democratic Senator George announced today that he will seek re-election next year. His opponent in the Georgia primary may be former governor Herman Talmadge, who is expected to announce his Senate candidacy in the spring. George, who is 77, said he regards the big congressional issue next year to be relief for farmers.

Democratic Senator Kefauver announced today that he will enter the Wisconsin presidential primary in April. He already has announced plans to enter the California primary in June, where he will be opposed by Adlai Stevenson. Kefauver said he has named Joseph Donohue, a Washington attorney as his campaign manager.

It is by now an accepted fact that the development of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons by the United States and the Soviet Union has made it imperative for both to avoid all-out war. Top officials of both countries acknowledge this. It is another way of saying that the American monopoly of atomic weapons has given way to the atomic stalemate. The maintenance of peace, insofar as general war is concerned, now depends on the maintenance of the stalemate.

This has become the biggest fact in the power picture. But big as it is, and visible as it is, government planning in this country has not been adapted to it. We had a pattern of defense that was pretty solidly fixed before the Russians made the hydrogen bomb. Now it is outmoded. But we divide our defense dollar between army, navy and airforce, pretty much as we used to do.

To say this is not to suggest that the army and navy should receive smaller appropriations because of the atomic stalemate. Much fuller study has to be made to know if that is wise. But there is no question whatever that the air force is enormously more important that it was, and should receive relatively more.

Some top officials confidently call our air force superior to that of the Soviet Union. Thomas K. Finletter, former Air Secretary, in a debate with Harold Stassen on Sunday, was not so confident. He told Mr. Stassen that he could find statements in the Congressional Record that have never been denied, one being that the Russians have developed jet engines with twice the thrust of ours. He added that "in every type of fighting aircraft, the Russians, in the quantity-quality combination, are running up to and ahead of us; and in only one type of fighting aircraft are we ahead."

We need more and better planes to hold our own in the atomic stalemate, but we obviously need to be more continuously occupied with the future. For the stalemate does not merely depend on a balance of existing weapons,it is a balance that has to be preserved even if existing weapons become outmoded. Se we must be ready to spend freely for the most imaginative research and experimentation.

One of our chief instruments of defense is unquestioaably out of date, and that is NATO. When the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance was created it was expected to supply ground forces and air power enough to hold Soviet ground and air forces at bay in Europe while the United States Strategic command, with its monopoly of atomic weapons, wiped out Soviet home bases and industry. That is, its power to do this constituted its defensive value. Now the Soviet Union has atomic weapons that can lay Western Europe waste and NATO is unable to cope with them.

What is known as "the gap" has come into existence. The gap is the difference between what the NATO military authorities say is essential to defend Europe, and what the NATO governments are providing. The gap, according to the London Economist, is of "frightening dimensions". It says that if the NATO generals were given everything that they ask in tactical atomic weapons, new airfields, a warning system, and better equipped self-sufficient decisions

defense bedgets would have to be doubled.

One can read startling statements like that in a well-informed periodical. But there was not a whisper or an overtone of it in the NATO communique at the close of the council meeting last week.

The atomic stalemate depends not only upon the bombs but the ability to deliver them. That's what "retaliation" means. Our instrument for delivering the bombs or maintaining the stalemate is SAC, the Strategic Air Command under Curt LeMay.

In the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Arthur Godfrey has a piece in which he makes a some very sweeping statements to the effect that SAC is being starved fnd short-changed. It will create some controversy, I hope, and I wouldn't mention it except that Godfrey's claims are backed up by the Air Force Association and by General Tooey Spaatz, who knows what he's talking about when it comes to air bombardment.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

AVERY: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There would seem to be some confusion in the distribution of the defense dollar. Nothing new about that. Philip Armour said, "The fundamental principles which govern the handling of postage stamps and of millions of dollars are exactly the same. They are so simple that a fool can't learn them, so hard that a lazy man won't."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Dec. 21, 1955

This is the news:

The Ford Motor Company made its financial records public today for the first time. This was done when the company filed a statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission, preparatory to selling 10-million, 200-thousand shares of Ford stock on the open market... the largest equity stock issue in history. Until now, the stock has been privately owned by the Ford Foundation and individual members of the Ford family. A number of company executives also own a relatively small block of non-voting stock. It is the Foundation which proposes to sell part of its holdings; the Ford family will retain 40 percent of the voting stock... enough to assure it continued control of the company. The statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission indicates that the stock will be offered to the public next month at about 75 dollars a share... although the actual price may be below that figure. The statement reveals that the company suffered a net loss, in 1946, of 8-million →

100-thousand dollars... but made handsome profits in the years that followed. In the postwar years, Ford spent more than a billion dollars in expanding and modernizing its plant. In the first nine months of this year, Ford earnings totaled 312-million... on sales amounting to 4-billion dollars. Assets, revealed for the first time, are listed at nearly 2½ billion.

The United States Steel Corporation said tonight it plans to increase its production over the next 3 years - by more than 2½ million tons a year. The company said it is expanding to keep pace with increased demand. And the Studebaker-Packard Corporation today said it has reached tentative agreement with the C.I.O. Auto Workers on a new contract. The company withheld details of the agreement, but said it includes a lay-off pay plan similar to that granted by Chrysler, General Motors and Ford.

The Labor Department reported today that the cost-of-living last month went up one-tenth of one percent. Take-home pay of factory workers set a new record high---averaging 72 dollars and 85 cents a week for workers with three dependents. That's about

80 cents more than the average take-home pay in October.

A federal grand jury in Washington today indicted John Gojack, general vice president of the United Electrical Workers Union on contempt of Congress charges. (The union was expelled from the C.I.O. five years ago, for following the Communist Party line. Gojack had refused, last winter, to answer certain questions put to him by the House Un-American Activities Committee). The grand jury also indicted Harry Sacher, a New York attorney, on similar charges. Sacher represented 11 top Communist leaders, who were convicted in New York in 1950. He refused to answer questions by members of the Senate internal security subcommittee.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis said tonight that from 12-~~hundred~~ to 13-hundred children probably were saved from polio this year by the Salk vaccine. The estimate is based on reports from 11 states.

President and Mrs. Eisenhower became grandparents today for the fourth time. A daughter... weighing seven pounds, two ounces... was born to Mrs. John Eisenhower this afternoon at Walter Reed

→

Hospital. White House Secretary Hagerty says both mother and child are "doing very well." On another subject, Hagerty said he "assumes" President Eisenhower will resume holding news conferences, perhaps in late January.

Governor Lausche of Ohio announced tonight that he will seek the Democratic nomination for United States senator, in the May primary. Only a week ago, Lausche said he would be a "favorite son" candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Tonight, the governor declined to elaborate on either statement.

An Eastern Airlines plane crashed during its approach to Jacksonville early today, killing all 17 persons on board. The airplane was bound from Miami to Boston. It was the airline's first fatal accident in more than 7-billion passenger miles.

At Fort Lewis, Washington, an Army court martial today convicted Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Liles of "bringing discredit to the military service" while he was a prisoner of war in Korea. Specifically, Liles was charged with making propaganda recordings for the Reds. The court ordered him suspended from rank for 24 months.

Canadas

General Burns, the chief Palestine truce supervisor, scored Israel today for its attack on Syrian positions, overlooking the Sea of Galilee. In a 15-page report to the United Nations Security Council, Burns called the Israeli attack "a deliberate violation" of the armistice agreement... the kind of action which might lead to full-scale hostilities. Tomorrow, the Security Council will meet to consider Syria's demand for sanctions against Israel.

Demonstrations against the pro-Western Baghdad Pact continued today in Amman, the capital of Jordan... but Arab legionnaires kept the crowds under control and no casualties are reported. King Hussein swore in a caretaker government, to supervise new general elections. The curfew at Bethlehem was lifted.

Edward R. Murrow: December 21, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

It would take a Mr. Dooley or a Will Rogers to get all the juice of absurdity there is in the foreign aid program as expounded in Washington yesterday. Secretary Dulles went to some pains to explain it, but no matter how closely one reads what he said, the facts and the logic still look topsy-turvy. We are going to spend in foreign aid only two hundred million dollars more than last year, and only half of that is for economic aid. Yet Congress will be asked to appropriate two billion, two hundred million more. And as though to make this palatable to congressmen Mr. Dulles stressed that it goes for military aid. # The Soviet Union is now launched on a new era of economic rivalry with the West to gain the adherence of under-developed countries. A program of greater military aid would hardly be an appropriate answer to this offensive. All we are doing is to keep our military aid program at its past level. We need more money to do that, because the carry-over from past appropriations has been shrinking and the shrinkage has to be made up. This increase of military appropriation does not represent expanded military spending. It is to keep the pipeline full. Far from responding to the new Soviet economic offensive, we are simply maintaining our counter-offensive of several years back.

True, there is a hundred million destined for the Middle East, Mr.

Dulles said; and so to that extent something can be earmarked as an answer to recent Soviet economic penetration. But that is to say we are planning to spend only a hundred million more than we had scheduled before the Soviet arms deal in Egypt. The sum is not imposing. It will not bother the Kremlin much, nor will it give much courage to all the countries we hope to save from becoming victims of the Soviet drive.

Actually what is happening is that a corrected budget is going to Congress which has been rectified for the gratification of government bookkeepers and accountants. Congressmen are being asked, please vote this money, but don't be afraid it means more spending on foreign aid. It is as though the idea of competing with the Soviet economic offensive by offering economic inducements of our own would be laughed down on Capitol Hill. It implies that Congressmen cannot keep up with the transformation of the cold war, and can only think in terms of the cold war as it used to be.

Mr. Dulles pointed out yesterday that the Soviet Union is a deficit country, whose population has to go without things that are necessaries in this country. The inference is that the Soviet Union is too poor to compete with us economically in the under-developed countries. Obviously it would be if we competed. But Soviet national income is rising at a quicker rate than

ours, and the Russians can dedicate that increase to economic and political expansion, and go quite a way with it. To be sure, they would have to keep their belts tight at home. But they seem to be subservient enough to do so. Obviously we can put blue chips on the table which the Soviet bloc cannot match. But Washington is not talking about blue chips. It is loudly denying that it is even thinking in terms of blue chips. About all it is talking about is keeping a past military aid program at a past level.

The one statement Mr. Dulles made that seems to take into account that the nature of the cold war has changed is his statement that the foreign aid program will have to remain at around four billion dollars for a considerable time ahead. In saying that, he did not talk about carry-overs and pipelines. He meant continued spending. And in view of the outcry that has gone up from economy-minded congressmen over the larger appropriations now being asked, his estimate must count as significant and even daring. For the bulk of Republican and conservative Democratic opinion has been insisting on cutting off foreign aid altogether. And here is the authoritative Republican policy maker serving notice that it is not going to be cut off altogether, now, soon, or for a long time to come. Mr. Dulles did not spell out the reasons why. And one can understand why not when one

notes the protests of key Congressional leaders against voting more money just to keep the pipelines of military aid full. These are not congressional leaders educated in the nature of ~~an~~ the present economic cold war. ~~No doubt they are patriots when it comes to voting for weapons for foreign friends. But their idea of patriotism does not embrace economic help.~~

One day, this reporter hopes, someone will come up with a proposal to put our vast agricultural surpluses to work for us in the economic cold war. Undoubtedly they represent a difficult problem. We could undermine the price structure the world over by distributing these surpluses too quickly. But we need available wealth for the new cold war, and our warehouses are bulging with food that half the world needs. That is available wealth. Mr. Dulles did offer Mr. Molotov some wheat at Geneva, without even getting a civil answer. But that surely was the beginning, not the end of the road.

Word for Today

In recalling his first "gasoline buggy", Henry Ford once said, "It was considered to be something of a nuisance, for it made a racket and scared horses. After about a thousand miles, I sold it to Charles Ainsley of Detroit for 200 dollars. That was my first sale, although I had built the car, not to sell, but only to experiment with. Then I wanted to start another car."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Ford Motor Company made its financial records public today for the first time. This was done when the company filed a statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission, preparatory to selling 10-million, 200-thousand shares of Ford stock on the open market..the largest equity stock issue in history. Until now, the stock has been privately owned by the Ford Foundation and individual members of the Ford family. A number of company executives also own a reletively small block of non-voting stock. It is the Foundation which proposes to sell part of its holdings; the Ford family will retain 40 percent of the voting stock..enough to assure it continued control of the company. The statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission indicates that the stock will be offered to the public next month at about 75 dollars a share..although the actual price may be below that figure. The statement reveals that the company suffered a net loss, in 1946, of 8-million 100-thousand dollars..but made handsome profits in the years that followed. In the first nine months of this year, Ford earnings totaled 312-million..on sales amounting to 4-billion dollars. Assets, revealed for the first time, are listed at nearly 2½ billion.

The United States Steel Corporation said tonight it plans to increase its production over the next 3 years by more than 2½ million tons a year. The company said it is expanding to keep pace with the increased demand. And the Studebaker - Packard Corporation today said it has reached tentative agreement with the C.I.O. Auto Workers on a new contract. The company withheld details of the agreement, but said it includes a lay-off pay plan similar to that granted by Chrysler, General Motors and Ford.

The Labor Department reported today that the cost-of-living last month went up one-tenth of one percent. Take-home pay of factory workers set a new record high--averaging 72 dollars and 85 cents a week for workers with three dependents. That's about 80 cents more than the average take-home pay in October.

A federal grand jury in Washington today indicated John Gojack, general vice president of the United Electrical Workers Union on contempt of Congress charges. (The union was expelled from the C.I.O. five years ago, for following the Communist Party line. Gojack had refused, last winter, to answer certain questions put to him by the House Un-American Activities committee. The grand jury also indicted Harry Sacher, a New York attorney, on similar charges. Sacher represented 11 top Communist leaders, who were convicted in New York in 1950. He refused to answer questions by members of the Senate internal security subcommittee.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis said tonight that from 12 to 13 hundred children probably were saved from polio this year by the Salk vaccine. The estimate is based on reports from 11 states.

President and Mrs. Eisenhower became grandparents today for the fourth time. A daughter..weighing seven pounds, two ounces..was born to Mrs. John Eisenhower this afternoon at Walter Reed Hospital. White House Secretary Hagerty says both mother and child are "doing very well". On another subject, Hagerty said he "assumes" President Eisenhower will resume holding news conferences, perhaps in late January.

Governor Lausche of Ohip announced tonight that he will seek the Democratic nomination for United States senator, in the May primary. Only a week ago, Lausche said he would be a "favorite son" candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Tonight, the governor declined to elaborate on either statement.

An eastern Airlines plane crashed during its approach to Jacksonville early today, killing all 17 persons on board. The airplane was bound from Miami to Boston. It was the airline's first fatal accident in more than 7-billion passenger miles.

At Fort Lewis, Washington, an Army court martial today convicted Lieutenant - Colonel Paul Liles of "bringing discredit to the military service" while he was a prisoner of war in Korea. Specifically, Liles was charged with making propaganda recordings for the Reds. The court ordered him suspended from rank for 24 months.

Canada's General Burns, the chief Palestine truce supervisor, scored Israel today for its attack on Syrian positions, overlooking the Sea of Galilee. In a 15-page report to the United Nations Security Council, Burns called the Israeli attack "a deliberate violation" of the armistice agreement..the kind of action which might lead to full-scale hostilities. Tomorrow, the Security Council will meet to consider Syria's demand for sanctions against Israel.

It world take a Mr. Dooley or a Will Rogers to get all the juice of abusrdidty there is in the foreign aid program as expounded in Washington yesderday. Secretary Dulles went to some pains to explain it, but no matter how closely one reads what he said, the facts and the logic still look topsy-turvy. We are going to spend in foreign aid only two hundred million dollars more than last year, and only half of that is for economic aid. Yet Congress will be asked to appropirate two billion, two hundred million more. And as though to make this palatable to congressmen Mr. Dulles stressed that it goes for military aid.

The Soviet Union is now launched on a new era of economic rivalry with the West to gain the adherence of under developed countries. A program of greater military aid would hardly be an appropriate answer to this offensive. All we are doing is to keep our military aid program at its past level. We

need more money to do that, because the carry-over from past appropriations has been shrinking and the shirnkage has to be made up. This increase of military appropriation does not represent expanded military spending. It is to keep the pipeline full. Far from responding th the new Soviet economic offensive, we are simply maintaining our counter-offensive of several years back.

True, there is a hundred million destined for the Middle East, Mr.Dulles said; and so to that extent something can be earmarked as an answer to recent Soviet economic penetration. But that is to say we are planning to spend only a hundred million more than we had scheduled before the Soviet arms deal in Egypt. The sum is not imposing. It will not bother the Kremlin much, nor will it give much courage to all the countries we hope to save from becoming victims of the Soviet drive.

Actually what is happening is that a corrected budget is going to Congress which was been rectified for the gratification of government book-keepers and accountants. Congressmen are being asked, please vote this money, but don't be afraid it means more spending on foreign aid. It is as though the idea of competing with the Soviet economic offensive by offering economic inducements of our own would be laughed down on Capitol Hill. It implies that Congressmen cannot keep up with the transformation of the cold war, and can only think in terms of the cold war as it used to be.

Mr. Dulles pointed out yesterday that the Soviet Union is a deficit country, whose population has to go without things that are necessaties in this country, whose population has to go without things that are necessaties in this country. The inference is that the Soviet Union is too poor to compete with us economically in the under-developed cou tries. Obviously it would be if we competed. But the Soviet national income is rising at a quicker

rate than ours, and the Russians can dedicate that increase to economic and political expansion, and go quite a way with it. To be sure, they would have to keep their belts tight at home. But they seem to be subservient enough to do so. Obviously we can put blue chips on the table which the Soviet bloc cannot match. But Washington is not talking about blue chips. It is loudly denying that it is even thinking in terms of blue chips. About all it is talking about is keeping a past military aid program at a past level.

The one statement Mr. Dulles made that seems to take into account that the nature of the cold war has changed is his statement that the foreign aid program will have to remain at around four billion dollars for a considerable time ahead. In saying that, he did not talk about carry-overs and pipelines. He meant continued spending. And in view of the outcry that has bone up from economy-minded congressmen over the larger appropriations now being asked, his estimate must count as significant and even daring. For the bulk of Republican and conservative Democratic opinion has been insisting on cutting off foreign aid altogether. And here is the authoritative Republican and conservative Democratic opinion has been insisting on cutting off foreign aid altogether. And here is the authoritative Republican policy maker serving notice that it is not going to be cut off altogether, now, soon. or for a long time to come. Mr. Dulles did not spell out the reasons why. And ond can understand why not when one notes the protests of key Congressional leaders against voting moremoney just to keep the pipelines of military aid full. These are not congressional leaders educated in the nature of the present economic cold war.

One day, this reporter hopes, someone will come up with a proposal to put our vast agricultural surpluses to work for us in the economic cold war. Undoubtedly they represent a difficult problem. We could undermine the price

structure the world over by distributing these surpluses too quickly. But we need available wealth for ahe new cold war, and our warehouses are bulging with food that half the world needs. That is available wealth. Mr. Dulles did offer Mr. Molotov some wheat at Geneva, without even getting a civil answer. But that surely was the beginning, not the end of the road.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In recalling his first "gasoline buggy", Hanry Ford once said, "It was considered to be something of a nuisance, for it made a racket and scared the horses. After about a thousand miles, I sold it to Charles Ainsley of Detroit for 200 dollars. That was my first sale, although I built the car, not to sell, but only to experiment with. Then I wanted to start another car."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Dec. 22, 1955

This is the news:

Syria demanded formally today that Israel be expelled from the United Nations. At a special session of the Security Council, Syria again accused Israel of aggression... in its attack on Syrian positions on the night of December 11th.. and formally proposed a resolution that would expel Israel from the world organization. The Syrian delegate noted that the United Nations charter provides... in Article 6... that any member violating its U.N. obligations, may be expelled by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Council. Only yesterday, General Burns, the chief United Nations truce supervisor, submitted a report on the incident. He called the Israeli attack of December 11th... on Syrian gun positions overlooking the Sea of Galilee... a "deliberate violation" of the Palestime armistice agreement. When the Syrian delegate had presented his resolution, Israeli Amabssador Abba Eban rose to make his reply. Eban

introduced what he said were Syrian army orders, showing that Syrian batteries were ordered tp fire on Israeli shipping in the Sea of Galilee. / Hence, the attack on the Syrian gun positions, he said, was retaliatory. / Eban questioned the right of Syria to belong to the U.N. / "A state which will not acknowledge the right of its neighbor to its very statehood," he said, "does not belong to this organization." / The Council then adjourned, after hearing arguments on both sides. Unless there is an emergency, it will not reconvene until next month. / And any action is deferred until that time.

India asked the United States today for clarification of its position with regard to Goa, the Portuguese settlement on India's west coast. Early this month, Secretary of State Dulles issued a joint statement with the Portuguese foreign minister, refering to Goa as a province of Portugal... a statement that created resentment among the Indian people. The Indian note to the United States is said to be sharply worded, but to fall short of being a formal protest. Its contents was not divulged.

India announced today that it has reached agreement with Britain for "close cooperation and mutual assistance" in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Britain will supply "enriched" uranium fuel elements for a reactor being built near Bombay, and later will help design another reactor of a different type. Negotiations are under way for a similar agreement with the United States. Last month... when he was in India... Soviet Premier Bulganin said Russia was "prepared to share" its experience in the peaceful use of atomic energy with India. Reports from London say the British are glad they beat Russia to a hard agreement.

Prime Minister Nehru is reported to have expressed "embarrassment" today at some of the things the Russian leaders said during their Indian tour. Nehru reportedly told a closed meeting of the Congress Party that he was particularly embarrassed by the way Communist Party Boss Khrushchev "twisted history"... in saying the Allies sicked Hitler on Russia in the early days of the war. Nehru is quoted, however, as saying he was <u>not</u> embarrassed by Russian references to Goa.

In Moscow, the special session of the Supreme Soviet has been postponed until Monday. The Supreme Soviet... which serves as the Russian parliament... had been scheduled to meet tomorrow. No reason was given for the delay.

The East German Communists today announced an amnesty for 26-hundred prisoners serving war crime sentences in the Soviet zone. These are believed, by Western observers, to be persons sentenced by Soviet military tribunals in East Germany after the war. An undisclosed number of persons convicted of more serious war crimes will continue to serve their terms.

A West German broadcast said tonight that Dr. Otto John, former chief of West German counter-intelligence, has been served with a warrant charging him with suspected treason. John deserted to the Communists about a year and a half ago, then suddenly reappeared in West Germany on December 12th.

French troops fought off new rebel attacks today in Algeria. The action apparently was on a smaller scale than yesterday, when 89 persons were reported killed in scattered, hit-and-run raids.

→

In Paris, Premier Faure has received an appeal from the resident-general of Algeria, for 60-thousand more troops. The appeal is said to have received favorable consideration. But, first, Faure wants one of his personal advisers to make an on-the-scene check. French troops already in Algeria, are estimated at around 180-thousand.

In Washington, the Army announced tonight, that six special guided missile battalions, will be sent to Europe in the next four months. These batalions will be equipped with an improved model of "The Corporal"... a rocket-powered missile, capable of mounting an atomic warhead, with a range estimated in excess of 50 miles. The move will greatly increase our atomic firepower in Western Europe. The Army presently has only one Corporal battalion in Europe, plus six atomic artillery battalions, and several "Honest John" rocket batteries. The "Honest John" is strictly a <u>ballistic</u> missile. That is, it cannot be guided... once it has been launched.

The president of Paraguay today said "complete tranquility reigns" in his country... and that the situation "is headed toward a satisfactory solution." Earlier, unconfirmed reports said a revolution

was in progress in Paraguay. The revolt reportedly was led by the minister of public works, in collaboration with a number of Army officers and the police.

President and Mrs. Eisenhower distributed Christmas presents today to 700 White House employes. Each member of the White House staff received a copy of a winter scene Mr. Eisenhower painted while he was in Denver. The President's travel schedule after Christmas is undecided. There are signs he may not leave immediately for a warmer climate, as his doctors recommended.

President Eisenhower sent a telegram today to Adlai Stevenson, expressing his concern over the injury... in an auto accident... of Mr. Stevenson's 19-year-old son. The telegram read: "Distressed to read on the ticker that your son, John, has been seriously injured. I send you my most prayerful hopes that he will soon recover." The latest word on the condition of John Stevenson is that he is getting along satisfactorily, after "a fairly comfortable night."

Northern California was hit by more rain today, forcing the evacuation of scores of small towns. More than 6 inches of rain has fallen in some areas since yesterday. / And more heavy rain, accompanied by gale force winds, is predicted for tonight and tomorrow. / Highway traffic from Northern California to Oregon, is almost completely blocked. / Routes 101 and 99 have been cut by earth slides and floods. Railroads are also affected. / A state of emergency has been declared in Humbolt and Del Norte counties. And Hamilton Air Force Base has ordered the avacuation of all aircraft. / No less than eight rivers are flooding their banks. — 4 Persons have been drowned

Edward R. Murrow: Thursday December 22, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

There is a time and place reserved on radio, and in newspapers and magazines, for advertisements - that's their source of revenue. # We face another day of the mild madness that precedes a week-end, where a little contemplation may be possible. And this reporter is going to read his first advertisement on the air. It appears on the back page of the current issue of The Reporter magazine. / It was placed there by the Western Newspaper Union. Advertising copywriters please take note. # It reads as follows: "There lives at this time in Judea, a man of singular virtue. His name is Jesus Christ, whom the barbarians esteem as a prophet; but whose followers love and adore, as the offspring of the immortal God. / He calls back the dead from the grave, and heals all sorts of diseases, with a word or touch.

"He is a tall man, well shaped, of an amiable and reverend aspect; and his hair is of a color, that can hardly be matched, falling in graceful curls, waving about and very agreeably couching upon his shoulders, parted on the crown of his head, running as a stream to the front, fashioned after the Nazarites.

"His forehead, high, large and imposing; his cheeks without spot or

wrinkle, and beautiful with a lovely red. His nose and mouth formed with exquisite symmetry. His beard of a color suitable to his hair, reaching below his chin and parted in the middle like a fork.

"His eyes, bright blue, clear and serene, look innocent and dignified, manly and mature. In proportion of body most perfect and captivating. His hands and arms most delectable to behold.

"He rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness. His whole address, whether in word or deed, being eloquent and grave.

"No man has seen him laugh, yet his manners are exceedingly pleasant. But he has frequently wept in the presence of men. He is temperate, modest and wise. A man, for his extraordinary beauty and divine perfection, surpassing the children of men in every sense."

The small type says: "This is an apochryphal word portrait, first found in the writings of Saint Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, during the eleventh century."

Having been subjected to much Christmas advertising; having read and listened to many words of exhortation, it seemed appropriate at this season, to read the Western Newspaper Union's advertisement about "A man of singular

virtue", with bright blue eyes, clear and serene, innocent, dignified, manly and mature. One who rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness - eloquent and grave. A man who has "frequently wept in the presence of men."

Whether apochryphal or not, someone wrote some rather eloquent copy before the eleventh century.

This advertisement by the Western Newspaper Union, on the back page of The Reporter Magazine, doesn't say what the Western Newspaper Union is trying to sell. But it does say that copies of what I have just read, in two colors suitable for framing - minus the advertising signature - are XXXXX available to readers of The Reporter. Send twenty-five cents to cover cost of postage and handling to the Western Newspaper Union.

Having read an advertisement, we must adhere to tradition and repeat the name and address: Western Newspaper Union, 310 East 45th Street, New York 17, New York.

Since this is the first advertisement this reporter has read on the air, it may be permissible to say that I have neither knowledge of ~~or~~ nor interest in the Western Newspaper Union - merely admired the eleventh century language, and the gesture of the organization which purchased space to cause the words to appear in print. They seemed to merit wider circulation -

Gaylord Avery

This being the season for trimming Xmas trees, this thought by John Muir would seem appropriate:"It has been said that x trees are imperfect men and seem to bemoan their imprisonment rooted in the ground. (But they never seem so to me.) They grip the ground as though they like it, they go wandering in all directions with every wind - going and coming like ourselves. I never saw a discontented tree."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Dec. 23, 1955

This is the news:

Flood waters ravaged Northern California and Oregon today, claiming at least 12 lives. Five communities are completely inundated. Thousands of persons are homeless, with damage estimated at more than 10-million dollars. The business district in Santa Cruz, 60 miles south of San Francisco, is under five feet of water. And the entire population of Marysville... a town of more than 12-thousand... has been ordered evacuated because of the flooding Feather and Yuba Rivers. The nearby Sacramento weather bureau said: "This is without doubt the greatest flood in the records of this river system." Three deaths are reported in Southern Oregon. #

A late report says rivers are receding in Oregon, where colder weather has stopped the melting of snow. Reno, Nevada, has been cut in two by rising floodwaters. But no casualties are reported in that area. More light rain is expected tonight.

In Washington, President Eisenhower has called the floods "a major disaster", and authorized what the White House called "blank check" financial assistance. Secretary of Agriculture Benson sent telegrams to the governors of California and Oregon, offering surplus food for flood victims.

Russia has agreed to let the United States resume distribution of a magazine on American life among the Russian people. In return, we will let Russia publish an English-language magazine in the United States. In announcing the agreement today, the State Department said Moscow will allow 52-thousand copies of the American magazine to be distributed. It will be published by the United States Information Agency and sell on Russian newsstands for five rubles. That's about the same price a comparable Russian magazine would sell for. Publication of a similar magazine... called "Amerika"... was suspended three years ago, when Moscow restricted its distribution. At the same time, the United States banned publication of the Soviet Information Bulletin in this country. There are no details on what the new Russian magazine will be like. #

The New York Post reported today that the Veterans Administration had stopped payment of disability compensation to a veteran who lost both legs in World War Two. The Veterans Administration had acted on grounds that James Kutcher of Newark, New Jersey, belonged to the Socialist Workers Party... an organization the Government has listed as subversive. The party follows the Trotsky line, and is strongly opposed to the Moscow brand of Communism. The ex-GI also was accused of making remarks derogatory of the Government. This afternoon, the disability payments to Kutcher, as a double amputee, were ordered reinstated... pending outcome of a hearing. The Veterans Administration said it was acting out of "a sense of fair play and to prevent hardship." No date has been set for the hearing.

The provisional government of Argentina decreed today, that all its top officials... including the new provisional president... are ineligible to run in the forthcoming elections. The decree said the Argentine government wants to observe "absolute non-intervention", in the peoples' political decisions.

West German authorities today formally arrested Dr. Otto John, former chief of counter-intelligence for the Bonn government.

The charge was "suspicion of treason." John defected to the Communists in July of last year. He suddenly reappeared in West Berlin 11 days ago... and has been under interrogation ever since. There are indications he was arrested simply because there was no other legal way to hold him in custody. And in the end he may go free. My colleague Richard Hottelet reports there apparently is still no real evidence of treason against him.

In Algeria, French troops are reported to have killed 35 nationalist guerrillas, in bitter fighting in a snowstorm. French losses, if any, are not given.

India announced today that it has established diplomatic relations with Outer Mongolia. Last week, Nationalist China vetoed Outer Mongolia's application for admission to the United Nations... charging it is a "province" of Soviet Russia, and not an independent state.

Israel and Jordan laid aside their differences today, so that Christian prilgrims would be free to cross their common frontier. The curfew has been lifted in Bethlehem... in the territory administered

by Jordan... and Arab and Israeli soldiers are reported relaxing at their posts, among the sandbags, bombed houses, and barbed wire.

In Washington, President Eisenhower granted Christmas pardons to 42 convicted criminals... and commuted one death sentence./ White House Secretary Hagerty announced that President and Mrs. Eisenhower will attend church on Christmas Day./ That will be the first time the President has attended church services since he was stricken in September.

Edward R. Murrow: December 23, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

We are approaching a week-end of reunion and rejoicing. We might perhaps spare a thought for those who will not participate in the festivities - who will not be home for Christmas. The mind turns first to hospitals, where nurses and doctors know no holiday; to the policeman on your beat, and the firemen too; to the men who man the radar ramparts; to the crews of civilian aircraft, with that little wreath of holly on the door leading to the flight deck. And to the train crews on the long hauls out across the rich, flat land, and over the Rockies, the Siskious and the Cascades.

An American ship may be entering Suez, or clearing the Panama Canal, reported off the Lizard or Sandy Hook. Whatever "containers" Americans may be travelling in, their thoughts are travelling home, and their imaginations may possibly create a Christmas free of the crass commercialism that has come to mark this season of the year.

There will even be a few people in the news business working during the week end. We might spare a thought of thanks for the telephone operators, who with courtesy and good humor perform such casual miracles of communication. And mention should be made of radio and television engineers who transmit the voice and picture from here to there, and who - unfortunate creatures -

must listen to what is transmitted whether they like it or not.

No one who studies the world scene could term this Christmas either secure or serene. We continue to contend, as we have before, against forces of evil and tyranny. We have no guarantee of success. But the recent past, which has led us to this reasonably tranquil Christmas, has been honorable.

If memories of the past are sufficiently strong, then fear of the future may be considerably diminished.

This is one night of the year when a mere reporter, with an imperfect knowledge of the past and none of the future, may be permitted to remind himself and his listeners, be they many or few, of one of the world's greatest pieces of reporting - by St. Matthew and St. Mark. (They collaborated on the story.) They tell us, according to the King James' version of their report, that "when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the King: "Behold there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, saying: 'Where is he that is born King of the Jews? For we have seen his star in the east and have come to worship him". St. Luke reported that when Mary brought forth her first son, she wrapped him in swaddling clothes and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn. "And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them - and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them: "Fear not, for behold I bring you tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the City of David, the Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

Note well that the first thing the angel said was, "Fear not."

Meanwhile, Herod had dispatched his wise men to search diligently for the young child. And the star which they saw in the east went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was. When they saw the star they rejoiced, with exceeding great joy. And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary, his mother. And they fell down and worshipped him. And when they had opened their treasures they presented unto him gifts - gold, frankincense and myrrh.

The shepherds had been promised by the angel that they would find a babe wrapped in swaddling clothes. And, suddenly, there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying, "glory to God in the highest and on earth peace and good will toward men." And so the wise men and the shepherds found Mary and Joseph and the babe lying in the manger.

St. Matthew and St. Luke were good reporters. And they said... they reported that the shepherds were sore afraid. The sights they saw and the circumstances must have impressed and shaken those shepherds more than modern shepherds were shaken by the announcement of the ~~atom~~ Hydrogen bomb. And yet, those two good reporters agree that the first words of the angel were, "Fear not!" Their reporting has survived every effort to suppress it. And the

angel's advice was never more timely.

Whenever we search for words that combine strength, beauty and hope, we are led back to that one book. It seems to me, that we in this country are committed, in good company, to combat evil things. And you will find in that same book, and in the same mood, you will find these phrases: "Whom shall I fear? Of whom shall I be afraid?" It seems to me that these sentiments are appropriate on this evening.

WORD FOR TODAY December 23, 1955.

for which I have a fondness.

This, by Gamaliel Bradford: "The legend of St. Nick is the last living relic of the vanishing world of dreams. The fairies are gone, the witches and ghosts are gone. Santa Claus alone lingers with us. Let us keep him as long as we can. Children learn to see soon enough, too clearly, too well. Leave them at least one thrill that may linger with them when the years begin to grow too plain and dull and bare. After all, in this universe of ignorance anything may be true - even our dreams."

Good Night and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Flood waters ravaged Northern California and Oregon today, claiming at least 12 lives. Five communities are completely inundated. Thousands of persons are homeless, with damage estimated at more than 10-million dollars. The business district in Santa Cruz, 60 miles South of San Francisco, is under five feet of water. And the entire population of Marysville..a town of more than 12-thousand..has been ordered evacuated because of the flooding Yuba and Feather Rivers. The nearby Sacramento weather bureau said: "This is without doubt the greatest flood in the records of this river system." Three deaths are reported in Southern Oregon.

A late report says rivers are receding in Oregon, where colder weather has stopped the melting of snow. Reno, Nevada, has been cut in two by rising floodwaters. But no casualties are reported in that area. More light rain is expected tonight.

In Washington, President Eisenhower has called the floods "a major disas ter", and authorized what the White House called "blank check " financial assistance. Secretary of Agriculture Benson sent telegrams to the governors of California and Oregon, offering surplus food for fllod victim .

Russia has agreed to let the United States resume distribution of a magazine on American life among the Rusian people. In return, we will let Russia publish an English-language magazine in the United States. In announcing the agreement today, the State Department said Moscow will allow 52-thousand copies of the American magazine to be distributed. It will be published by the United States Information agency and sell on Russian newsstands for five rubles. That's about the same price a comparable Russian magazine would sell for.

Publication of a semilar magazine called "Amerika" was suspended three years ago, when Moscow restricted its distribution. At the same time, the United States banned publication of the Soviet Information Bulletin in this country. There are no details on what the new Russian magazine will be like.

The New York Post reported today that the Veterans Amministration had stopped payment of disability compensation to a veteran who lost both legs in World War Two. The veterans Administration had acted on the grounds that James Kutcher of Newark, New Jersey, belonged to the Socialist Workers Party.. an organization the Government has listed as subversive. The party follows the Trotsky line, and is strongly opposed to the Moscow brand of Communism. The ex-GI also was accused of making remarks derogatory of the Government. This afternoon, the disability of payments to Kutcher, as a double amputee, were ordered reinstated..pending outcome of a hearing. The Veterans Administrat ion said it was acting out of "a sense of fair play and to prevent hardship." No date has been set for the hearing.

The provisional government of Argentina decreed today that all its top officials including the new provisional president..are ineligible to run in the forthcoming elections. The decree said the Argentine government wants to observe "absolute non-intervention" in the people's political decisions.

West German authorities today formally arrested Dr. Otto John, former chief of counter-intelligence for the Bonn government. The charge was "suspicion of treason." John defected to the Communists in July of last year. He suddenly reappeared in West Berlin 11 days ago..and has been under interrogation ever since. There are indications he was arrested simply because ther was no other legal way to hold him in custody. And in the end he may go free. My colleague Richard Hottelet reports there apparently is still no real evidence of treason against him.

India announced today that it has established diplomatic relations with Outer Mongolia. Last week, Nationalist China vetoes Outer Mongolia's application for admission to the United Nations..charging it is a "province" fo Soviet Russia, and not an independent state.

Israel and Jordan laid aside their differences today, so that Christian pilgrims would be free to cross their common frontier. The curfew has been lifted in Bethlehem..in the territory administered by Jordon..and Arab and Israeli soldiers are reported relaxing at their posts, among the sandbags, bombed houses, and barged wire.

In Washington, President Eisenhower granted Christmas pardons to 42 convicted criminals..and commuted one death sentence. White House Secretary Hagerty announced that President and Mrs. Eisenhower will attend church on Christmas Day. That will be the first time the President has attended church services since he was stricken in September.

We are approaching a week end of reunion and rejoicing. We might perhaps spare a thought for those who will not participate in the festivities - who will not be home for Christmas. The mind turns first to hospitals, where nurses and doctors know no holiday; to the policemen on your beat, and the firemen too; to the men who man the radar ramparts; to the crews of civilian aircraft, with that little wreath of holly on the door leading to the flight deck. And to the train crews on the long hauls out across the rich, flat land, and over the Rockies, the Siskious and the Cascades.

An American ship may be entering Suez or clearing the Panama Canal, reported off the Lizard or Sandy Hook. Whatever "containers" Americans may be off travelling in, their thoughts are travelling, home, and their imaginations may possibly create a Christmas free of the crass commercialism that has come to mark this season of the year.

There will even be a few people in the news business working during the week end. We might spare a thought of thanks for the telephone operators, who with courtesy and good humor, perform such casual miracles of communication.

And mention should be made of radio and televisoon engineers who transmit the poice and picture from here to there, and who - unfortunate creatures - must listen to what is tranimitted whether they like it or not.

No one who studies the world scene could term this Christmas either secure or serene. We continue to contend, as we have before, against forces of evil and tryanny. We have no guarantee of success. But the recent past, which has led us to this reasonably tranquil Christmas, has been honorable.

If memories of the past are sufficiently strong, then fear of the future may be considerably diminished.

This is one night of the year when a mere reporter, with an imperfect knowledge of the past and none of the future, may be permitted to remind himself and hislisteners, be they many or few, of one of the world's greatest pieces or reporting - by St. Matthew and St. Mark. They collaborated on the story. They tell us, according to the King James' version of their report, that "When Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the King: "Behold there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, saying: "Where is he that is King of the Jews?" St. Luke reported that when Mary brought forth her first son, she wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn. "And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them - and they were sore afraid. And the angelsaid unto them "Fear not, for behold I bring you tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the City of David, the Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

Note well that the first thing the angel said was, "Fear not." Meanwhile, Herod had dispatched his wise men to search diligently for the young child. And the star which they saw in the East went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was. When they saw the star they rejoiced, with exceeding great joy. And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary, his mother. And they fell down and worshipped him. And when they had opened their treasures they presented unto him gifts - gold, frankincense any myrrh.

The shepherds had been promised by the angel that they would find a babe wrapped in swaddling clothes. And, suddenly, there was with them angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying, "glory to God in the highest and on earth peace and good will toward men." And so the wise men and the shepherds found Mary and Joseph and the babe lying in the manger.

St. Matthey and St. Luke were good reporters. And they said..they reported that the shepherds were sore afraid. The sights they saw and the circumstances must have impressed and shaken those shepherds more than modern shepherds were shaken by the announcement of the hydrogen bomb. And yet, those two good reporters agree that the first words of the angel were, "Fear not! " Their reporting has survived every effort to supress it. And the angel's advice was never more timely.

Whenever we search for words that combine strength, beauty and hope, we are led back to that one book. It seems to me that we in this country are committed, in good company, to combat evil things. And you will find in that same book and in the same mood you will find these phrases: "Whom shall I fear? Of whom shall I be afraid?" It seems to me that these sentiments are appropriate on this evening.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

MURROW: This, by Gamiel Bradford: " The legend of St. Nick is the last living relic of the vanishing world of dreams. The faries are gone, the witches and ghosts are gone. Santa Claus alone lingers with us. Let us keep him as long as we can. Children learn to see soon enough, too clearly, too well. After all, in this universe of ignorance, anything may be true - even our dreams."

Good Night and Good Luck.

(Via Western Union)

Edward R. Murrow December 26, 1955

Pawling, N.Y.

This is the news:

The new Russian budget was presented to the Supreme Soviet today in Moscow. And on the surface, at least, it calls for a cut of nearly 10 percent in defense spending. Soviet authorities said the cut means "the Soviet Union is showing concern, not in words but in deeds, in reducing international tensions." The appropriation for heavy industry also was reduced, but still totals almost 160 billion rubles. The overall budget runs slightly higher than last year. Some of the additional money will be spent for education. According to the budget report, the Soviet government plans... in the next year... to turn out 760-thousand specialists with high school or college training. That's 120-thousand more than in 1955. The report praised the progress made in the ministry of power stations, under former Premier Malenkov, but criticized standards existing in the coal and

13

(more)

transport industries. It also announced the construction of several new atomic power stations, but supplied no details.

My colleague Daniel Schorr covered today's session of the Supreme Soviet, which serves as the Russian parliament. He saw the government leaders file into the chamber. And the importance of Communist Party Boss Khrushchev, he reports, was again underlined when Khrushchev came in at the head of the procession. Even though it was a government, not a party function, Premier Bulganin rated second place. Schorr also recorded a preview of the new Russian Five Year Plan, and we will hear that report in a few minutes.

Premier Grotewohl of East Germany arrived in Outer Mongolia today on a state visit, after signing a treaty of friendship yesterday with Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai. In a separate statement, Grotewohl joined Chou En-lai in again demanding the "liberation" of Formosa and a seat for Communist China in the United Nations. They also proposed an international conference "for the peaceful solution of the Korean problem."

(more) 30

The Republic of Korea today charged the Chinese Communists with committing a "deliberate act of war" Christmas morning, in a naval gunbattle off the Korean coast. According to the Syngman Rhee government, the incident was set off by Chinese Communist fishing boats which penetrated South Korean waters. And it reported four coast-guardsmen captured by Communist gunboats. Red China replied tonight by accusing South Korea of trying to seize a Chinese fishing boat on the high seas.

(more)

37

Israel accused Egypt today of firing on an Israeli patrol in the Gaza strip. ~~There were no Israeli casualties.~~ No casualties were reported.

39

Saudi Arabia today announced appointment of an Egyptian general as commander-in-chief of its armed forces. The appointment was made under the new mutual defense pact between the two countries. A similar agreement already exists between Egypt and Syria.

President Eisenhower interrupted his Christmas holiday to talk for an hour with Secretary of State Dulles. After the meeting, Dulles told reporters "nothing special" was discussed. A White House spokesman said it was the kind of day when the President and the Secretary of State could talk together for an hour, and probably get twice as much done as on a regular work day.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks today predicted continued expansion of industry in 1956, regardless whether there is a tax cut. Weeks said an occasional leveling off of business activity must be expected. But he does not expect this to happen anytime in the next six months.

Flood waters receded today in Northern California, Oregon and Nevada. The only exception was the Feather River, in California, which is again threatening Yuba City. However, nearby Marysville

56 (more)

probably will not be affected, because of the levee which survived the height of the storm. The death toll after nine days of rain is now reported at 43. Damage is estimated at more than 150 million dollars.

The death toll on the nation's highways over the holiday weekend now stands at 492. ~~The National Safety Council says it happens inevitable" an all-time high in traffic deaths for any holiday in the nation's history will be recorded.~~

The Soviet Union has prepared a new Five Year Plan. For a preview of the new ~~Russian~~ program, here is the recorded report of Daniel Schorr in Moscow. ~~Brecht tape runs six minutes twenty-five seconds and ends on one cue. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York who's following fifteen seconds after the tape should start at fifty thirty. [illegible] and should run four minutes [illegible]~~

~~Murrow~~ That is the preview of the new Russian Five Year Plan as Daniel Schorr was able to dig it out in Moscow. ~~This is Edward R.~~ Murrow. I'll be back in a moment ~~with the Ward for Scripps [illegible]~~ Bob Dixon.

66 lines

Word for Today

The Russian five-year plans are always being revised. And the Soviet leaders would probably argue, as Publilius Syrus argued two thousand years ago, "It is a bad plan that cannot be altered." Still, they must take care in their announcements. For Publilius Syrus also said, "Never promise more than you can perform."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, Dec. 26, 1955
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: The Soviet Union has prepared a new five-year plan. For a preview of the new program, here is the recorded report of Daniel Schorr in Moscow.

SCHORR: The sixth five-year plan that charted the Soviet Union's economic future is just about finished and scheduled to be released next month for action by the Communist party congress in February. I haven't seen any draft of the plan, no Westerner has, but from various published indications and talks it's possible to sum up the main elements that will guide the Soviet economy between 1956 and 1960. First of all, the plan will give absolute priority to the development of heavy industry. The argument about slowing up heavy industry to give the consumer a break has been all settled. The sights are being set higher for 1960 for the main ingredients of industry; sixty million metric tons of steel compared with forty-five million this year; fifty million tons of pig iron against thirty-three million this year; five hundred million tons of coal against three hundred ninety million this year, and at least two hundred and fifty billion kilowatt hours of electricity against a hundred and sixty-six billion this year. In ore production, which produced seventy million tons this year, far more than was predicted in advance, there the target for 1960 is not known, but the rate of increase is expected to be slower.

To achieve this massive expansion, the Soviet plans to go in more than it has for modernizing equipment and methods of production. It's now recognized that just producing large numbers of machines to fill quotas isn't enough, that many of the machines being made are outdated and the time has come, not to make just more, but to make newer and better machines if the Soviet is not to be left behind in the race with capitalism.

There will be a new plan to relocate industry,

to bring it closer to sources to power and to materials. That means more factories in the eastern part of the country, which generates most of the electric power and where coal extraction is cheaper. It means that action will be taken to check the concentration of industry in the big cities of European Soviet Russia. For example, no new factories will be allowed in the Moscow area. The relocation plan will be put on a fifteen-year basis and in this field the five-year plan will be just a segment of a longer-range scheme.

In addition there will be a massive electrification program. It's the aim of Georgi Malenkov, the Minister of Electric Power Supply, to unify Soviet electric power into one gigantic grid. Although Malenkov has acknowledged that it may well take more than five years to achieve that. In the next five-year plan the Soviet will not go in for any large-scale construction of atomic power centers. Atomic power is considered to be still uneconomical, although some atomic reactors will be built. An attempt will be made to put industry on a more businesslike basis. Many of the trusts and the other middle-man operations will be eliminated. Control of factories will be decentralized all down the line. The Soviet Government will loosen its grip on industry. The member republics will get greater responsibility and more autonomy. Factory directors will be told to draw up their own financial plans and, in turn, factory directors will be given more responsibility and they will pass it on to supervisors and to the foremen. Subsidies to factories will be progressively eliminated and each plant will be made responsible for paying its own way.

In agriculture, the 1960 target is two to two-and-a-half times the current rate of production. Farm areas will be reorganized into a new zone system. As in industry, there will be greater local autonomy. Each kolhund (?), or collective farm, will set up its own plan by 220-acre units. The traditional grain crops will be moved to the new virgin lands in the east, making room in the old areas, like the Ukraine, for raising corn and fodder. By 1960 the Soviet hopes to have sixty million acres planted in corn. Subsidies to state farms will be banned and those,

which are now operating on deficits, will have to make themselves pay or face penalties.

A revolution is expected in the present system of wages and premiums, which is considered to be too complicated and which tends to encourage quantity rather than quality production. New standards will be set to encourage individual effort.

The next five-year plan counts on a relaxation of trade restrictions and a general expansion of commerce. The Soviet hopes to recapture its position in the international grain market. As to consumer goods, there will be no increase in output that would get in the way of expansion of heavy industry, but it is recognized that workers, and especially farmers, must be given something tobuy if they are to produce. An attempt will be made to improve the quality of consumer goods and there'll be more market surveys made to learn just what the consumer wants. Right now, for example, the Gum department store in Moscow is selling eight ~~[illegible]~~ hundred kind of ~~neddies and the most popular styles will be standardized. The new~~ five-year plan also contains a vast program of urban construction and has already made clear in the decrees on architecture there will be more standardization of building designs and buildingelements and there will be more concentration on prefabs.

It's an ambitious plan, but the Soviets feel that they can make it work. It's a natural growth from the previous plan, but there is one main difference. The Soviets feel the time has come to break down bureaucratic control of the economy andto put it on amore businesslike basis.

This is Daniel Schorr in Moscow. Now, back to Ed. Murrow in New York.

Ed.trans.E.Scheiner
A.A.Cardiff

(30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The new Russian budget was presented to the Supreme Soviet today in Moscow. And on the surface, at least, it calls for a cut if nearly 10 percent in defense spending. Soviet authorities said the cut means "the Soviet Union is showing concern, not in words but in deeds, in reducing international tensions." The appropriation for heavy industry also was reduced, but still totals almost 160 billion rubles. The overall budget runs slightly higher than last year. Some of the additional money will be spend for education. According to the budget report, the Soviet government plans ..in the next year... to turn out 760 thousand specialists with high school or college training. That's 120-thousand more than in 1955. The report praised the progress made in the ministry of power stations, under former Premier Malenkov, but criticized standards existing in the coal and transport industries. It also announced the construction of several new atomic power stations but supplied no details.

My colleague Daniel Schorr covered today's session of the Supreme Soviet, which serves as the Russian parliament. He saw the government leaders file into the chamber. And the importance of Communist Party Boss Khrushchev, he reports, was again underlined when Khruschov came in at the head of the procession. Even though it was a government, not a party function, Premier Bulganin rated second place. Schorr also recorded a preview of the new Russian Five Year Plan, and we will hear that report in a few minutes.

Premier Grotewohl of East Germany arrived in Outer Mongolia today on a state visit, after igning a treaty or friendship yesterday with Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai. In a separate statement, Grotewohl joined

Chou-En-lai in again demanding the "liberation" of Formosa and a seat for Communist China in the United Nations. They also proposed an international conference "for the peaceful solution of the Korean problem".

The Republic of Korea today charged the Chinese Communists with committing a "deliberate act of war" Christmas morning, in a naval gunbattle off the Korean coast. According to the Syngman Rhee government, the incident was set off by Chinese Communist fishing boats which penetrated South Korean waters. And it reported four coast - guardsmen captured by Communist gunboats. Red China replied tonight by accusing South Korea of trying to seize a Chinese fishing boat on the high seas.

Israel accused Egypt today of firing on an Israeli patrol in the Gaza strip. No casualties were reported.

Saudi Arabia today announced appointment of an Egyptian general as commander - in - chief of its armed forces. The appointment was made under the new mutual defense pact between the two countries. A similar agreement already exists between Egypt and Syria.

President Eisenhower interrupted his Christmas holiday to talk for an hour with Secretary of State Dulles. After the meeting, Dulles told reporters "nothing special" was discussed. A White House spokesman said it was the kind of day when the President and the Secretary of State could talk together for an hour and probably get twice as much done as on a regular work day.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks today predicted continued expansion of industry in 1956, regardless whether there is a tax cut. Weeks said an occasional leveling off of business activity must be expected. But do does not expect this to happen anytime in the next six months.

Flood waters receded today in Northern California, Oregon and Nevada. The only expcption was the Feather River, in California, which is again threatening Yuba City. However, nearby Marysville probably will not be

affected because of the levee which survived the eight of the storm. The death toll after nine days of rain is now reported at 43. Damage is estimated at more than 150 million dollars.

The death toll on the nation's highways over the holiday weekend now stnnds at 492.

The Soveit Union has prepared a new five-year plan. For a preview of the new program, here is the recorded report of Daniel Schorr in Moscow.

SCHORR: The sixth five-year plan that charted the Soviet Union's economic future is just about finished and scheduled to be released next month for action by the Communist party congress in February. I haven't seen any draft of the plan, no Westerner has, but from various published indications and talks it's possible to sum up the main elements that will guide the Soviet economy between 1956 and 1960. First of all, the plan will give absolute priority to the development of heavy industry. The argument about slowing up heavy industry to give the consumer a break has been all settled. The sights are being set higher for 1960 for the main ingredients of industry; sixty million metric tons of steel compared with forty-five million this year; fifty million tons of pig iron against thirty-three million this year; five hundred million tons of coal against three hundred ninety million this year, and at least two hundred and fifty billion kilowatt hours of electricity against a hundred and sixty - six billion this year. In ore production, which produced seventy million tons this year, far more than was predicted in advance, there the target for 1960 is not known, but the rate of increase is expected to be slower.

Tho achieve this massive expansion, the Soviet plans to go in more than it has for modernizing equipment and methods of production. It's now recognized that just producing large numbers of machines to fill quotas isn't enough, that many of the machines being made are out-dated and the time

has come, not to make just more, but to make newer and better machines if the Soviet is not to be left behind in the race with capitalism.

There will be a new plan to relocate industry, to bring it closer to sources of power and to materials. That means more factories in the eastern part of the country, which generates most of the electric power and where coal extraction is cheaper. It means that action will be taken to check the concentration if industry in the big cities of European Soviet Russia. For example, no new factories will be allowed in the Moscow area. The relocation plan will be put of a fifteen - year basis and in this field the five-year plan will be just a segment of a longer-range scheme.

In addition there will be a massive electrification program. It's the aim of Georgi Malenkov, the Minister of Electric Power Supply, to unify Soviet ecectric power ingo one giganti grid. Although Malenkov has acknowledged that it may well take more than five years to achieve that. In the next five-year plan the Soviet will not go in for any large scale construction of atomic power centers. Atomic power is considered to be still uneconomical, although some atomic reactors will be built. An attempt will be made to put industry on a more businesslike basis. Many of the trusts and the other middle-man operations will be eliminated. Control of factories will be decentralized all down the line. The Soviet Government will loosen its grip on industry. The member republics will get greater responsibility and more autonomy. Factory directors will be told to draw up their own financial plans and, in turn, factory directors will be given more responsibility and they will pass it on to supervisors and to the foremen. Subsidies to factories will be progressively eliminated and each plant will be made responsible for paying its own way.

In agriculture, the 1960 target is two to two-and-a-half times the current rate of production. Farm areas will be reorganized into a new zone system. An in industry, there will be greater local autonomy. Each kilhund, or

collective farm, will set up its own plan by 220 acre units. The traditional grain crops will be moved to the new virgin lands in the east, making room in the old areas, like the Ukraine, for raising corn and fodder. By 1960 the Soviet hopes to have sixty million acres planted in corn. Subsidies to state farms will be banned and those, which are now operating on deficits, will have to make themselves pay 'or face penalties.

A revolution is expected in the present system of wages and premiums which is considered to be too complicated and which tends to encourage quantity rather than quality production. New standards will be set to encourage individual effort.

The next five-year plan counts on a relaxation of trade restrictions and a general expansion of commerce. The Soviet hopes to recapture its position in the international grain market. As to consumer goods, there will be no increase in output that wuuld get in the way of expansion of heavy industry, but it is recognized that workers, and especially farmers, bust be given something to buy if they are to produce. An attempt will be made to improve the quality of comsumer goods and there'll be more market surveys made to learn just what the consumer wants. Right now, for example, the Gun department store in Moscow is selling eight hundred kinds of neckties and the most popular styles will be standardized.The new five-year plan also contians a vast program of urban construction and has already made to clear in the decrees on archicecture there will be more standardisation of building designs and building elements and there will be more concentration on prefabs.

It's an ambitious plan, but the Soviets feel that they can make it work. It's a natural growth from the previous plan, the there is one main difference. The Soviets feel the time has come to break down bureaucratic control of the economy and to put it on a more business like basis.

This is Daniel Schorr in Moscow. Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That is a preview of the new Russian Five Year Plan as Daniel Schorr was able to dig it out in Moscow.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russian five-year plans are always being revised. And the Soviet leaders would probably argue, as Pubilius Syrus argued two thousand years ago, "It is a bad plan that cannot be altered. " Still, they must take care in their announcements. For Pubilius Syrus also said, "Never promise more than you can perform."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Dec. 27, 1955

This is the news:

President Eisenhower will fly to Key West tomorrow, to stay for two weeks. / This is in compliance with the recommendation of doctors, who recently advised the President to take a vacation in a warm climate. / Mrs. Eisenhower will remain in Washington, to be with her daughter-in-law, who gave birth last week to her fourth child. #

White House News Secretary Hagerty, said it will not be necessary for the President to return to Washington for the opening of Congress, since the State of the Union Message will be read this year by clerks, in both the Senate and House. He said the message will be delivered on January 5th... two days after Congress convenes.

President Eisenhower conferred today with Secretary of State Dulles, and General Twining, the Air Force chief of staff. / It was Mr. Dulles' second unscheduled conference with the President in two days. And again the subject of their conversation was not announced.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee today issued a 100-page booklet warning of the danger of the Communist Party in the United States. The booklet is called "A Handbook for Americans". It says the Communist Party in this country is dominated by Moscow, that it is a "quasi-military conspiracy against our government," and that without its many "front organizations," it would be "an isolated, insignificant sect." The publication says one way to detect a Communist front is to see whether it is promoted in the Daily Worker.

West Germany today became a defense partner of the United States, within the framework of the North Atlantic Pact. The mutual defense agreement went into effect with the depositing... by the German chargé d'affaires... of the instrument of ratification in Washington. The action clears the way for shipment of American weapons to help equip the armed forces of West Germany.

The Commerce Department announced tonight that retail sales in November were 8 percent above a year ago. It noted, however, that production has been outrunning consumption in recent weeks... and that

this has resulted in the growth of unsold inventory.

The Internal Revenue Service reversed itself today, and ordered its agents to fill out income tax forms for anyone who makes the request. The original order... issued in October... asked field offices to discontinue such assistance, except for physically handicapped persons, or persons who are illiterate.

The sun shone in Northern California today, reducing the flood danger. A high tide still threatens the sparsely populated area around Stockton, an inland port. Yuba City was flooded today for the second time. But the town already had been evacuated, and there was no loss of life.

A final tabulation shows that 605 persons died in traffic accidents over the Christmas holiday. That breaks all records for traffic fatalities over a holiday.

Democratic Senator Kefauver today protested reported plans for releasing a former German Army officer, convicted for his part in the Malmedy massacre in World War Two. Kefauver sent identical letters to Secretary of State Dulles and Secretary of Defense Wilson, opposing the possible release of Colonel Joachim Peiper, now serving a life

sentence for his war crime. Kefauver said he was a member of a Senate subcommittee which investigated the massacre of American GI's. He said, "It was the subcommittee's firm opinion that Peiper and his group are the worst kind of sadistic murderers."

Soviet authorities tonight released an American air force sergeant, detained in East Berlin after an automobile accident. Master Sergeant Mike Kliman of Brooklyn had disappeared for 24 hours, after being last seen with members of the East German peoples police. He had driven into the Soviet sector with his German-born wife, who was immediately released. Kliman, apparently, was held for further questioning.

In Moscow, the Supreme Soviet was told today that 58 percent of Russia's oil is now produced in the eastern, or Asiatic part of the Soviet Union. Only 8 percent of the Russian oil was produced in that region before World War Two. Premier Bulganin, or Communist Party Boss Khrushchev... or both... are expected to address the Supreme Soviet later this week on foreign policy.

Premier Ben Gurion of Israel has again offered to meet with Egyptian representatives, to restore peace to Palestine. The Israeli foreign ministry said Ben Gurion's offer is being relayed to Egypt through General Burns, the chief United Nations truce supervisor.

In Malaya, peace talks between Communist and Malayan leaders are scheduled to get underway tonight, in a small town near the Thai border. It will mark the first time leaders of both sides have met in the eight-year-old guerrilla war.

Edward R. Murrow:

At this time of year C.B.S. News correspondents fly into New York for an annual reunion and a chance to compare notes - Smith from London, Schoenbrun from Paris, Hottelet from Bonn, Downs from Rome, Kendrick from Africa, Schorr from Moscow, Pierpoint from Tokyo. Next Sunday from five to six p.m., Eastern Time we'll all sit around this microphone - try to summarize what's happened in the last year, and do a little guessing as to what may happen next year.

Tonight I want to put a few questions to Bob Pierpoint, who is stationed in Tokyo.

Dec. 27, 1955

ED MURROW INTERVIEW WITH RCP

M Where have you been the past few weeks, Bob?

P It seems to me, Ed, that I have spent MOST of the last few weeks in airplanes. As nearly as I can figure out, I have traveled something like 23,000 miles since November first...most of those miles through Southeast Asia. I've stopped for at least a few days in just about every country from Japan down to Indonesia...except, of course, communist China.

M Bob, what single thing impressed you the most during this recent trip?

P I guess the opportunities that we are passing up, Ed. It seems to me that we Americans are allowing the communists to move into Asia... particularly Southeast Asia...almost by default. Take Burma, for example. I was there covering the Kruschev-Bulganin tour...old Baldy and Bulgy, as we called them....did pretty well. Kreschev did lose his temper once...as you may have heard ...and I happened to be the nearest object for him to get mad at. That was the time that he called me a 'paid slave writer of the Capitalist press!' Greatest complement I ever got. Anyway, except for that little outburst, Kruschev made out very well indeed. He did NOT make so much of an impression on the diplomats and the officials. But when he gets out to the people ...which he did frequently...he's a real campagining politican...He gives

'em what they want to hear....anti-colonialism and peace and no-atom-bombs ...and they eat it up. Meantime Mr. Premier Bulganin and his flunkies are wheeling and dealing with the government officials. And in Burma THEY made out pretty well too. For a long time the Burmese have been shopping around to sell the world the only product they really have to sell...Rice. But lately, what with American surpluses here at home and America shipping cheap rice abroad...the Burmese haven't been selling much rice. So the communists moved into this hole fast with an offer to buy rice. That's rice for Russia and rice for East Germany and rice for the Balkans, all in return for goods and factories...and of course with just a few communist technicians thrown in to see that the factories run smoothly. But the sad thing about all this, Ed, is that the Burmese don't REALLY want to do business with the communists as much as they want to do business with us. The Burmese trust the west more than they trust the Russians. They like the West better. They are neutral...but more than a hundred Burmese students come to America every year to study...and they go home sold on America. No Burmese go to Russia to study...yet. BUT unless we figure out a way to help the Burmese sell their rice to the free world....more than Burmese <u>students</u> are going to turn to the communists.

M Bob that sounds pretty pessimistic...is the picture in Southeast Asia all bad?

E No Ed, not altogether. There has been amazing progress made in South Vietnam, for example. Most of the doomcriers...and I'M afraid I have to include myself ~~with~~ UNDER that lable...predicted that South Vietnam would fall to the communists before the end of this year...that President Ngo Din Diem was a failure fighting a hopeless fight. Well, that hasn't happaned, Ed. On the contrary, President Diem...with some close American support...has weathered crisis after crisis... He's made so much progress in the past six months that some people use the underworked word 'miracle' in describing improvements in South Vietnam. Incidentally, we spend more money in South Vietnam...than in any other country in Southeast Asia...three hundred and fifty million dollars worth this past year. But it seems to be paying off.

M How about the money we are spending in some of the other places, Bob?

P Well, to tell the truth, I'm afraid we may have to spend even more...and perhaps spend it a little differently. About 75 to 80 percent of our aid in Southeast Asia is military aid...we even pay the salaries of the soldiers in some countries. But that doesn't give the people of these countries any more new shoes or any more new cars or any more

movie tickets or television sets. You know, Ed, one thing I've learned about Asians is that somehow they have the same desires that we have... deep down inside they feel they have just as much right to new shoes and a new car as westerners. Building up their armies is necessary...but it doesn't make the average Asian any better off at home. So some of them begin to figure out that they may be able to get those shiny new western dream-gadgets faster the communist way. And when they begin to think like that...that's when it hurts.

Well, Bob, all in all do you think we are going forward or backward in Asia.

Frankly, Ed, I'm affaid I have to say that this past year we have slipped back a little. And with an election coming up here at home this next year. I'm also afraid we may slip back even more...what with folks both inside and outside the government busy with politics I believe Mr. Dulles told the NATO council the other day that the free world faces a 'New Soviet challenge to the middle East and Asia... a challenge of a different nature.' That's true...and we are going to have to work a little harder...move a little faster...to stay ahead OF THE REDS.

George Bryan.

Word for Today

It is the duty of reporters to report what they find, no matter how unpleasant that intelligence may be. It is written in Exodous, in the Old Testament, "Thou shalt not raise a false report." And this is doubly important when seated before a microphone. For, as Ernest Bramah remarked so truly, "That which passes out of one mouth, passes into a hundred ears."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower will fly to Key West tomorrow, to stay for two weeks. This is an compliance with the recommendation of doctors, who recently advised the President to take a vacation in a warm climate. Mrs. Eisenhower will remain in Washington to be with the daughter-in-law, who gave birth last week to her fourth child.

White House News Secretary Hagerty said it will not be necessary for the President to return to Washington for the opening of Congress, since the State of the Union Message will be read this year by clerks in both the Senate and the House. He said the message will be delivered on January 5th..two days after Congress convenes.

President Eisenhower conferred today with Secretary of State Dulles and General Twining, the Air Force chief of staff. It was Mr. Dulles' second unscheduled conference with the President in two days. And again the subject of their conversation was not anounced.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee today issues a 100-page booklet warning of the danger of the Communist Party in the United States. The booklet is called "A Handbook for Americans." It says the Communist Party in chis country is dominated by Moscow, that it is a "quasi-military conspiracy against our government," and that without its many "front organizations", it would be "an isolated, insignificant sect." The publication says one way to detect a Communist front is to see whether it is promoted in the Daily Worker.

West Germany today became a defense partner of the United States, within the framework of the North Atlantic Pact. The mutual defense agreement went

into effect with the depositing by the German charge d'affaires...of the instrument of rativication in Washington. The action clears the way for shipment of American weapons to help equip the armed forces of West Germany.

The Commerce Department announced tonight that retail sales in November were 8 percent above a year ago. It noted, however, that production has been outrunning consumption in recent weeks..and that this has resulted in the growth of unsold inventory.

The Internal Revenue Service reversed itself today, and ordered its agents to fill out income tax forms for anyone who makes the request. The original order..issued in October..asked field offices to discontinue such assistance, except for physically handicapped persons, or persons who are illiterate.

The sun shone in Northern Califonnia today, reducing the flood danger. A high tide still threatens the sparcely populated area around Stockton, an inland port. Yuba City was flooded today for the second time. But the town already had been evacuated, and there was no loss of life.

A final tabulation shows that 605 persons died in traffic accidents over the Christmas holiday. That breaks all records for traffic fatalities over a holiday.

Democratic Senator Kefauver today protested reported plans for releasing a former German Army officer, convicted for his part in the Malmedy massacre in World War Two. Kefauver sent identical letters to Secretary of State Dulles and Secretary of Defense Wilson, opposing the possible release of Colonel Joachim Peiper, now serving life sentence for his war crime. Kefauver said he was a member of a Senate subcommittee which investigated the massacre of American GI's. He said "It was the subcommittee's firm opinion that Peiper and his group are the worst kind of sadistic murderers."

Soviet authorities tonight released an American air force sergeant detained in East Berlin after an automobile accident. Master Sergeant Mike Kloman of Brooklyn had disappeared for 24 hours, after being last seen with members of the East German peoples police. He had driven into the Soviet sector with his German-born wife, who was immediately released. Kloman, apparently, was held for further questioning.

In Moscow, the Supreme Soviet was told today that 58 percent of Russia's oil is now produced in the eastern, or Asiatic port of the Soviet Union. Only 8 percent of the Russian oil was produced in that region before World War Two. Premier Bulganin, or Communist Party Boss Khrushchev..or both..are expected to address the Supreme Soviet later this week on foreign policy.

Premier Ben Gurion of Israel has again offered to meet with Egyptian representatives, to restore peace to Palestine. The Israeli foreign ministry said Ben Gurion's offer is being relayed to Egypt through General Burns, the chief United Nations truce supervisor.

In Malaya, peace talks between Communist and Malayan leaders are scheduled to get underway tonight, in a small town near the Thai Border. It will mark the first time leaders of both sides have met in the eight-year-ole- guerilla war.

At this time of year C.B.S. News correspondents fly into New York for an annual reunion and a chance to compare notes - Smith from London, Schoenbrun from Paris, Hottelet from Bonn, Downs from Rome, Kendrick from Africa, Schorr from Moscow, Pierporint from Tokyo. Next Sunday from five to six p.m., Eastern Time We'll all sit around this microphone - try to summarize what's happened in the last year, and do a little guessing as to what may happen next year.

Tonight I want to put a few questions to Bob Pierpoint, who is stationed in Tokyo.

MURROW: Where have you been the past few weeks, Bob?

PIERPOINT: It seems to me, Ed, that I have spent MOST of the last few weeks in airplanes. As nearly as I can figure out, I have traveled something like 23,000 miles since November. First..most of those miles through Southeast Asia. I've stopped for at least a few days in just about every country from Japan down to Indonesia..except, of course, Communist China.

MURROW: Bob, what single thing impressed you the most during this recent trip?

PIERPOINT: I guess the opportunities that we are passing up, Ed. It seems to me that we Americans are allowing the Communists to move into Asia..particularly Southeast Asia..almost by default. Take Burma, for example. I was there covering the Kruschev - Bulganin tour..old Baldy and Bulgy, as we called them. ..did pretty well. Kruschev did lose his temper once...as you may have heard.. and I happened to be the nearest object for him to get mad at. That was the time that he called me a 'paid slave writer of the Capitalist press! Greatest complement I ever got. Anyway, except for that little outburst, Kruschev made out very well indeed. He did not make so much of an impression on the diplomats and officials. But when he gets out to the people..which he did frequently..he's a real campaigning politician. He gives 'em what they want to hear..anti-colonialism and peace and no-atom-bombs ..and they eat it up. Meantime Mr. Premier Bulganin and his flunkies are wheeling and dealing with the government officials. And in Bruma THEY made out pretty well too. For a long time the Burmese have been shopping around to sell the world the only product they really have to sell..rice. But lately, what with American surpluses here at home and America shipping cheap rice abroad..the Burmese havent been selling much rice. So the Communists moved into this hole fast with an offer to buy rice. That's rice for Russia and rice for East Germany and rice for the Balkans, all in return for goods and factories..and of course with just a few Communist technicians thrown in to see that the factories run

smoothly. But the sad thing about all this, Ed, is that the Burmese don't REALLY want to do business with the Communists as much as they want to do business with us. But Burmese trust the West more than they trust the Russians. They like the West better. They are neautral..but more than a hundred Burmese students come to America every year to study..and they go home sold on America. No Burmese go to Russia to study..yet. But unless we figure out a way to help the Burmese sell their rice to the free world..more than Burmese students are going to turn to the Communists.

MURROW: Bob that sounds pretty pessimistic..is the picture in Southeast Asia all bad?

PIERPOINT: No Ed, not altogether. There has been amazin progress made in South Vietnam, for example. Most of the doomeriers..and I'm afraid I have to include myself under that lable..predicted that South Vietnam would fall to the Communists before the end of this year..that President Ngo Din Diem was a failure fighting a hopeless fight. Well, that hasn't happened, Ed . On the contrary, President Diem..with some close Amercian support..has weathered crisis after crisis..He's made so much progress in the past six months that some people use the underworked word 'miracle' in describing improvements in South Vietnam. Indicentally, we spend more money in South Vietnam..than in any other country in Southeast Asia..three hundred and fifty million dollars worht this past year. But is seems to be paying off.

MU ROW: How about the money we apre spending in some of the other places, Bob?

PIERPOINT Well, to tell the truth, I'm afraid we may have to spend even more.. and perhaps spend it a little differently. About 75 to 80 percent of our aid in Southeast Aisa is military aid..we even pay the salaries of the soldiers in some countries. But that doesn't give the people of these coun ries any more new shoes or any more new cars or any more movie tickets or televisoon sets.

You know, Ed, one thing I've learned about Asians is that somehow they have the same desires that we have..deep down inside they feel they have just as much right to new shoes and a new car as westerners. Building up their armies is necessary..but it doesn't make the average Asian any better off at home. So some of them begin to figure out that they hay be able to get those shiny new western dream-gadgets faster the Communist way. And when they begin to think like that..that's when it hurts.

MURROW: Well, Bob, all in all do you think we are going forward or backward in Asia.

PIERPOINT: Frankly, Ed, I'm afraid I have to say that this past year we have slipped back a little. And with an election coming up here at home this next year..I'm also afraid we may slip back even more..what with folks both inside and outside the government busy with politics. I beleive Mr. Dulles told the NATO council the other day that the free world faces a "'new Soviet challenge to the middle East and Asia..a challenge of a different nature." That's true.. and we are going to have to work a little harder..move a little faster..to stay ahead of the Reds.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is a word from George Bryan.

BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It is the duty of reporters to report what they find, no matter how unpleasant thet intelligence may be. It is written in Exodus, in the Old Testament, "Thou shalt not raise a false report. And this is doubly important when seated before a microphone. For, as Ernest Bramah remarked so truly, "That which passes out of one mouth, passes into a hundred ears."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Dec. 28, 1955

This is the news:

The Air Force today ordered its production policy revised, to meet the possibility of all-out atomic war. /The policy... outlined by Air Force Secretary Quarles... calls for greater dispersal of essential plants, and the ability of those plants to produce "under the most austere emergency conditions." /Quarles said technical advances... and the shifting international situation... "dictated" the change. /"For the first time in modern history," he said, "our nation is faced with a continuous potential threat of devastating destruction at the outset of general war. /The traditional concept of a prolonged industrial buildup, after attack, must be replaced by a readiness program." The program gives top priority to aircraft... and missiles... that would deliver counter-blows in event the United States is subjected to nuclear attack.

President Eisenhower flew to Key West today for a vacation of about two weeks. The temperature in Key West, when Mr. Eisenhower arrived, was 73 degrees... in sharp contrast to the sub-freezing weather in Washington. The President was accompanied by his brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, and General Snyder, his personal physician. General Gruenther, commander of NATO, who has been a patient at Walter Reed Hospital, may join the President at Key West in a few days.

A poll taken by the Associated Press shows most Republican leaders saying President Eisenhower will seek another term. The A.P. asked 134 Republican governors, national committeemen and women, and state chairmen the question: "Do you believe Eisenhower will run again?" Seventy-seven of them said, "Yes." Nineteen others said, "Yes, if." Meaning yes, if he is sufficiently recovered from his heart attack. Only 17 of the 134 Republican leaders said flatly no, they did not think the President would run. The other 21 were non-committal.

James Kutcher of Newark, New Jersey, demanded today that he be allowed to face his accusers, at a loyalty hearing in Washington on Friday. / Kutcher lost both legs as an infantryman in World War Two. The Veterans Administration suspended his disability payments on December 15th. / Last week, however, it ordered payments continued, pending the outcome of Friday's hearing. / Kutcher also asked today that the hearing be made public. And that request was granted.

A British jet airliner... the Comet Three... flew from Montreal to London today in six hours and 18 minutes. It was the last leg of a successful test flight around the world... and the first non-stop Atlantic crossing by a passenger plane, powered by jet engines.

In Washington, the Agriculture Department today placed 10-million pounds of surplus butter on sale, for commercial export. The butter will be sold on a basis of competitive bids.

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia arrived in Cairo today on a state visit. A communique issued by the Egyptian government, said that Tito and Premier Nasser will hold "some talks", but did not say what the subject of those talks will be. / At a banquet tonight, both leaders toasted their common policy of "neutrality".

In Moscow today, both houses of the Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the new Russian budget. A two-day debate produced only minor amendments. The budget for next year still provides for a cut in defense spending, amounting to nearly 10 percent. In the past year, however, the purchasing power of the ruble has increased. That means a smaller appropriation could buy the same amount of goods. The Russian parliament was told that about 6-thousand tourists visited the Soviet Union this year. It heard a call for improved housing. And one of its members praised Yugoslavia for its independent policy. Tomorrow, the Supreme Soviet will hear a first-hand report on the tour taken by Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev in Asia. It was not stated which of the two leaders will speak.

Pravda today announced the signing of a new trade agreement between Russia and Communist China. The Soviet Union will exchange manufactured goods for raw materials such as soybeans, raw silk, wool, and tin. Pravda said that under the agreement, trade will be increased.

Chinese Communist shore batteries fired on the Nationalist island of Quemoy today for more than two hours. A Nationalist communique says thirty-eight homes were destroyed.

In Malaya, negotiations were held... looking toward settlement of the eight-year-old civil war. The talks bogged down at the start, when the leader of the Communist guerrillas demanded recognition of the Communist Party in Malaya. Another session was scheduled for tomorrow.

Howard K Smith is our Chief European Correspondent...stationed in London...

He is here together with his colleauges from Europe and Asia and we are trying

to put together an hour television and Radio report for next Sunday, ~~from~~

~~five~~ [redacted]

MURROW--- .....what is going to happen in cyprus?

SMITH--- If I knew that I could probably make some money out of it. For I am sure the British government would like to know the answer. In a general way, my bet is that Britain will have to give upCyprus eventually. A democratic country cannot, its own public opinion won't let it, apply for long the methods of terror that would be necessary to keep an unwilling people in subjection.

In private, many people in high places now admit that Britain bungled the whole question of Cyprus badly. When moderate Cypriots bequested the right of self-dtermination last year, the British minister in chage said flatly Britain would never grant that. Now, as the extremists have steadily taken over from the moderates, Britain has gradually been yielding to violence what she refused to moderate request. The British government recently agreed that some time in the indefinite future Cyprus would have the right of self-determination.

MURROW--- The British have had more experience than anyone else in matters of that nature. Why did they make this mistake?

SMITH:--- I think the answer is...the trouble Eden had with his own Conservative Party over Egypt last year when he, Eden, was foreign minister. Eden knew he had to pull British troops out of Suez or fight an endless guerilla war with Egypt. But his party, with its imperial tradition objected. This would be the end of British influence in the Near East, it was argued. There was a sizeable rebellion against Eden in his own party because of this. To break the rebellion, Eden promised that he would sustain British influence in the area by building Cyprus into a mighty base...and that that he would hold onto Cyprus no matter what. The Toryrebels yielded and Eden was able to pull British troosp out of Egypt. Now, as primeminister, Eden is the prisoner of that promise...and that is I believe the source of the Britain's ungainlyposition on the Cyprus issue.

It should be said, Ed, that Britain does not have an entirely free hand in settling the Cyprus question. That island is nearer Turkey than Greece. If it went into Greek possession, the Turks have threatened to make war tokeep Greece from occupying a position on Turkey's flank. Britain must take that into consideration as well as her own views.

MURROW--- Are the British very worried about developments elsewhere in the middle east-- the friction between Egypt and Israel, for example?

SMITH-- They are extremely worried about the Soviet offer of arms to Egypt. They are worried because this upsets the balance in the Near East. But they say they are much more worried because it may mean Soviet penetration into Africa, via Egypt. South of Egypt is the Sudan, also lately relinquished by the British. South of the Sudan is Kenya and the heart of Africa where stirrings of discontent have only begun, and are almost bound to grow more serious, in view of the pretty blind opposition of many white settlers to racial equality.

MURROW-- What was the reaction in Britain to the campaign of abuse by the Russian leaders in India and Burma?

SMITH-- Well, for ten years since the war, the British have been the restraining influence on us, chiding us when we grow a little shrill at the Russians. But the roles were reversed during the bad will tour of the Russians in India and Burma. The British--press, politicians and people in pubs-- got roaring mad. I think the British would settle for the reputation in history of having converted a multi-racial empire into a voluntary Commonwealth. The Russians called that reputation into question in India and Burma, the two places where Britain dissolved her old ties of force most successfully, and the British were very deeply offended, and said so very angrily indeed.

MURROW-- What was the significance of the cabinet shakeup in Britain recently.

SMITH-- The shuffle has been long overdue. It should have been carried out when Churchill retired last spring when many old men were tired and many young men impatient. But then Eden wanted to keep every man in his old job until after the elections last spring, and other circumstances delayed it until now. I think the administration suffered from the shuffle in the public eye. Both the two biggest ministers were moved from their jobs-- Butler from the Treasury and Macmillan from the Foreign Office. It meant in retrospect that the two biggest jobs in the nation had been for crucial months in the hands of tired men, weary of their jobs-- and frankly that is the way both home economic affairs and foreign affairs have been conducted lately-- wearily and without inspiration.

MURROW-- The Opposition Labor Party changed leaders recently. Former Prime Minister Attlee retired, and Hugh Gaitskell was elected his successor. What is your view of the meaning of that?

SMITH-- I think it marked a very important change, Ed. In view of the lowering fortunes of the Conservative government, it is possible Labor will form the next government of Britain. In that case Gaitskell would be automatically the prime minister. He is only 49 years of age. He belongs.....

....to the dedidedly moderate wing of his party. He is very pro-American. ~~ixxxx~~ His victory, which was a landslide one, means I think two things--first, the doctrinaire socialist wing has very little support; ~~xxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ Labor has become for all practical purposes a kind of Liberal party of Great Britain. Second, it is significant that it is no longer a liability for a Labor leader to bepro-American...which betokens a great improvement in relations between Britain and the U.S.

MURROW-- Howard you spent last week in France, I believe, covering the French election campaign. What impression did you have?

SMITH-- I was favorably impressed by something in France for the first time in a long time. People are following the campaign with intense interest. Their eyes are bright and alert, discussion of issues is lively. The old boredom with politics has been ~~xxxxxx~~ to a great extent dissolved. The political situation is congealing into something resembling- if you dont look too closely- a two-party system, with the alliances grouping around the dynamic Mendes France on the left of center, and the present Premier Faure to the right of center. Everywhere, on the countryside and in the towns, there was a good prosperity. I doubt if much willbesettled by the elections next week; but the first signs of returning political health appear to be present.

As a democracy, opposing the right of another people to democracy, the British government finds itself in an embarrassing, and difficult, position. The Cypriots should perhaps best be left to themselves... to determine their own destiny. For as Harry Emerson Fosdick remarked, "Democracy is based on the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people."

Good night and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., S.S.T.

This is the news:

The Air Force today ordered its production policy revised, to meet the possibility of all-out atomic war. The policy ..outlined by Air Force Secretary Quarles..calls for greater dispersal of essential plants, and the ability of those plants to produce "under the most austere emergency contitions." Quarles said technical advances ..and the shifting international situation.."dictated" the change. "For the first time in modern history," he said, "our nation is faced with a continuous potential threat of devastating destruction at the outset of general war. The traditional concept of a prolonged industrial buildup, after attack, must be replaced by a readiness program." The program gives top priority to aircraft..and missiles..that would deliver counter-blows in event the United States is subjected to nuclear attack.

President Eisenhower flew to Key West today for a vacation of about two weeks. The temperature in Key West, when Mr. Eisenhower arrived, was 73 degrees..in sharp contrast to the sub-freezing weather in Washington. The President was accompnaied by his brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, and General Snyder, his personal physician. General Gruenther, commander of NATO who has been a patient an Walter Reed Hospital, may join the President at Key West in a few days.

A poll taken by the Associated Press shows most Republican leaders saying President Eisenhower will seek another term. The A.P. asked 134 Republican governors, national committeemen and women, ans state chairmen the question: "Do you believe Eisenhower will run again?" Seventy-seven of them said, "Yes." Nineteen others said, "Yes, if." Meaning yes, if he is sufficiently recovered from his heart attack. Only 17 of the 134 Republican leaders

said flatly no, they did not think the President would run. The other 21 were non - commital.

James Kutcher of Newark, New Jersey, demanded today that he be allowed to face his accusers at a loyalty hearing in Washington on Friday. Kutcher lost both legs as an infantryman in World War Two. The Veterans Administration suspended his disability payments on December 15th. Last week, however, it ordered payments continued, pending the outcome of Friday's hearing. Kutcher also asked today that the hearing be made public. And that request was granted.

A British jet airliner..the Comet Three..flew from Montreal to London today in six hoursand 18 minutes. It was the last leg of a successful test flight around the world. And the first non-stop Atlantic crossing by a passenger plane powered by jet engines.

In Washington, the Agriculture Department today placed 10-million pounds of surplus butter on sale, for commercial export. The butter will be sold on a basis of competitive bids.

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia arrived in Cairo today on a state visit. A Communique issued by the Egyptian government said that Tito and Premier Nasser will hold "some talks", but did not say what the subject of those talks will be. At a banquet tonight, both leaders toasted their common policy of "neautrality."

In Moscow today, both houses of the Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the new Russian budget. A two-day debate prouuced only minor amendments. The budget for next year still provides for a cut in decense spending, amounting to nearly 10 percent. In the past year, however, the purchasing power of the ruble has increased. That means a smaller appropriation could buy the same amount of goods. The Russian parliament was told that about 6 thousand tourists visited the Soviet Union this year. It heard a call for improved housing. And one of its members praised Yugoslavia for its independent policy.

Tomorrow, the Supreme Soviet will hear a first-hand report on the tour taken by Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khruschev in Asia. It was not stated which of the two leaders will speak.

Pravda today announced the signing of a new trade agreement between Russia and Communist China. The Soviet Union will exchange manufactured goods for raw materials such as soybeans, raw silk, wool, and tin. Pravda said that under the agreement, trade will be increased.

Chinese Communist shore batteries fired on the Nationalist island of Quemoy today for more than two hours. A Nationalist communique says thirty--eight homes were destroyed.

In Malaya, negotiations were held..looking toward settlement of the eight - year - old civil war. The talks bogged down at the start when the leader of the Communist guerillas demanded recognition of the Communist Party in Malaya. Another session was scheduled for tomorrow.

Howard K. Smith is our Chief European Correspondent..stationed in London. He is here together with his colleagues from Europe and Asia and we are trying to put together an hour television and radio report for next Sunday.

MURROW: What is going to happen in Cyprus?

SMITH: If I knew that I could probably make some money out of it. For I am sure the British government would like to know the answer. In a general way, my bet is that Britain will have to give up Cyprus eventually. A democratic country cannot, its own public opinion won't let it, apply for long the methods of terror that would be necessary to keep an unwilling people in subjegation.

In private, many people in high places now admit that Britain bungled the whole question of Cyprus badly. When moderate Cypriots bequested the

right of self-determination last year, the British minister in charge said flatly Britain would never grant that. Now, as the extremists have steadily taken over from the moderates, Britain has gradually been yielding to violence what she refused to moderate request. The British government recently agreed that some time in the indefinite future Cyprus would have the right of self-determination.

MURROW: The British have had more experience than anyone else in matters of that nature. Why did they make this mistake?

SMITH: I think the answer is..tha trouble Eden has with his own Conservative Party over Egypt last year when he, Eden, was foreign minister. Eden knew he had to pull British troops out of Suez or fight an endless guerilla war with Egypt. But his party, with its imperial tradition objected. This would be the end of British influence in the Near East, it was argued. There was a sizeable rebellion against Eden in his own party because of this. To break the rebellion, Eden promised that he would sustain British influence in the area by building Cyprus into a mighty base..and that he would hold on to Cyprus no matter what. The Toryrebels yielded and Eden was able to pull British troops out of Egypt. Now, as Prime Minister, Eden is the prisoner of that promise and that is I believe the sourse of Britain's unfainly position on the Cyprus issue.

It should be said, Ed, that Britain does not have an entirely free hand in settling the Cyprus question. That island is nearer Turkey than Greece. It if went into Greek possession, the Turks have threatened to make war to keep Greece from occupying a position on Turkey's flank. Britain must take that into consideration as well as her own views.

MURROW: Are the British very worried about developments elsewhere in the middle east -- the friction between Egypt and Israel, for example?

SMITH: They are extremely worried about the Soviet offer of arms to Egypt. They are worried because this upsets the balance in the Near East. But they say they are much more worried because it may mean Soviet penetration into Africa, via Egypt. South of Egypt is the Sudan, also lately relinquished by the British. South of the Sudan is Kenya and the heart of Africa where stirrings of discontent have only begun, and are almost bound to grow more serious, in view of the pretty blind opposition of many white settlers to racial equality.

MURROW: What was the reaction in Britain to the campaing of abuse by the Russian leaders in India and Burma?

SMITH: Well, for ten years since the war, the British have been the restraining influence on us, chiding us when we grow a little shrill at the Russians. But the roles were reversed during the bad will tour of the Russians in India and Burma. The British press, politicians and people in pubs, got roaring mad. I think the British would settle for the reputation in history of having converted a multiracial empire into a voluntary Commonwealth. The Russians called that reputation into question in India and Bur a, the two places where Britain dissolved her old ties of force most successfully, and the British were very deeply offended, and said so very angrily indeed.

MURROW: What was the significance of the cabinet shakeup in Britain recently.

SMITH; The shuffle has been long overdue. It should have been carried out when Churchill retires last spring when many old men were tired and many young men impatient. But then Eden wanted to keep every man on his old job until after the elections last spring, and other circumstances delayed it until now. I think the adm nistration suffered from the shuffle in the public eye. Both the two biggest ministers were move from their jobs -- Butler from

the Treasury and MacMillan from the Foreign Office. It meant in retrospect that the two biggest jobs in the nation had been for crucial months in the hands of tired men, weary of their jobs , and frankly that is the way both home economic a fairs and foreign affairs have been conducted lately, wearily and without inspriation.

MURROW: The opposition Labor Party changed leaders recently. Former Prime Minister Attlee retired, and Hugh Gaitskell was elected his successor. What is your view of the meaning of that?

SMITH: I think it marked a very important change, Ed. In view of the lowering fortunes of the Conservative government, it is possible Labor will form the next government of Britain. In that case Gaitskell would be automatically the prime minister. He is only 49 years of age. He belongs to the decidedly moderate wing of his party. He is very pro-American. His victory, which was a landslide one, means I think two things -- first, the doctrinaire socialist wing was very little support; Labor has become for all practical purposes a kind of Liberal party of Great Britain. Second, it is significant that it is no longer a liability for a Labor leader to be pro-American .. which betokens a great improvement in relations between Britain and the U.S.

MURROW: Howard you spent last week in France, I believe, covering the French election campaign. What impression did you have?

SMITH: I was favorably impressed by something in France for theu first time in a long time. People are following the campaign with intense interest. Their eyes are bright and alert, discussion of issues is lively. The old boredom with politics has been to a great extent dissolved. The political situation is congealing into something resembling - if you dont look too closely - a two - party system, with the alliances grouping around the dynamic Mendes France on the left of center, and the present Premier Faure to the right of center. Everywhere, on the countryisde and in the towns, there

was a good prosperity. I doubt if such will be settled by the elections next week; but the first signs of returning political health appear to be present.

MURROW: I'll be back in a moment with the word for today, but first, a word from our anouncer.

ANNOUNCER:COMMERCIAL

MURROW: As a democracy, opposing the right of another people to democracy the British government finds itself in an embarrassing, and difficult position. The Cypriots should perhaps best be left to themselves..to determine their own destiny. For as Harry Emerson Fosdick remarked, "Democracy is based on the conviction that there are extraordinary possibllities in ordinary people."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Dec. 29, 1955

This is the news:

Communist Party Boss Khrushchev today accused President Eisenhower of "crude interference" in the internal affairs of Eastern Europe. Khrushchev referred to the Christmas message Mr. Eisenhower sent the people of the satellite countries, wishing them restoration of their political liberty. He called the message "incompatible with the Geneva spirit"... and said he made the charge "unwillingly", because of [redacted] high personal regard for the President. Khrushchev made the accusation in a speech to the Supreme Soviet, which is the Russian parliament. It was a strong speech. Russia, he said, does not want to boast of its military strength, but it has a hydrogen bomb "equivalent to many million tons of [redacted] ordinary explosive, and it can be increased." Israel, he charged, is being used by "the imperialists" for their own benefit... against the Arab countries. And he called pro-Western alliances such as the Baghdad Pact, "aggressive military blocs". Khrushchev said Russia will [redacted]

never start an aggressive war, but Communism will [redacted] win the world struggle. / The United States is hindering disarmament, he said, by putting the proposal of Mr. Eisenhower for mutual air inspection first, and reduction of armaments second. / And there cannot be lasting peace in Asia, he argued, until Communist China is admitted to the United Nations. / Khrushchev said that ON his recent tour of Asia, with Premier Bulganin, he had not sought to stir up conflict between the Asian nations and the West. / But in the next breath he said, "The allegation that Britain brought civilization to India is a [redacted] tale for simpletons." / Bulganin also addressed the Supreme Soviet, and called [redacted] colonial regimes "a disgrace for present-day mankind." / And he supported India's claim to Goa, the Portuguese colony on India's west coast. / The Supreme Soviet ended its session with a resolution approving the Khrushchev-Bulganin reports.

My colleague, Dan Schorr, has just returned to New York after four months in Moscow... and I have some questions I should like to put to him in a few minutes.

Secretary of State Dulles said today... in an article in "Nation's Business"... that Russia's leaders will use any means short of war to make trouble in the new year. / As an example of Soviet tactics, he cited the shipment of Communist arms to Egypt.

The United States sent a note to India today, "clarifying" Mr. Dulles' recent reference to Goa as a "province" of Portugual. / India resented the reference, especially since it was made in a statement issued jointly with the Portuguese foreign minister. / The Indian people felt the United States was siding with Portugual in the dispute. / The text of the new American note was not immediately released. / But it is believed to reassure India that the United States had not meant to express any opinion on the merits of the case, merely that we desired a peaceful settlement.

In Bonn, West German Chancellor Adenauer today said, "Communism is still the greatest danger." Adenauer declared, in a year-end message, that the West must convince Russia any attempt to expand its sphere of influence, by force, is "a hopeless risk". / The chief aim of West German policy, he said, is still German unification. But he rejected the

→

idea of reunification at the price of a "neutralized" Germany. That, Adenauer said, would be unity under "Communist symbols".

Israel today accused Egyptian troops of crossing over the armistice line in the Gaza strip. An Israeli spokesman said the Egyptians occupied a hill position, but were driven off.

The new British foreign minister, Selwyn Lloyd, has summoned the British envoys to eight Middle Eastern countries to a conference in London, on January 4th. The foreign office said only that the Middle Eastern situation will be discussed.

Talks aimed at ending the eight-year-old guerrilla war in Malaya, broke off abruptly today when Communist leaders rejected a government demand to surrender. There is a possibility, however, that the talks may be resumed in February. A government spokesman said, "The Communists want to save face."

Chinese Communist guns shelled Quemoy for the third straight day. A Nationalist communique says that, in the three days, the Reds have fired more than 600 rounds. Communist and Nationalist gunboats also engaged in a one-hour duel in the Formosa Strait. #

The commander of our Far East air force... General Kuter... says latest intelligence reports show that the Communists in Asia have more than 7-thousand planes. The United States has about 2-thousand planes in the Far East. General Kuter reported this intelligence in the Army-Navy-Air Force Journal, an authoritative but unofficial service publication.

President Eisenhower spent the day, relaxing at his new vacation headquarters in Key West. Tomorrow, he probably will resume work on the State of the Union Message... to be ~~delivered~~ Read to Congress on January 5th.

The Justice Department today said it is giving "careful attention" to the activities of "White Citizens Councils" in the South. The department was responding to a demand... by the Jewish Labor Committee of New York City... for an investigation of the councils, which want racial segregation continued. To intervene, the government would have to find that federal civil rights statutes have been violated.

Dan Shore is home from Moscow, together with other CBS correspondents from Europe and Asia...

murrow-schorr Dec.29

Q. As one just back from Moscow, how do you explain Khrushchev's attack on President Eisenhower today? ~~and~~ What do you think it means?

Well, Ed...its certainly a striking development. Its the first time since the Geneva summit conference that the President has been attacked personally, There have been violent attacks on Vice President Nixon, on Secretary of State Dulles and on others. But it was clear the order had gone out that Mr. Eisenhower himself was to be immune...presumably because the Soviet leaders felt, after the Summit conference, that he was a man they could deal with. Now that Khrushchev has attacked him, the wraps are off. He is now fair game for the Soviet press, at least on this point of the satellite states.

But I don't think that means any basic change in foreign policy. The Soviets are still committed to coexistence and the policy of relaxation of tension...and I don't think they will openly repudiate that policy, as they would have to do if they destroyed the symbol of Eisenhower as a man of peace. What is more likely is that this is a one-time attack, reflecting the extreme sensitivity of Soviet leaders on the question of the satellites. Khrushchev has shown before how touchy he is about the satellites. You remember how he jumped on CBS News Correspondent Bob Pierpoiunt in Burma when Bob asked him about East Germany. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ We've heard in Moscow that the Russians have not been having an easy time keeping their grip on the satellites since Geneva, and Khrushchev's sensitivity on the subject seems to corroborate that.

Q. You say that the President was represented as a man of peace. Do the Russians as a whole really believe in our peaceful intentions? Is there any fear of war?

A. There was real fear of war last Winter...a panicky feeling and hoarding. But since the Geneva conference that fear has subsided.

Soviet leaders were apparently convinced ~~that~~ of Pres. Eisenhower's sincerity in talking of peace...and that conviction has been passed down through the Soviet press. ~~It~~

Q. Well, that was after the Geneva summit conference. What was the reaction when the Geneva spirit collapsed at the second Geneva conference.

A. Oddly enough, the Geneva spirit hasn't collapsed, as far as the average Russian is concerned. There have been charges in the Soviet press that "certain circles" in the West were conspiring against the Geneva spirit, but, for policy reasons, the Russians were told that the spirit itself was going on. ~~Xxxxxxfor~~ The average Russian is led to believe that the Geneva spirit is still going strong, and reports in tee Western press that it is dead are only cited as horrible examples of a capitalist conspiracy against it.

Q. Let's take a look at Russia itself. How is the committee system of government working?

A. Fairly well....I think the one thing that makes it work is a unanimous dread of the ~~xx~~ tyrranical, unpredictable kind of one-man rule that Stalin/exercised in which no one felt safe. I think the Soviet leaders are unanimously reseolved not go to back to that... nefer to ~~xxxx~~ have to live again in dread of of Beria and his MVD. I've seen the leaders of the Soviet Union many times at close hand. They seem relaxed...they joke about each other. That doesn't mean there aren't ~~xxx~~ disagre ments and internal tensions. But, for the time being at least, the collective government looks stable.

Q. Let's talk about the life of an American correspondent in Russia. How are you, as an American, received by official people in Moscow.

A. Casual contact is fairly easy. Russians show curiosity and friendly interest--sometimes even a kind of pathetic fervor about meeting Americans and other foreigners. When I'm out working with a tape recorder of camera, the gadget exercises a kind of fascination that usually draws a cord. Someone in the crowd usually wants me to take home a message to the American people--a message that Russians want to be our friends. And they seem to mean it.

But that's as far asit goes. The heritage of fear and suspicion is still too great for Russians to invite you to their homes. Only once did I visit a Russian family--after weeks of negotiation. And when I left their apartment, the head of the family looked around furtively to see if the neighbors had observed me leaving.

Q. How much freedom do you have to travel?

A. To go anywhere outside a 25-mile radius of Moscow we have to apply two days in advance and get official permission. But that's just a formality now, We're allowed to go to a selected list of cities, like Kiev, Stalingrad, Odessa, Tiflis and Tashkent in central Asia--in fact, any city where Intourist is there to take you in tow. But large areas--like the industrial centers of the Urals and the Baltic states--are still off limits to foreigners, though now and then an exception is made.

Q. How much interest do the Russians show in the outside world?

A. It amounts almost to a passion--especially in matters of everyday life. The Russian wants to know how much an American worker makes, how many have cars, what kind of food we eat, how much we pay for a suit of clothes. But they sometimes doubt the answers. They've been subjected to so much propaganda that they suspect propaganda in anything favorable they're told.

Q. Speaking of propaganda, how is Communist indoctrination taking with the youth?

A. The younger generation, born after the Revolution, tends to be less militant than the older Communists. Some are just bored by the mass of ideology they are fed daily. I once asked a young Communist to translate for me a theoretical article in a Soviet journal. "Oh, its not worth translating," he said. "Just the same old stuff." The Communists are aware of this problem. Their answer to it is....to demand more indoctrination.

-- 0--

Bob Hite

Word for Today

The Geneva spirit... so bright last summer... has become tarnished of late. And the speeches today by Khrushchev and Bulganin underscore the truth in Edmund Spenser's line: "The times do change and move continually." What we must do, is meet the new situation. For as Longfellow observed truly, a long time ago: "There are no birds in last year's nest."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Communist Party Boss Khruschev today accused President Eisenhower of "crude interference" in the internal affairs of Eastern Europe".

Khurschev referred to the Chirstmas message Mr. Eisenhower sent the people of the satellite countries, wishing them restoration of their political liberty. He called the message "incompatible with the Geneva spirit".. and said he made the charge "unwillingly", because of high personal regard for the President. Khruschev made the accusation in a speech to the Supreme Soviet, which is the Russian parliament. It was a strong speech. Russia, he said, does not want to boast of its military strength, but ht has a hydrogen bomb "equivalent to many million tons of ordinary explosive, and it can be increased."

Israel, he charged, is being used by "the imperialists" for their own benefit...against the Arab countries. And he called pro-western alliances such as the Gaghdad Pact "aggressive military blocs". Khruschev and Russia will never start an aggressive war, but Communism will win the world struggle. The United States is hindering disarmement, he said, by putting the proposal of Mr. Eisenhower for mutual air inspection first, and reduction of armaments second. And there cannot be lasting peace in Aisa, he argued, until Communist China is admitted to the United Nations. Khruschev said that on his recent tour of Asia, with Premier Bulganin, he had not sought to stir up conflict between the Asian nations and the West. But in the next breath he said, "The allegation that Britain brought civilization to India is a tale for simpletons." Bulganin also addressed the Supreme Soviet, and called colonial

regimes "a disgrace for present-day mankind." And he supported India's claim to Goa, the Portugese colony on India's west coast. The Supreme Soviet ended its session with a resolution approving the Khruschev-Bulganin reports. My collegaue, Dan Schorr, has just returned to New York after four months in Moscow...and I have some questions I should like to put to him in a few minutes.

Secretary of State Dulles said today, in an article in "Nation's Business" ..that Russia's leaders will use any means short of war to make trouble in the new year. As an example of Soviet tactics, he cited the shipment of Communist arms to Egypt.

The United States sent a note to India today, "Clarifying" Mr. Dulles' recent reference to Goa as a "province" of Portugal. India resented the reference, expecially since it was made in a statement issued jointly with the Portugese foreign minister. The Indian people felt the United States was siding with Portugal in the dispute. The text of the new American note was not immediately released. But it is believed to reassure India that the United States had not meant to express any opinion an the merits of the case, merely that we desired a peaceful settlement.

In Bonn, West German Chancellor Adenauer today said, "Communism is still the greatest danger." Adenauer declared, in a year-end message, that the West must convince Russia any attempt to expand its sphere of influence, by force is "a hopeless risk". The chief aim of West German policy, he said, is still German unification. But he rejected the idea of reunification at the price of a "neautralized" Germany. That, Adenauer said, would be unity under Communist symbols."

Israel today accused Egyptian troops of crossing over the armistice line in the Gaza strip. And Israeli spokemman said the Egyptians occupied a hill

position, but were driven off.

The new British foreign minister, Selwyn Lloyd, has summoned the British envoys to eight Middle Eastern countries to a conference in London, on January 4th. The foreign office said only that the middle Eastern situation will be discussed. Talks aimed at ending the eight- year - old guerilla war in Malaya, broke off abruptly today when Communist leaders rejected a government demand to surrender. There is a possibility, however, that the talks may be resumed in February. A government spokesman said, "The Communists want to save face."

Chinese Communist guns shelled Quemoy for the third straight day. A Nationalalist communique says that, in the ghree days, the Reds have fired more than 600 rounds. Communist and Nationalist gunboats also engaged in a one-hour duel in the Formosa Strait.

The commander of our Far East air force..General Kuter..says latest intelligence reports show that the Communists in Asia have more than 7 thousand planes. The United States has about 2 thousand planes in the Far East. General Kuter reported this intelligence in the Army-Navy Air Force Journal an authoritative but unofficial service publicantio.

President Eisenhower spend the day, relaxing at his new vacation headquarters in Key West. Tomorrow, he probably will resume work on the State of the Union Message to be read to Congress. on January 5th.

The Justice Department today said it is giving "careful attention" to the activities of "White Citizens Councils" in the South. The department was responding to a demand..by the Jewish Labor Committee of New York City.. for an investigation of the councils, which want racial segregation continued. To intervene, the government would have to find that federal civil rights statutes have been violated.

Dan Schorr is home from Moscow, together with other CBS correspondents from Europe and Asia.

MURROW: As one just back from Moscow, how do you explain Khruschev's attack on President Eisenhower today? What do you think it means?

SCHORR: Well, Ed..it's certainly a striking development. It's the first time since the Geneva summit conference that the President has been attacked personally. There have been violent attacks on Vice President Nixon, on Secretary of State Dulles and on others. But it was clear the order had gone out that Mr. Eisenhower himself was to be immune..presumably because the Soviet leaders felt, after the Summit conference, that he was a man they could deal with. Now thet Khruschev . has attacked him, the wraps are off. He is now fair game for the Soviet press, at least on this point of the satellite states.

But I don't think that means any basic change in foreign policy. The Soviets are still committed to coexistence and the policy of relaxation of tension...and I don't think they will openly repudiate that policy, as they would have to do if they destroyed the symbol of Eisenhower as a man of peace. What is more likely is that this is a one-time attack, reflecting the extreme sensitivity of Soviet leaters on the question of the satellites. Khrushchev has shown before how touchy he is about the satellites. You remember how he jumped on CBS News Correspondent Bob Pierpoint in Burma when Bob asked him about East Germany. We've heard in Moscow that the Russians have not been having an easy time keeping their grip on the satellites since Geneva, and Khruschev's sensitivity on the subject seems to corroborate that.

MURROW: You say that the President was represented as a man of peace. Do the Russians as a whole really beleive in our peaceful intentions? Is there any fear of war?

SCHORR: There was real fear of war last winter..a panicky feeling and hoarding. But since the Geneva conference that fear has subsided. Soviet leaders were apparently convinced of President Eisenhower's sincerity in talking of peace ..and that conviction has been passed down through the Soviet press.

MURROW: Well, that was after the Geneva summit conference. What was the reaction when the Geneva spirit collapsed at the second Geneva conference?

SCHORR: Oddly enough, the Geneva spirit hasn't collapsed, as far as the average Russian is concerned. There have been charges in the Soviet press that "certain circles" in the West were conspiring against the Geneva spirit, but, for policy reasons, the Russians were told that the spirit itself was going on. The average Russian is led to believe that the Geneva spirit is still going strong, and reports in the Western Press that it is dead are only cited as horrible examples of a capitalist conspiracy against it.

MURROW: Let's take a look at Russia itself. How is the committee system of government working?

SCHORR: Fairly well..I think the one thing that makes it work is a unanimous dread of the tyrranical, unpridictable kind of one-man rule that Stalin exercised in which no one felt safe. I think the Soviet leaders are unanimously resolved not to go back to that..never to have to live again in dread of Beria and his MVD. I've been the leaders of the Soviet Union many times at close hand. They seem relaxed..they joke about each other. That doesn't mean there aren't disagreements and internal tensions. But, for the time being at least, the collective government looks stable.

MURROW: Let's talk about the life of an American correspondent in Russia. How are you, as an American, received by official people in Moscow?

SCHORR: Casual contact is fairly easy. Russians show curiosity and friendly interest -- sometimes even a kind of pathetic fervor about meeting Americans and other foreigners. When I'm out working with a tape recorder or camera, the

gaget exercises a kind of fascination that usually draws a croud. Someone in the croud usually wants me to take home a message to the American people -- a message that Russians want to be our friends. And they seem to mean it.

But that's as far as it goes. The heritage of fear and suspicion is still too great for Russians to invite you to their homes. Only once did I visit a Russian family -- after weeks of negotiation. And when I left their appartment, the head of the family looked around furtively to see if his neighbors had observed me leaving.

MURROW: How much freedom do you have to travel?

SCHORR: To go anyehere outside a 25-mile radius of Moscow we have to apply two days in advance and get official permission. But that's just a formality now. We're allowed to go to a selected list of cities, like Kiev, Stalingrad, Odessa, Tiflis and Tashkent in Central Asia--in fact, any city where Intourist is there to take you in tow. But large areas -- like the industrial centers of the Urals and the Baltic states -- are still off limits to foreigners, though now and then an exception is made.

MURROW: How much interest do the Russians show in the outside world?

SCHORR: It amounts almost to a passion -- especially in matters of everhday life. The Russian wants to know how much an American worker makes, how much we pay for a suit of clothes. But they sometimes doubt the answers. They've been subjected to so much propaganda that they suspect propaganda in anything favorable they're told.

MURROW: Speaking of propaganda, how is Communist indoctrination taking with the youth?

SCHORR: The younger generation, born after the Revolution, tends to be less militant than the older Communists. Some are just bored by the mass of ideology they are fed daily. I once asked a young Communist to translate for me a theoretical article in a Soviet journal. "Oh, it's not worth translating,"

he said. "Just the same old stuff." The Communists are aware of this problem. Their answer to it is..to demand more indoctrination.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Hite.

HITE: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Geneva spirit..so bright last summer..has become tarnished of late. And the speeches today by Khrushchev and Bulganin underscore the truth in Edmund Soencer's line: "The times do change and move continually." What we must do, is meet the new situation. For as Longfellow observed truly, a long time ago: "There are no birds in last year's nest."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday December 30, 1955.

This is the news:

The White House says, that the peaceful liberation of the captive people of Eastern Europe "will continue to be a major goal" of our foreign policy. The statement was approved by the President and Secretary of State Dulles, and issued by News Secretary Hagerty. It was in reply to Communist Boss Kruschev's complaint, that Mr. Eisenhower's Christmas message, to the people of the Soviet satelittes: violated the spirit of Geneva, and was "crude interference" in their affairs. The White House statement says the liberation of these people will continue to be our goal until it has been achieved.

In Moscow today, Premier Bulganin told Telenews, in an exclusive statement, that headway toward ending the cold war, can be made in the New Year. He said the Geneva spirit survives, because "what has already played an important role in improving the international situation, cannot be buried."

Secretary of the Army Brucker, back in Washingtom from a Far Eastern tour, said today, that our troops manning the line between North and South Korea, are at a "razor edge of readiness"..in case the

Communists start anything. Brucker also said: we intend to retain Okinawa for "many, many years"; ..he SAW no evidence, on a visit to the Chinese Nationalist island of Quemoy, to indicate that the Communists were preparing for an attack on the island... Brucker also said the Communists have "definitely" violated the Korean armistice by bringing in new weapons.

The State Department says it is investigating a Communist China charge that a young Chinese is being prevented from leaving this country by confinement in a Missouri mental hospital. This is the first time the Communists have presented a specific case to support their general charge that we are detaining Chinese in this country.

Great Britain today announced an expanded program of financial aid to Jordan..about nine and a third million dollars, compared to seven million in 1955.

In Washington, the Department of Agriculture announced, that the prices farmers received for their crops and livestock fell one per cent in the month ending December 15th. This brought farm prices to seven per cent below those of last year.

James Kutcher, who lost his legs in World War Two, today denied Veterans Administration charges that he gave aid to the Communists during the Korean war. Kutcher, who is 44, appeared before a V.A. [redacted] committee to explain why his $329 a month pension should not be revoked on loyalty grounds. Kutcher acknowledged that he is a member of the Socialist Workers' Party which is listed as subversive by the attorney general. But he said its an "unmitigated lie" to charge that the party seeks the overthrow of the government except by constitutional means.

Tuskegee Institute said today that the South made "definite progress" toward racial integration in 1955. In a second annual report, replacing its former annual lynching survey, President L.H. Foster says this progress was made even in areas "where tension or conflict predominates."

The Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences today took the first step toward refusing to meet in any cities that permit racial segregation and discrimination. An approved resolution now goes to a mail ballot for all council members.

Surgeon General Scheele today urged all states to go ahead with their anti-polio campaigns. He said this is the ideal time for vaccinations. And a Public Health Service report indicates that more than half the Salk vaccine shipped to private physicians and health deperatments has not been used yet. BUT Dr. Scheele SAYS the "distribution and use of the vaccine appears to be proceeding in a reasonably satisfactory manner."

A Senate subcommittee today called for more jobs for teen-agers to help fight juvenile delinquency. The committee says teen-age unemployment has become a very serious problem..has a definite bearing on delinquency and crime. The committee estimates that about 30 per cent of the nation's teen-agers who are not in school..are out of work.

The Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered a cut of from 16 to 29 per cent on transcontinental railroad FREIGHT rates to and from the West. The new rates, effective next July, are estimated to involve a ten million dollar a year reduction in freight billings on the Far Western business.

And in Washington, Lieutenant General Randolph McCall Pate today became the new commandant of the Marine Corps..succeeding General Lemuel C. Shepherd.

In Pinehurst, Norfh Carolina, tomorrow, soldier-statesman George C. Marshal will celebrate his 75th birthday. Today, the President sent word from Key West that "this year is a deeply felt privilege" to wish General Marshal a happy birthday.

MURROW

David, some five years have passed by since the French went to the polls in national elections. ...the big men last time were General de Gaulle, Maurice Thorez, the communist leader.... and the big issues were European unity, western defense, German rearmament. What has happened to those men and ideas since the last elections?

SCHOENBRUN

General de Gaulle and Maurice Thorez are shadows of the past today...de Gaulle a retired historian, Thorez physically weakened by a stroke some years ago. The old issues have faded too... The rearmament of Germany was ratified by France this year, and is no longer much of an issue. European unity is marking time, no progress but no controversy. Western defense is a solid reality. It has created the military stalemate in Europe that has allowed Europe to flourish in peace this year, an unprecedented year of prosperity.

monday.

MURROW

Then who are the big men now, what are the major issues, in foreign and domestic affairs?

SCHOENBRUN

Four principal contenders in this election. The one we Americans know best, of course, is Pierre Mendes-France....Mr France. He heads the list of a political coalition called the Republican Front, an alliance of liberals and socialists. Directly opposed to this left-of-center bloc is the Conservative front of Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay, a sort of French Republican Harry Truman, in background. Hes a small-town businessman, a leather merchant. Pinay and his colleague Prime Minister Edgar Faure succeeded Mendes in office in February this year, and have done fairly well. Theyre running for re-election on a platform of gradual reforms, slow but sure, as opposed to the radicalism of Mendes France. Finally, on the two extremes: The communists on the far left and the neo-fascists on the far right...notably Pierre Poujade, inventor of the political strip-tease, a rabble-rouser who works himself up into a frenzy, pulls off his coat, open his collar, and acts like Hitler about to chew a rug. He gets a lot of attention because of these antics but I dont think he'll get a great many votes.

MURROW

What are the issues theyre raising?

SCHOENBRUN On Foreign Affairs,no real issue,no real controversy for the first time,except of course for the communists. All theother parties are in virtual agreement on France supporting the Atlantic Alliance ,reconciliation with Germany,and continuing to work with their allies to seek an accommodation with the Russsians.No neutralism to speak of.

There are only two real issues in the elections,of of interest to the voters of France: the urgent need to change French political and economic habits,to end government instability and to modernize business methods. But theres no genuine controversy about these issues.All major noncommunist leaders, Mendes,Pinay,Faure are campaigning for constitutional revision amendments to provide more stable government..some sort of automatic term in office,as in America. All of them promise reforms in North Africa, all denounce colonialism.The real issue is one of public confidence in the men who are making the promises.Each claims that he alone can and will bring about these changes.

MURROW David,you have covered election campaigns here as well as in France...whats the difference in technique ?

SCHOENBRUN French campagins are nothing like those here,Ed. No banners,no buttons,no steak fries and beer barrels. The French are not baby-kissers. Their elections meetings are far more serious than ours...yet,in their own way,very exciting.They have

one special type of meeting that is the very essence of democracy in action.Its thrilling...the same feeling as our American revolutionary town-hall meetings. Its called a reunion contradictoire... a meeting for contradictions...that is the opposition is invited to challenge the candidate.The candidate makes his speech first,and then his opponent gets up and contradicts him...attacks him...in fact anyone can get up and fire questions at the candidate xxxx and they certainly do.Argument is the national sport of France.

MURROW — And how do you think the argument will be settled at the polls,...care to make a fearless prediction, Schoenbrun?

Schoenbrun — Well,all right,Ed...but not without fear.French politica are highly unpredictable,particularly this time. Some ~~four~~ five/million people voted for de Gaulle last time...where will those votes go? Some three million new voters are registered this time. no one knows their preferences. So its a gamble.But Id guess this: a big victory for the xxxx democratic parties: the Mendes France bloc and the Pinay bloc against the extremes of right and left.I think the conservatives will get xxxx more votes than Mendes,but a surprise xxxxxx turnout for him is still very possible. As for the communists,thats a very tricky one: they will lose votes, but gain seats in Parliament.

MURROW Wait a minute...can you spell that out simply?

Schoenbrun Well,I'll try,and its worth clearing up to avoid the mistake of thinking the Reds are getting stronger. Theyre not...or else all the experts are very mistaken. You see five years ago the communists were very strong, so a special electoral law was rigged to deprive them of the seats they would be entitled to on the basis of their votes.The other parties ganged up...ran joint tickets against the communists...and beat them .Each of the parties was smaller than the communist and would not have won the seat if they hadnt ~~joinedxxhahhixx~~ made a joint ticket.It was really a crooked deal but it was necessary to stop communism. Now this is no longer true this time,or much less true.The democratic parties are stronger and are running on their own ticket. In the absence of a coalition the communists will get back some of the seats stolen from them last time,even if they lose votes,for this time it will be an honest count.To be specific: on an honest count theyd have had 140 seats last time..They only got 100.This time on an honest count~~,xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ theyll get 120 .Now thats a gain of twenty over the rigged deal ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

MURROW Well,I understood it...so it must be simple.

One last question,David: what has been the biggest change the most signficant change in France this year?

SCHOENBRUN A change in labor relations...the beginning of a social revolution. The automobile industry offered the workers aguaranteed wgge increase tied to an increase in production. The Communist Unions turned it down flat as a capitalist trick...a speed-up.Communist doctrine does not accept the possibility that the bosses will share increased profits with the workers. But for once the workers rejected communist doctrine.They took the offer,forced thelabor leaders to endorse the contract tying their wages to production. It was a severe setback for the communists....and the credit should go to the American automobolie industry which set the sensational example of a guaranteed annual wage. Its the most powerful blow struck for freedom by opening the eyes of European labor -- and management too!

[redacted]

It was in London, back in 1940, that I first had occasion ..on a less peaceful New Year's Eve..to quote a few brief words written by a German - Heinrich Heine. They go like this:" The New Year is at the door. I wish for the stupid a little understanding. And for the understanding, a little poetry. I wish a heart for the rich and a little bread for the poor. But above all, I wish that we may blackguard each other as little as possible during the new year."

Good Night and Good Luck!

January 2, 1956

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

This is the news:

French voters went to the polls today to choose a new National Assembly. Skies were overcast in most of France... with some rain... but a record vote seems almost certain. The election normally would be held in June. It was held six months early because Premier Faure dissolved the old assembly, after it defeated him on a vote of confidence. The main contest today was between the left-of-center forces, led by former Premier Mendes-France, and the right-of-center coalition of Premier Faure. Neither of them is expected to win a majority. The Communists form the third important force. They may gain seats in the new assembly, due to a split in the alliance of parties against them. But the Communists probably will win fewer popular votes. A definite trend in the returns is not expected for several hours.

In the Saar... on the border between France and Germany... leaders of the three pro-German parties agreed today on a new coalition government. Hubert Ney, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, will become premier. His party showed the greatest strength in the parliamentary elections two weeks ago. Heinrich Schneider, head of the right-wing Democrats, was chosen president of the new Saar parliament. Both are pledged to seek early union with West Germany.

In Morocco, rebel troops today captured two French outposts in the Riff Mountains. This occurred in the face of a French drive to eliminate rebel forces in the area.

The United States and France announced today that they have recognized the independence of the Sudan. The Sudan became an independent republic yesterday, after 56 years of joint British and Egyptian rule.

In Cairo, United States Ambassador Byroade conferred with Egyptian Premier Nasser today on problems of the Middle East. Their discussion included plans for the Aswan Dam, which the United States and Britain have agreed to help build. Nasser is said to be contesting some of the conditions imposed on our offer.

Premier Ben Gurion of Israel today said the Middle East is a "whirlpool of disturbances", but that it would be a serious mistake to say war is ~~inevitable~~ unavoidable. He told the Israeli parliament, in the course of a foreign policy debate, "All members of the cabinet, without exception, are firmly opposed to a war to be initiated by us." Ben Gurion said, however, that Israel will defend itself with all the means at its disposal.

In London today, Prime Minister Eden's government promised to do all within its power, to prevent an arms race in the Middle East. The government statement said the export of surplus tanks... such as those which recently reached Egypt... has been stopped. Shortly after the statement was issued by the Conservative Government, the new leader of the Labour Party, Hugh Gaitskell, called at No. 10 Downing Street for a talk with the Prime Minister. Gaitskell reportedly asked Eden to impose tighter controls on the export of military goods. The outmoded tanks had been shipped to Belgium as "tractors", reconditioned and sold to the Egyptian government.

Nationalist violence continued today on the island of Cyprus. Three British soldiers were wounded when a bomb exploded near an army barracks. The condition of one of the soldiers is serious.

United States Seventh Army headquarters in Germany today issued a year-end report, calling the Seventh Army "one of the world's key deterrent forces against war." The Seventh Army, it said, is the only American field army equipped with the full range of nuclear weapons possessed by the United States for ground force use.

The first 18-hundred men of the new West German army, navy and air force began training today at various bases in Germany. The first American weapons under the military assistance program, are expected to be delivered within a week.

President Eisenhower made some final revisions today in the State of the Union message that will be read to Congress on Thursday. Congress itself will resume tomorrow.

Ten Democratic senators issued a joint statement today...calling for a Senate inquiry into the three-month-old strike against Westinghouse Electric. They said the failure to reach agreement "seriously harms not only the best interests of the company, its stockholders and its employes, but also the welfare of the country as a whole." (more)

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today that the spread between what farmers are paid for their products... and the retail price consumers have to pay... has increased 83 percent in the last ten years. Most of this, he said, is due to higher marketing costs, of which wages are a major item.

The national education fraternity... Phi Delta Kappa... says most Americans agree that teachers are underpaid. Three out of four persons questioned in a survey held this view. Half of those questioned felt there is insufficient federal aid.

So far on this long New Year's week-end, 305 persons have died in traffic accidents. A new record may be set for death on the highway, for a three-day New Year's holiday.

Here is what happened today in some of the bowl games:

In the Rose Bowl, Michigan State 17, UCLA 14

In the Orange Bowl, Oklahoma 20, Maryland 6

In the Sugar Bowl, Georgia Tech 7, Pittsburgh nothing

And in the Cotton Bowl, Mississippi 14, Texas Christian 13

Word for Today

The French ~~voted today in a national election, demonstrating their~~ are again demonstrating their peculiar brand of politics. The historian, Albert Guerard, said, "What is peculiarly French in the French character is but a cloak. The French are rather fond of that cloak and take good care of it. But they are fully aware that it is a cloak, which they are free to alter and even to discard."

Goodnight anf good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, January 2, 1955
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... It's a truism to say these days that Germany is the key to whatever happens in Europe. Certainly, one of the best American reporters stationed in Germany is my colleague, Richard C. Hottelet, and he's sitting here with me now.

Dick, you heard the report of the eighteen hundred people reporting in uniform in Germany. What kind of an army is this going to be?

HOTTELET: Well, Ed, that is one of the questions that occupies not only us but the Germans and their allies in Europe. I think it's too early to say exactly what kind of an army it's going to be. Certainly we can say this, that the Germans, the leaders of the democratic Germany of today, are determined to see that it's a democratic army. They are going to try to see that the principles which govern it, and in its selectionof officers, in its training, in the whole development of its place in a German society, that it will not be the state-within-a-state which the old Prussian Army was, the force,ungovernable, by the democratic, the elected representatives of the people, the force which brought Weimar down and paved the way, really, for the accession to power of Hitler.

MURROW: There is general agreement by all the parties that civilian control is the essential thing, is it not?

HOTTELET: Absolutely! And I think one of the most important developments of this past year has been the way in which Parliament has asserted its authority to set this army off along democratic lines in the face of a ... of the desire of the Executive to get going quickly at all costs and perhaps to cut a few corners. But one other thing I'd like to say on that score, - I think that this German Army will technically not perhaps be the striking force it was whenit overran Europe in 1939 and 1940, becauae it is

democratic, because it will be subject to so many checks and balances it is not going to be the Teutonic thundering war machine that it was, but it will be much more an army in our sense and we should not expect it to be a steam roller.

MURROW: Well, Dick, what's going to happen when Chancellor Adenauer goes, when he either dies or retires?

HOTTELET: I don't think that day is all too close. I saw the Chancellor last week and had a long talk with him and he seemed in fine fettle,but still he will be eighty years old on Thursday and it's something you've got to bear in mind, especially after his long attack of pneumonia in October. I think ... the German sweepstakes, of course, are exactly along those lines ... of late, in the last six or eight months, Heinrich von Brentano, who is now Foreign Minister and who was, before he became Foreign Minister, the head of the Christian Democratic Party in Parliament, seems to have moved up to the head of the list and most ... most observers in Germany feel that that is a pretty fair choice.

MURROW: Dick, is there any real belief in Germany that reunification is possible inpractical terms?

HOTTELET: I would say that it is less belief perhaps than it is hope and prayer. Nobody sees really how it's going to happen, but everybody is determined that it should one day happen in peace and infreedom, which means they don't want it to happen by war, and they certainly don't want it to happen by any sort of deal with the Russians, which will sacrifice freedom as a price for reunification.

MURROW: Well, there was a theory, widely held here after the third Geneva conference, that the Russians in fact had done ... had said to the Germans -- "now, you must deal with us directly. You must now be convinced that you'll get no help from the west." Is that a fair interpretation?

HOTTELET: I think, Ed, that is exactly what the Russians were out to do. When Molotov came back on November 8 and said "we will not, we just won't have free elections because free elections will not get us the

kind of Germany we want," he declared for all the world to see that there will be no reunification on a four-power basis with Russian consent and western consent, and I think that was addressed directly to the West Germans to persuade them to enter into negotiations, discussions, with the Russians on their own, to cut their ties or loosen their ties with the west and see what terms they could make on their own with Moscow. I think that invitation was unmistakable.

MURROW: And you think it will become increasingly attractive as the years pass?

HOTTELET: I don't think so, Ed, because we're here down to something really fundamental. The price the Russians will exact for reunification is freedom and I think a great deal will have to happen, There will have to be many shocks in Germany if it is ... will be possible at all for the Germans to say "all right," in order to exist, in order to be together, we will give up our freedom, we will give up all those democratic institutions which we have learned to recognize and to cherish."

MURROW: How strong is the Communist influence in West Germany, Dick?

HOTTELET: Communism as a doctrine, as an "ism," has no strength at all. People don't want to listen to it, they'll have nothing to do for it ... to do with it, but Communism as a technique, as a sort of a public-opinion force in a disguised sense is fairly strong in that points. (sic) We had in the industrial Ruhr only a few weeks ago an election for the shop stewards' committee of one of the biggest steel mills and in that the Communists campaigning, not as Communists, and not by any means in the name of Marx or Stalin and Lenin, but as good, conscientious, fellow-workers managed to win a distinct majority.

MURROW: Dick, is there any danger of a revival of Nazism or the Extreme Right?

HOTTELET: I would say at this time that the German people

have absolutely lost any taste they may have had for Nazism or extra-radicalism of any kind.

MURROW: Speaking of taste, what are the Germans reading these days? What sort of books and magazines?

HOTTELET: The level is not very high! It seems to be escapist literature more than anything else. They haven't yet really come to grips intellectually with the problems of their time. The best-selling book in Germany today is one called: "The Bible Was Right After All," but for the rest the levelist taste is pretty low.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Richard C. Hottelet, for sitting in and talking with me this evening.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

French voters went to the polls today to choose a new National Assembly. Skies were overcast in most of France..with some rain..but a record vote seems almost certain. The election normally would be held in June. It was held six months early because Premier Faure dissolved the old assembly, after it defeated him on a vote of confidence. The main contest today was between the left-of-center forces, led by former Premier Mendes-France, and the right - of center forces, led by Premier Faure. Neither of them is expected to win a majority. The Communists form the third important force. They may gain seats in the new assembly, due to a split in the alliance of parties against them. But the Communists probably will win fewer popular votes. A definite trend in the returns is not expected for several hours.

In the Saar..on the border between France and Germany..leaders of the three pro-German parties agreed today on a new coalition government. Hubert Ney, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, will become premier. His party showed the greatest strength in the parliamentary elections two weeks ago. Heinrich Schneider, head of the right-wing Democrats, was chosed president of the new Saar parliament. Both are pledged to seen early union with West Germany.

In Morocco, rebel troops today captured two French outposts in the Riff Mountains. This occured in the face of a French drive to eliminate rebel forces in the area.

The United States and France announced today that they have recognized the independence of the Sudan. The Sudan became an independent republic yesterday, after 56 years of joint British and Egyptian rule.

In Cairo, United States Ambassador Byroade conferred with Egyptian Premier Nasser today on problems of the Middle East. Their disucssion included plans for the Aswan Dam, which the United States and Britain have agreed to help build. Nasser is said to be contesting some of the conditions imposed on our offer.

Premier Ben Gurion of Israel today said the Middle East is a "whirlpool of disturbances", but that it would be a serious mistake to say was is unavoidable. He told the Israeli parliament, in the course of a foreign policy debate, "All members of the cabinet, without exception, are firmly opposed to a war to be initiated by us." Ben Gurion said, however, that Israel will defend itself with all the means at its disposal.

In London today, Prime Minister Eden's government promised to do all within its power to prevent an arms race in the Middle East. The government statement said the export of surplus tanks..such as those which recently reached Egypt..has been stopped. Shortly after the statement was issued by the Conservative Government, the new leader of the Labour Party, Hugh Gaitskell, called at No. 10 Downing Street for a talk with the Prime Minister. Gaitskell reportedly asked Eden to impose tighter controls on the export of military goods. The outmoded tanks had been shipped to Belgium as "tractors", reconditioned and sold to the Egyptian government.

Nationalist violence continued today in the island of Cyprus. Three British soldiers were wounded when a bomb exploded near an army barracks. The condition of one of the soldiers is serious.

United States Seventh Army headquarters in Germany today issued a year-end report, calling the Seventh Army "one of the world's key deterrent forces against war." The seventh Army, it said, is the only American field army equipped with the full range of nuclear weapons possessed by the United States for ground force use.

The first 18-hundred men of the new West German army, navy and air force began training today at various bases in Germany. The first American weapons under the military assistance program are expected to be delivered within a week.

President Eisenhower made some final revisions today in the State of the Union message that will be read to Congress on Thursday. Congress itself will resume tomorrow. Ten Democratic senators issued a joint statement today... calling for a Senate inquiry into the three-month - old strike against Westinghouse Electric. They said the failure to reach agreement "seriously harms not only the best interests of the compnny, its stockholders and its employees but also the welfare of the country as a whole."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today that the spread between what farmers are paid for their products..and the retail price consumers have to pay..has increased 83 percent in the last ten years. Most of this he said, is due to higher marketing costs, of which wages are a major item.

The National Education Fraternity....Phi Delta Kappa..says most Americans agree that teachers are underpaid. Three out of four persons questioned in a survey held this view. Half of those questioned felt there is insufficient federal aid.

So far on this long New Year's week-end, 305 persons have died in traffic accidents. A new record may be set for death on the highway, for a three-day New Year's holiday.

Here is what happened today in some of the bowl games: In the Rose Bowl, Michigan State 12, UCLA 14. In the Orange Bowl, Oklahoma 20, Maryland 6. In the Sugar Bowl, Georgia Tech 7, Pittsburgh nothing. And in the Cotton Bowl. Mississippi 14, Texas Christian 13.

MURROW: It's a truism to say these days that Germany is the key to whatever happens tn Europe. Certainly, one of the best American reporters stationed in Germany is my colleague, Richard C. Hottelet, and he's sitting here with me now.

Dick, you heard the report of the eighteen hundred people reporting in uniform in Germany. What kind of an army is this going to be?

HOTTELET: Well, Ed, that is one of the questions that occupies not only us but the Germans and their allies in Europe. I think it's too early to say exactly what kind of an army it's going to be. Certainly we can say this, that the Germans, the leaders of the democratic Germany of today, are determined to see that it's a democratic army. They are going to try to see that the principles which govern it, and in its selection of officers, in its training, in the whole development of its place in a German society, that it will not be the state-within - a - state which the old Prussian Army was, the force, ungovernable, by the democratic, the elected representatives of the people, the force which brought Weimar down and paved the way, really, for the accession to power of Hitler.

MURROW: There is general agreement by all the parties that civilian control is the essential thing, is it not?

HOTTELET: Absolutely! And I think one of the most important developments of this past year has been the way in which Parliament has asserted its authority to set this army off along democratic lines in the face of a..of the desire of the Executive to get going quickly at all costs and perhaps to cut a few corners. But one other thing I'd like to say on that score, I think that this German Army will technically not perhaps be the striking force it was when it overran Europe in 1939 and 1940 because it is democratic, because it will be subject to so many checks and balances it is not going to be the Teutonic

thundering war machine that it was, but it will be much more an army in our sense and we should not expect it to be a steam roller.

MURROW: Well, Dick, what's going to happen when Chancellor Adenauer goes, when he either dies or retires?

HOTTELET: I don't think that day is all too close. I saw the Chancellow last week and had a long talk with him and he seemed in fine fettle, but still he will be eighty years old on Thursday and it's something you've got to bear in mind, especially after his long attack of pneumonea in October. I think.. the German sweepstakes, of course, are exactly along those lines..of late, in the last six or eight months, Heinrich Von Brentano, who is now Foreign Minister and who was, before he became Foreign Minister, head of the Christian Democratic Party in Parliament, seems to have moved up to the head of the list and most..most observers in Germany feel that that is a pretty fair choice.

MURROW: Dick, is there any real belief in Germany that reunification is possible in practical terms?

HOTTELET: I would say that it is less belief perhaps than it is hope and prayer. Nobody sees really how it's going to happen, but everhbody is determined that it should one day happen in peace and in freedom which means they don't want it to happen by war, and they certainly don't want it to happen by any sort of deal with the Russians, which will sacrifice freedom as a price for reunification.

MURROW: Well, there was a theory, widely held here after the third Geneva conference, that the Russians in fact had done..had said to the Germans -- "Now, you must deal with us directly. You must now be convinced that you'll get no help from the west." Is that a fair interpretation?

HOTTELET: I think, Ed, that is exactly what the Russians were out to do. When Molotov came back on November 8 and said "we will not, we just won't have free elections because free elections will not get us the kind of Germany we want,"

he declared for all the world to see that there will be no reunification on a four-power basis with Russian consent and western consent, and I think that was addressed directly to the West Germans to presuade them to enter into negotiations, discussions, with the Russians on their own, to cut their ties or loosen their ties with the west and see what terms they could make on their own with Moscow. I think that invitations was unmistakable.

MURROW: And you think it will become increasingly attractive as the years pass?

HOTTELET: I don't think so, Ed, because we're here down to something really fundamental. The price the Russians will exact for the reunification is freedom and I think a great deal will have to happen. There will have to be many shocks in Germany if it is..will be possible at all for the Germans to say "all right, in order to exist, in order to be together, we will give up our freedom, we will give up all those democratic institutions which we have learned to recognize and cherish."

MURROW: How strong is the Communist influence in West Germany, Dick?

HOTTELET: Communism as a doctrine, as an "ism" has no strength at all. People don't want to listen to it, they'll have nothing to do for it..to do with it but Communism as a technique, as a sort of a public-opinion force in a disguised sense of fairly strong in that points. We had in the industrila Ruhr only a few weeks ago an election for the shop stewards' committee of one of the biggest steel mills and in that the Communists campaigning , not as Communists, and not by any means in the name of Marx of Stalin and Lenin, but as good, conscientious, fellow-workers managed to win a distinct majority.

MURROW: Dick is there any danger of a revival of Nazism or the Extreme Right?

HOTTELET: I would say at this time that the German people have absolutely lost any taste they may have had for Nazism or extra-radicalism of any kind.

MURROW: Speaking of taste, what are the Germans reading these days? What sort of book and magazines?

HOTTELET: The level is not very high! It seems to be escapist literature more than anything else. They haven't yet really come to grips intellectually with problems of their time. The best- selling book in Germany today is one called: "The Bible was Right after All," but for the rest the levelist taste is pretty low.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Richard C. Hottelet, for sitting in and talking with me this evening.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the for Today. Now, here is your announcer.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The French are again demonstrating their peculiar brand of politics The historian, Albert Gerrard, said, "What is pecularly French in the French character is but a cloak. The French are rather fond of that cloak and take good care of it. But they are fully aware that it is a cloak, which they are free to alter or even discard."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Tuesday Jan 3, 1956

Good evening:

Congress went back to work today. But it was a very short day.. just 12 minutes in the Senate. Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, the Senate chaplain, asked the Senators in this election year session to "speak always with due caution and humility." The only Senate speech was one by Vice President Nixon welcoming back Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas who suffered a heart attack last summer. When the formal sessions were over, Washington reporters started gathering "opinions." They were told by Democratic Senator Russell of Georgia that the State Department is sterile of ideas. Russell says the department has only one idea: spending money to counter the new Russian cold war tactics in Asia and the Middle East. He added: "If Kruschev and Bulganin keep on traveling around the world, they may suceed in bankrupting this country." Republican Senator Alexander Smith of New Jersey called for "a solid front" on foreign affairs. And he disagreed with recent charges by Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota. Humphrey had accused Secretary of State Dulles of "playing politics" by keeping the foreign aid appropriation low while permitting the "pipeline" to be drained."

1

Senator Smith said:"Secretary Dulles doesn't play politics at all."

And Senator Humphrey was back with a new attack..this one directed at Secretary of Agriculture Benson. The Senator charged that Benson is the key spokesman in a Republican drive to turn the farmers against city workers. Humphrey wants an investigation of a recent Department of Agriculture survey that attributes the sharp increase in the marketing of food to increased labor costs. And Republican Senator Milton Young of North Dakota told reporters he doesn't believe the labor costs have been much of a factor in price increases. But Young wants an investigation of the gap between farm and retail food prices. He says he understands that food processors are making profits "at an all-time high."

(2)

In the House, Speaker Rayburn told reporters that he thinks Congress should move slowly on any tax reductions. And if taxes are cut, he would have the government find some other type of revenues to make up for the loss of income tax money. Rayburn also told reporters he is not happy about foreign relations "as things stand." He said:"The general situation in the world is not good." The Speaker suggested that the House will give top priority to federal aid for schools. He feels

a bill might get to the floor in a week or ten days.

Members of both houses today oficially notified the President that they are back at work. They did it by telephone. And the President took the opportunity to wish them a happy New Year. Mr. Eisenhower has now just about completed his State of the Union message which will be read to the Congress on Thursday. His annual budget message will follow. The President spent an hour and a half today discussing the budget with Budget Director Hughes who later told reporters:"The Administration still hopes to balance the budget for the next fiscal year."

The President today took time to send a message to Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Mr. Eisenhower noted that the "fight against polio is not yet won." And he urged all Americans to support the March of Dimes campaign.

From France today we have almost complete returns from the general elections. They show big gains for the Communists and the extreme right-wing faction led by former shopkeeper Pierre Poujade. I'd like to examine these results in a few minutes.

In London, Prime Minister Eden tonight rejected Socialist demands for a full-scale parliamentary debate on the Middle East before he goes to Washington. Eden's decision was announced after a special cabinet meeting. It is his plan to issue a white paper dealing with the shipment of some British war-surplus material to the Middle East. Hugh Gaitskell, the new leader of the Labor Party, says this is not enough. He calls Eden's reply: "unsatisfactory.. a vague promise of some future debate is simply not good enough." He demands a debate before the Prime Minister leaves for Washington. And Sir Anthony's government was criticised today by some of his own supporters. The conservative London Daily Telegraph accuses him of "timidity and indecision" and calls for action instead of: changes of mind, half measures, and the postponement of decisions.

The Isreali government today turned down a United Nations suggestion that Isreal keep her police boats far out in the Sea of Gallilee. ..and avoid alarming Syrian batteries. Isreal has informed the Security Council that to keep her boats away from the shoreline..32 feet from the Syrian line.. would "seem to be based on the thesis that Isreal's rights exist on paper but not on the waters of the lake."

In Bombay today, John Sherman Cooper, the American ambassador to India, formally presented to the Indian government the first four of 100 railroad locomotives we are making available under the United States-Indian technical co-operation plan. Cooper said that in the eight years since India became Free, the United States has given her almost 478 million dollars worth of aid. In addition, private American agencies have contributed another 230 millions. Ambassador Cooper said: "Ours is a relationship of complete freedom. India has not asked for aid; it has been freely given."

In Beunos Aires today, 52 former members of the Argentine Congress, were ordered tried for treason for "granting extraordinary powers to the executive"..former President Peron. This is a crime under the Argentine criminal code.

In Washington, Senator Kefauver announced today that he will enter the Florida Democratic presidential primary..against Adlai Stevenson who already has announced that he would run in the Florida primary.

Rawketeer Joe Adonis today "deported" himself from the United States. He voluntarily left for Italy to avoid the execution of a deportation

order against him.

In Columbus, Ohio, police battled Westinghouse strikers from with clubs and stones. One striker died of aheart attack..eight persons were injured..90 arrested. This was the biggest outburst of violence in the 79-day old strike. Westinghouse President Gwilym called the action by the International Union of Electrical Workers "gangsterism and planned violence." The strikers had attempted to stop other employes from entering the plant. The union complained of "police brutality" on the picket line.

In Canada today, three Harvard students on a holiday, died in a fire that burned out a ski chalet where they were sleeping..at Mount Tremblant... 90 miles north of Montreal. One of the victims was Thomas S. Gates, the third...21-year-old only son of Undersecretary of the Navy Gates. Five other young men escaped the fire which apparently started from a cigaret in a sofa.

tailpiece (1)

Last month, Premier Edgar Faure of France dissolved the French parliament and called snap national elections. He hoped by this shock treatment to produce a new French parliament capable of sustaining a government with a stable majority. The results-- counted today-- do change the French parliament-- but almost all the changes are for the worse.

The Communists had 94 seats in the old parliament. In the new one they have more than 150. The popular vote of the Communists actually fell a little... but the nation's curious election law gives them a higher representation when the Democratic parties fall out. The Democratic parties fell out.

On the extreme right, the disgruntled shopkeepers' movement, headed by Pierre Poujade-- the shopkeeper who resembles Juan Peron in appearance and other ways-- rose from nothing to more than 50 seats in the parliament.

Inthe middle the Democratic parties were .....

....divided into two quarreling blocs-- one headed by Mendes France, the other by Edgar Faure. Neither won the majority in parliament that it sought. M. Faure's hopes of stability by shock treatment have become the first important political casualty of 1956.

....

I think there is an Aesop fable about the parts of the body getting mad at the stomach, and punishing that idle cavity by refusing to feed it. Everynow and then, France's allies feel that way about France...as though they should leave France out of western plans, proceed without her and her continual instability. Possibly some feel that way now. Unfortunately, as the limbs found out about the stomach, it is not possible.

.....

Historians have argued that our particular civilization began in France...when Charlemagne accepted the crown as head ofa new entity in history-- the western empire. As Professor Toynbee, generalizer-extraordinary about civilizations, has said....

....France remains even today the most characteristic piece of western civilization. Whatever virtues the rest of us have, France has in sharper definition. Unfortunately, whatever vices the rest of us have, the French possess in double maasure.

The feature that distinguishes our civilization from the twenty-odd others that have existed is the unusual scope allowed the human individual. In France it is double the average; ~~individual~~ individualism approaches to license. Teamwork is rare.

Of all French individualists the most jealous are the lower middle classes-- the shopkeepers. Since the French revolution it is they who have given the tone to French life, ~~dominated~~ legislated their privileges, ~~legislated~~ the chief of which is the privilege of paying little or no taxes.

—19

But in France as elsewhere, modern government is costing more. Inroads are beginning to be made in the shopkeepers privileges. It is the consequent sense of insecurity that ~~xxxxxx~~

.....

....has given rise to the Poujade movement, which rejects government of any kind.

On the left, the workers of France pay more taxes than others-- because sales taxes and wage taxes are easier to collect-- And they feel they do not get commensurate benefits. Millions of French workers, who would loathe a Communist government vote Communist in protest.

The genuinely freedom-loving parties, those that carry France forward however haltingly, are in the middle. Together they could constitute a majority. But they are composed of individualists and are at political war with one another.

.....

I spent week before last in France following the election campaign. With CBS' Paris correspondent David Schonrbun, I spent an hour talking, or listening, to Premier Faure in his office. He was against Mendes France. I went into the countryside and followed Mendes France, who made bitter speeches against Faure.

tailpiece (5)

What impressed me most, however, was that every time they talked about practical issues--home affairs, foreign policy, algeria-- no big difference could be discerned between ~~them~~ the two mutually hostile leaders of warring democratic parties. I was struck by the thought....if personal animosities could be buried-- or even postponed a little while-- how easy it would be for the two to constitute a government with a reasonably common policy. Today's election results indicate that such a force would have a substantial majority...could possibly reform the French constitution and make for stable French governments.

One ~~xxxx~~ other thing impressed me... The mood of the French audiences they talked to...their cynicism, eariness of politics, disgust for the word politician. I found it nearly impossible to conceive that France can last five more years of repeated crisis...and remain a democracy.

11

.....

This is Howard K. Smith. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News... But first here is ART HANNAS.

2 secs

FOOTNOTE..FOOTNOTE

~~As the second session of the 84th Congress convened in Washington today... eleven months before the Presidential elections.~~ Senate Republican Leader Knowland of California had a warning for Moscow TODAY. In a speech ~~to the Women's National Press Club~~ [redacted], he said: If the men in the Kremlin [redacted] plan to take advantage [redacted] of this year for some further adventures of aggression..." and are counting on our nation being paralyzed by a great presidential election ~~that it is unable to function to meet [redacted] such [redacted]~~ ADVENTURES ...they are making the mistake of their lives."

This is Howard K. Smith in New York.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

HOWARD K. SMITH REPORTING:

Good Evening:

Congress went back to work today. But it was a very short day..just 12 minutes in the Senate. Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, the Senate chaplain, asked the Senators in this election year session to "speak always with due caution and humility." The only Senate speech was one by Vice President Nixon welcoming back Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas who suffered a heart attack last summer. When the formal sessions were over, Washington reporters started gathering "opinions." They were told by Democratic Senator Russell of Georgia that the State Department is"sterile of ideas." Russell says the department has only one idea: spending money to counter the new Russian cold war tactics in Asia and the Middle East. He added: "If Kruschev and Bulganin keep on traveling around the world, they may succeed in bankrupting this country."

Republican Senator Alexander Smith of New Jersey called for "a solid front" on foreign affairs. And he disagreed with recent charges by Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota. Humphrey had accused Secretary of State Dulles of "playing politics" by keeping the foreign aid appropriation low while permitting the "pipeline" to be drained." Senator Smith said: "Secretary Dulles doesn't play politics at all."

And Senator Humphrey was back with a new attack..this one directed at Secretary of Agriculture Benson. The Senator charged that Benson is the key spokesman in a Republican drive to turn the farmers against city workers. Humphrey wants an investigation of a recent Department of Agrigulture survey that attributes the sharp increase in the marketing of food to increased labor costs. And Republican Senator Milton Young of North Dakota told reporters he doesn't

believe the labor costs have been much of a factor in price increases. But Young wants an investigation of the gap between farm and retail food prices. He says he underatands that food processors are making profits "at an all time high."

In the House, Speaker Rayburn told reporters that he thinks Congress should move slowly on any tax reductions. And if taxes are cut, he would have the government find someother type of revenues to make up for the loss of income tax money. Rayburn also told reporters he is not happy about foreign relations "as things stand." He said: "The general situation in the world is not good." The Speaker suggested that the House will give top priority to federal aid for schools. He feels a bill might get to the floor in a week or ten days.

Members of both houses today officially notified the President that they are back at work. They did it by telephone. And the President took the opportunity to wish them a happy New Year. Mr. Eisenhower has not just about completed his State of the Union message which will be read to the Congress on Thursday. His annual budget message will follow. The President spent an hour and a half today discussing the budget with Budget Director Hughes who later told reporters: "The Administration still hopes to balance the budget for the next fiscal year."

The President today took time to send a message to Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Mr. Eisenhower noted thet the "fight against polio is not yet won." And he urged all Americans to support the March of Dimes campaign.

From France today we have almost complete returns from the general elections. They show big gains for the Communists and the extreme right-wing faction led by former shopkeeper Pierre Poujade. I'd like to examine these results in a few minutes.

In Bombay today, John Sherman Cooper, the American ambassador to India, formally presented to the Indian government the first four of 100 railroad locomotives we are making available under the United States Indian technical co-operation plan. Cooper said that in the eight years since India became free, the United States has given her almost 478 million dollars worth of aid. In addition, private American agencies have contributed another 230 millions. Ambassador Cooper said: "Ours is a relationship of complete freedom. India has not asked for aid; it has been freely given."

In Buenos Aires today, 52 former members of the Argentine Congress, were ordered tried for treason for "granting extraordinary powers to the executive"..former President Peron. This is a crime under the Argentine criminal code.

In Washington, Senator Kefauver announced today that he will enter the Florida Democratic presidential primary..against Adlai Stevenson who already has announced that he would run in the Florida primary.

Racketeer Joe Adonis today "deported" himself from the United States . he voluntarily left for Italy to avoid the execution of a deportation. order against him.

Last month, Premier Edgar Faure of France dissolved the French parliament and called snap national elections. He hoped by this shock treatment to produce a new French parliament capable of sustaining a government with a stable majority. The results -- counted today -- do change the French paliament--but almost all the changes are for the worse.

The Communists had 94 seats in the old parliament. In the new one they have more than 150. The popular vote of the Communists acutally fell a little ..but the nation's curious election law gives ther a higher representation when the Democratic parties fall out. The Democratic parties fell out.

On the extreme right, the disgruntled shopkeepers' movement, headed by Pierre Poujade -- the shopkeeper who resembles Juan Peron in appearance and other ways -- rose from nothing to more than 50 seats in the parliament.

In the middle of the Democratic parties were...divided into two quarreling blocs - one headed by Mendes France, the other by Edgar Faure. Neither won the majority in parliament that it sought. M. Faure's hopes of stability by shock treatment have become the first important political casualty of 1956.

I think there is an Aesop fable about the parts of the body getting mad at the stomach, and punishing that idle cavity by refusing to feed it. Every now and then, France's allies feel that way about France..as though they should leave France out of western plans, proceed without her and her continual instability. Possibly some feel that was now. Unfortunately, as the limbs found out about the stomach, it is not possible.

Historians have argued that our particular civiliaztion began in France.. when Charlemagne accepted the crown as head of a new entity in history -- the western empire. As professor Toynbee, generalizer - extraordinary about civilizations, has said ... France remains even today the most characteristic piece of Western civilization. Whatever virtues the rest of us have, France has in sharper definition. Unfortunately, whatever vices the rest of us have, the French possess in double measure.

Tha feature that distinguishes our civilization from the twenty- odd others that have existed in the unusual scope allowed the human individual. In France it is double the average; individualism approaches to license. Teamwork is rare.

Of all French indivudialists the most jealous are the lower middle classes --ths shopkeepers. Since the French revolution it is they who have given the

tone to French life, legislated their privileges, the chief of which is the privilege of paying little or no taxes.

But in France as elsewhere, modern government is costing more. Inroads are beginning to be made in the shopkeepers privileges. It is the consequent sense of insecurity that has given rise to the Poujade movement, which rejects government of any kind.

On the left, the workers of France pay more taxes than others -- because sales taxes and wage taxes are easier to collect -- and they feel they do not get commensurate benefits. Millions of French workers, who would loathe a Communist government vote Communist in protest.

The genuinely freedom - loving parties, those that carry France forward however haltingly, are in the middle. Together they could constitute a majority. But they are composed of individualists and are at political war with one another.

I spent week before last in France following the election campaign. With CBS' Paris correspondent David Schoenbrun, I spent an hour talking, or listening, to Premier Faure in his office. He was against Mendes France. I went to the countryside and followed Mendes France, who made bitter speeches against Faure.

What impressed me most, however, was that every time they talked about practical issues -- home affairs, foreign policy, Algeria -- no big difference could be discerned between the two mutually hostile leaders of warring democratic parties. I was struck by the thought..if personal animosities could be buried -- or even postponed a little while -- how easy it would be for the two to constitute a government with a reasonably common policy. Today's election results indicate that such a force would have a substantial majority .. could possibly reform the French constitution and make for stable French governments.

One other thing impressed me..the mood of the French audiences they talked to ..their cynicism,weariness of politics, disgust for the word politicians. I found it nearly impossible to conceive that France can last five more years of repeated crisis and remain a democracy.

This is Howard K. Smith. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first, here is Art Hannas.

HANNAS: COMMERCIAL

MMITH: Senate Republican Leader Knowland of California had a warning for Moscow today. In a speech he said: If the men in the Kremlin plan to take advantage of this year for some further adventures of aggression..and are counting on our nation being paralyzed by a great presidential election... "They are making the mistake of their lives."

This is Howard K. Smith in New York.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 4, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower plans to send Congress a special farm message the first of next week... probably on Monday. Secretary of Agriculture Benson outlined the new program today, at a breakfast meeting with Republican members of the House Agriculture Committee. The program reportedly calls for continuation of flexible price supports, plus a "soil bank" plan to remove land from the production of major surplus crops. Farmers would be compensated for building up the fertility of this acreage by planting conservation crops, such as grass. This would be a long-range plan. The Administration program also would include a short-term emergency plan, whereby farmers would be paid for voluntary reduction of acreages already allotted. (Payments might also be made in the form of surplus commodities held in government storage). Benson is quoted, however, as saying that no firm decisions have been made. And later this week he will fly to Key West for a talk with the President.

The Senate Agriculture Committee met for two hours today to discuss the farm problem. It was a closed session. Both Republican and Democratic members reportedly agreed to have a farm program... calling for higher price supports... on the President's desk by the middle of next month.

Democratic Senator Kilgore today said the problem of chronic unemployment... existing in some areas... must be attacked on a national basis. Kilgore spoke at a Senate labor subcommittee hearing on proposals for relieving unemployment. One legislative proposal would require Government agencies, wherever possible, to buy their supplies in localities where there are the fewest jobs.

Democratic Representative Powell today predicted that his amendment putting segregation restrictions into the Federal school aid bill will be approved by the House. Other representatives questioned, however, whether the amendment could get by the Senate... and voiced fears that it might hold up the school assistance program.

A Senate internal security subcommittee resumed public hearings today on possible Communist infiltration of radio, television and the press. James S. Glaser, a copy reader for the New York Post, testified that he had been a member of the Communist Party for two years, starting in 1934. Most of that time he had been managing editor of the Daily Worker. And he acknowledged he had made a "dreadful mistake". Clayton Knowles, a reporter for the New York Times, said he had been a party member from 1937 until early in 1939... but had nothing to do with conspiracy or intrigue. Another Times employe, Samuel Weissman, said he had not been a Communist any time in the past seven years... but refused to answer questions relating to prior years. A fourth witness... David Fine, a former New York theater manager... said his theater (now closed) had shown many Soviet films. He insisted he chose the films on the basis of whether they would be profitable in terms of box office. As the hearings opened, Senator Hennings of Missouri said the subcommittee should "make it abundantly clear that this is not in any sense an investigation of the free press of the United States." Subcommittee Chairman Eastland said he agreed.

Congress is in recess until tomorrow, when it will receive the President's state of the union message. It will be read to both houses by clerks.

President Eisenhower undertook no government business today, for the first time since going to Key West a week ago. Tomorrow, he will be host to President-elect Kubitschek of Brazil.

Chairman Jackson of the Senate Armed Services [redacted] Subcommittee on Atomic Weapons warned today that the Russians may [redacted] already have an intercontinental missile. Such missiles, Jackson said, could reach "virtually all" overseas bases operated by the United States Strategic Air Command. [redacted] He said this doesn't mean the Russians are going to make immediate use of the [redacted] weapon. He said The psychological effects alone could cause a great deal of harm.

Negotiations in the strike against Westinghouse Electric resumed today in Philadelphia. It was quiet at the Westinghouse plant in Columbus, Ohio, where violence broke out on the picket line yesterday.

In the Antarctic today, Little America No. 5 was formally dedicated. So far, the new base consists only of three tents, but the Seabees will soon turn it into a small village... spread out over five acres. It's about 30 miles east of the Little Americas set up by previous expeditions.

The New York Times today said Russia has offered economic and [redacted] technical aid to Liberia. The offer reportedly was made yesterday by Soviet officials attending [redacted] inauguration ceremonies for President Tubman, who is starting his third term.

The Russian offer is expected to be refused.

In London, British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd discussed Middle Eastern problems today with British envoys summoned home for [redacted] consultations. The envoys were those stationed in seven Arab countries and Israel.

In Paris, French Premier Faure spoke hopefully today of a new coalition government... based on the outcome of Monday's general election. / Faure told the Foreign Press Association, that the center parties... led by himself and former Premier Mendes France... should be able to form an effective government, despite gains scored by the Communists and the extreme right. / So far, Mendes-France has said nothing about forming a coalition with Faure.

The United States announced today that Tokyo Rose... who broadcast propaganda for Japan during World War Two... will be released from prison on January 28th. Tokyo Rose was born in Los Angeles, and her real name is Iva d'Aquino. / She has been serving a 10-year term for treason... at the women's federal penitentiary at Alderson, West Virginia. Her term was shortened for good behavior.

This report is originating at KRNT Des Moines Iowa.....
We have been interviewing farmers and businessmen down in the Southwest corner of the state..nera Corning..From what we heard the Presidents message is somewhat overdue..
It costs more to feed a hog than he brings at market..
Talked to three medium sized farmers..none expected to show a profit on last years business..Bankers are refusing loans on smaller farms...the trend is toward bigness...A considerable number of younger men are leaving the farms ...
Purchases at the general store are down,credit is tight..
Sales of farm machinery are off..Some implement manuftrs are laying off men..There is nothing approaching panic and not much bitterness ,but old line republicans are saying "theres got to be a change",and if there is anyone in that part of Iowa who supports Secretary Bensons policys ,they are hard to find... [We were shooting a Television report for It Now...and had the help of Tom Powell who is in charge of the Soil Conservation service in South West Iowa...
The farmers down there tell us he knows the farm score...
Tom flew up to Des Moines with us.].

Over

Tom...How would you summarise the farmers complaints....

How worried are the farmers about this trend to bigger and bigger farms...

What has happened to our soil in this country...

How well do the farmers co operate in soil conservation...

In the long run is this present surplus a temporary situation

Word for Today

The American farmer feels that in the present national economy he is not getting a fair shake. Ralph Waldo Emerson said in another time... but with some pertinency... "The farmer is covetous of his dollar, and with reason. He knows how many strokes of labor it represents. His bones ache with the day's work that earned it."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, January 4, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... This report is originating from KRMT, in Des Moines, Iowa. We were shooting a television report for "See It Now," down in the southwest corner of the state, and we had the help of Tom Powell, who is in charge of the Soil Conservation Service, in southwest Iowa, and the farmers down in that part of the state will tell you that Tom Powell knows what the farm problem is all about. He was good enough to fly up to Des Moines with us.

Tom, how would you summarize the farmers' complaints?

POWELL: Farmers' complaints today are that the produce that he's selling from the farm is bringing depressed prices, for instance, ten cent hogs, but the things that he buys, the supplies for his farm, his equipment, his machinery, his groceries, and his household things that he buys is at the level that they were before prices were depressed.

MURROW: Well, basically, the complaint of a lot of those we talked with today was just simply that they can't make ends meet, isn't that right?

POWELL: That's all there is to it; they just aren't taking in enough money to continue their operation.

MURROW: Tom, how worried are the farmers about this trend towards bigger and bigger farms?

POWELL: Many of our farmers are worried about that, because they're beginning to think in terms - particularly our middle-aged farmers - of what's going to happen to farms ten and twenty years from now when they go out of business and as many young farmers as are going off the farms today, who's going to take the place of the middle-aged farmer? - because the young man, the veteran, is being squeezed out by price depressions.

MURROW: Well, now, Tom, you're an expert on soil conservation, what has happened to our soil in this country? - first in Iowa, and then

in the country as a whole?

POWELL: In Iowa, we have lost approximately half of our original top soil, which was from twelve-to-fourteen inches. In Sections of the United States is is worse. We have lost, completely ruined out of production, between seventy-five and a hundred million acres of land, and we've damaged, severely damaged, between a hundred and fifty and two hundred million acres, and we only had three hundred and ninety-eight million acres of arable land to start with.

MURROW: Well, Tom, tell me how well do the farmers in Iowa cooperate on this soil conservation program?

POWEDL: The farmers in Iowa are doing a splendid job if they can afford it. Our work has dropped off this fall - this summer and fall - because the farmer didn't have the money to apply the soil conservation practices that are necessary in an erosion-contool program on farm land.

MURROW: Ah-ha, that's an interesting point I hadn't realized, because as they were telling us today in the stores down there, at Corning, the farmers have stopped buying most things except the essentials,

POWELL: And they have stopped this kind of work because they don't have the money to pay the contractor to do the work with and to buy the supplies such as concrete, seed and so on.

MURROW: Uh-huh. Well, as we heard earlier, this new farm plan is going to be produced, in Washington, probably about the sixteenth of Hanuary, is this whole matter of surpluses as you see it, is this a temporary situation?

POWELL: I see the surplus as a temporary situation. We're overloaded with wheat at the present time, because we have over-produced it; and a part of this wheat has been produced on marginal land. By marginal land I mean land that will just barely yield enough to pay cost of operation, and in many cases it doesn't, but it's still thrown on the market and produces some surplus. We don't have a very large surplus of corn. Probably one of the reasons for the surplus of wheat is because

you and me and others have changed our eating habits; we don't consume the amounts of flour that folks did thirty years ago.

MURROW: Has any progress been made in the matter of trying to get people to change their eating habits? - to eat ... these campaigns to get them to eat more meat and drink more milk and that sort of thing?

POWELL: In a very few cases I don't believe it's done any good. Not that I think that calling people's attention to it has not helped. But in many, many cases they don't have the money.

MURROW: Well, of course, we haven't actually a surplus of acreage in this country if we look at the future population statistics, do we?

POWELL: No, our population in the United States is increasing about one-and-a-half per cent per year, and I can vision in fifty, seventy-five, hundred years, maybe less, maybe in forty years, where we will not be able to produce enough food on our American soil at the way that the population is increasing to feed them; unless we change our system of farming and get into a system where we use every acre for its best use and conserve that last ounce of that top soil.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Tom Powell. I enjoyed today with you very much.

POWELL: Thank you, Mr. Murrow.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

Now, here is Bob Dixon.

ANNOUNCER: (C O M M E R C I A L) ...

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E .S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower plans to send Congress a special farm message the first of next week..probably on Monday. Secretary of Agriculture Benson outlined the new program today, at a breaksast meeting with Republican members of the House Agriculture Committee. The program reportedly calls for continuation of flexible price supports, plus a "soil bank" plan to remove land from the production of major surplus crops. Farmers would be compensated for building up the fertility of this acreage by planting conservation crops, such as grass. This would be a long - range plan. The Administration program also would include a short - term emergency plan, whereby farmers would be paid for voluntary reduction of acreage already allotted. (Payments might also be made in the form of surplus commodities held in government storage. Benson is quoted, however, as saying that no firm decisions have been made. And later this week he will fly to Key West for a talk with the President.

The Senate Agriculture Committee met for two hours today to discuss the farm problem. It was a closed session. Both Republican and Democratic members reportedly agreed to have a farm program..calling for higher price supports.. on the President's desk by the middle of next month.

Democratic Senator Kilgore today said the problem of chronic unemployment ...existing in some areas..must be attacked on a national basis. Kilgore spoke at a Senate labor subcommittee hearing on proposals for relieving unemployment. One legislative proposal would require Government agencies, wherever possible, to buy their supplies in localities where there are the fewest jobs.

Democratic Representative Powell today predicted that his amendment putting segregation restrictions into the Federal school aid bill will be

approved by the House. Other representatives questioned, however, whether the amendment could get by the Senate.. and voiced fears that it might hold up the school assistance program.

A Senate internal security subcommittee resumed public hearings today on possible Communist infiltration of radio, television and the press. James S. Glaser, a copy reader for the New York Post, testified that he had been a member of the Communist Party for two years, starting in 1934. Most of that time he had been managing editor of the Daily Worker. And he acknowledged he had made a "dreadful mistake." Clayton Knowles, a reporter for the New York Times, said he had been a party member from 1937 until early in 1939.. but had nothing to do with conspiracy or intrigue.Another Times employee, Samuel Weissman, said he had not been a Communist any time in the past seven years. A fourth witness..David Fine, a former New York theater manager..said his theater (now closed) had shown many Soviet films. He insisted he chose the films on the basis of whether they would be profitable in terms of box office. As the hearings opened, Senator Hennings of Missouri said the subcommittee should "make it abundantly clear that this is not in any sense an investigation of the free press of the United States." Subcommittee Chairman Eastland said he agreed.

Congress is in recess until tomorrow, when it will receive the President's state of the union message. It will be read to both houses by clerks.

President Eisenhower undertook no government business today, for the first time since going to Key West a week ago. Tomorrow, he will be host to President elect Kubitschek of Brazil.

Chairman Jackson of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Atomic Weapons warned today that the Russians may already have an intercontinental missile. Such missiles, Jackson said, could reach "virtually all" overseas

bases operated by the United States Strategic Air Command. He said this doesn't mean the Russians are going to make immediate use of the weapon. He said the psychological effects alone could cause a great deal of harm.

Negotiations in the strike against Westinghouse Electric resumed today in Philadelphia. It was quiet at the Westinghouse plant in Columbus, Ohio, where violence broke out on the picket line yesterday.

In the Antarctic today, Little American Number 5 was formally dedicated. So far, the new base consists only of three tents, but the seabees will soon turn it into a small village..spread out over five acres. It's about 30 miles east of the Little Americas set up by previous expeditions.

The New York Times today said Russia has offered economic and technical aid to Liberia. The offer reportedly was made yesterday by Soviet officials attending Inauguration ceremonies for President Tubman, who is starting his third term. The Russian offer is expected to be refused.

In London, British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd discussed Middle Eastern problems today with British envoys summoned home for consultations. The envoys were those stationed in seven Arab countries and Israel.

In Paris, French Premier Faure spoke hopefully today of a new coalition government..based on the outcome of Monday's general election. Faure told the Foreign Press Association that the center parties..led by himself and former Premier Mendes France...should be able to form an effective government, despite gains scored by the Communists and the extreme right. So far, Mendes-France has said nothing abour forming a coalition with Faure.

The United States announced today that Tokyo Rose..who broadcast propaganda for Japan during World War Two..will be released from prison on January 29th. Tokyo Rose was born in Los Angeles, and her real name is Iva d'Aquino.

She has been serving a 10-year term for treason..at the women's federal penitentiary at Alderson, West Virginia. Her term was shortened for good behavior.

This report is originating at KRNT Des Moines Iowa.. We have been interviewing farmers and businessmen down in the Southwest corner of the state.. near Corning. From what we heard, the President's message is somewhat overdue. It costs more to feed a hog than he brings at market. Talked to three medium sized farmers..none expected to show a profit on last year's business. Bankers are refusing loans on smallerfarms..the trend is toward bigness.. A considerable number of younger men are leaving the farms...purchases at the general store are down, credit is tight. Sales of farm machinery are off. Some implement manufacturers are laying off men. There is nothing approaching panic and not much bitterness, but old line republicans are saying "There's got to be a change", and if there is anyone in that part of Iowa who supports Secretary Benson's policies, they are hard to find. We were shooting a Television report for See It Now..and had the help of Tom Powell who is in charge of the Soil Conservation service in South West Iowa.. The farmers down there tell us he knows the farm score. Tom flew up to Des Moines with us. Tom. how would you summarize the farmers' complaints?

POWELL: Farmers' complaints today are that the produce that he's selling from the farm is bringing depressed prices, for instance, ten cent hogs, but the things that he buys, the supplies for his farm, his equipment, his machinery, his groceries, his household things that he buys is at the level that they were before prices were depressed.

MURROW: Well, basically, the complaint of a lot of those we talked with today was just simply that they can't make ends meet, isn't that right?

POWELL: That's all there is to it; they just aren't taking in enough money to continue their operation.

MURROW: Tom, how worried are the farmers about this trend towards bigger and

bigger farms?

POWELL: Many of our farmers are worried about that, because they're beginning to think in terms - particularly our middle aged farmers - of what's going to happen to farms ten and twenty years from now when they go out of business, and as many young farmers as are going off the farms today, who's going to take the place of the middle-aged farmer? Because the young man, the veteran, is being squeezed out by price depressions.

MURROW: Well, now, Tom, you're an expert on soil conservation, What has happened to our soil in this country? First in Iowa, and then in the country as a whole?

POWELL: In Iowa, we have lost approximately half of our original top soil, which was from twelve to fourteen inches. In sections of the United states it is worse. We have lost, completely ruined out of production, between seventy five and a hundred million acres of land. We've damaged, severlly damaged, between a hundred and fifty and two hundred million acres, and we only had three hundred and ninety-eight million acres of arable land to start with.

MURROW: Well, Tom, tell me how well do the farmers in Iowa cooperate on this soil conservation program?

POWELL: The farmers in Iowa are doing a splendid job if they can afford it. Our work has dropped off this fall - this summer and fall - becuuse the farmers didn't have the money to apply the soil conservation practices that are necessary in an erosion - control program on farm land.

MURROW: Ah-ha. That's an interesting point I hadn't realized, because as they were telling us today in the stores down there, at Corning, the farmers have stopped buying most things except the essentials.

POWELL And they have stopped this kind of wrrk because they don't have the money to pay the contractor to do the work with and to buy the supplies

such as concrete, seed and so on.

MURROW: Uh-huh. Well, as we heard earlier, this new farm plan is going to be produced, in Washington, probably about the sixteenth of January, is this whole matter of surpluses as you see it, is this a temporary situation?

POWELL: I see the surplus as a temporary situation. We're overloaded with wheat at the present time, because we have over-produced it; and a part of this wheat has been produced on marginal land. By marginal land I mean land what will just barely yield enough to pay cost of operation, and in many cases it doesn't, but it's still thrown on the market and pruduces some surplus. We don't have a very large surplus of corn. Probably one of the reasons for the surplus of wheat is because you and me and others have changed our eating habits; we don't consume the amounts of flour that folks did thirty years ago.

MURROW: Has any progress been made in the matter of trying to get people to change their eating habits? to eat ..these campaigns to get them to eat more meat and drink more milk and that sort of thing?

PO ELL: In a very few cases I don't believe it's done any good. Not that I think that calling people's attention to it has not helped. But in many, many cases they don't have the money.

MURROW: Well, of course, we haven't actually a surplus of acreage in this country if we look at the future population statistics, do we?

POWELL: No, our population in the United States is increasing about one- and-a-half per cent per year, and I can vision in fifty, seventy five, hundred years, maybe less, maybe in forty years, where we will not be able to produce enough food on our American soil at the way that the population is increasing to feed them; unless we change our system of farming and get into a system where we use every acre for its best use and conserve that last ounce of that top soil.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Tom Powell. I enjoyed today with you very much.

POWELL: Thank you, Mr. Murrow.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here in Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The American farmer feels that in the present national economy he is not getting a fair shake. Ralph Waldo Emerson said in another time.. but with some pertinency.."The farmer is covetous of his dollar, and with reason. He knows how many strokes of labor it represents. His bones ache with the day's work that earned it."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Jan. 5, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower sent his State of the Union Message ~~today~~ to Congress. today. "Our country," he said, "is at peace. Our security posture commands respect. Our economy is at an unparalleled level of prosperity." The President said "virtually all sectors of our society are sharing in these good times", except the farmer. Farmers, he said, are caught "between two millstones... rising production costs and rising prices... and he promised a "many-sided assault" on the farm problem. Mr. Eisenhower gave no details of ~~them~~ how this assault will be made. (He is scheduled to send a special farm message to Congress on Monday). But he made plain that a "soil bank" plan... to take acreage out of production... would be one of his recommendations for solving the surplus problem. Also on the domestic front, the President ruled out a tax cut at the present time... but foresaw a balanced budget this year and next. Taxes should not be cut now, he said, because further indebtedness cannot be justified "under conditions of high peacetime

prosperity, such as now exists." Regarding education, he said: "I urge that the Congress move promptly to enact an effective program of federal assistance", to overcome the shortage of classrooms. And legislation to provide a modern, inter-state highway system, he said, "is even more urgent this year than last." Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to set up a bipartisan commission to investigate alleged violations of civil rights in the South. He said, "We are proud of the progress our people have made in the field of civil rights; we must expand this effort on every front." And he again pointed out to Congress "the urgent need for revision of the immigration and nationality laws." The President said with regard to defense: "In the face of Communist military power, we must of course, continue to maintain an effective system of collective security." Soviet and Chinese Communism, he said, still poses a serious threat to the free world. And he explained that "the less developed areas" need assurance of continuity in economic assistance. "Accordingly," he said, "I ask Congress to grant limited authority to make longer-term commitments."

→

There will be projects, he said, which will require "a period of years for planning and completion." Meantime, he said, we must remain militarily strong. And defense requirements will demand a large share of the national budget for "the indefinite future". The President said the combat readiness of our forces has been improved. "The development of long-range missiles," he said, "has been on an accelerated basis for some time." Mr. Eisenhower said we must wage peace "with as much resourcefulness, with as great a sense of dedication and urgency, as we have ever mustered in defense of our country in time of war."

In the main, the message created the impression that Mr. Eisenhower's right to leadership lies in his representing the nation, rather than being leader of the party, which is the key to his popularity. This may well be the key to the Republican campaign this year. That is, if it is controlled by the Eisenhower forces. It would seem to this reporter that this is an election year manifesto. Anyone who reads it will find himself forgetting that Mr. Eisenhower has been a convalescent. The message vibrates with activity. No one familiar with Washington believes that the President compiles such a document himself. It is a collective effort. But the effort this time has been to stamp the character of the President on every comment, and on every recommendation. And he is definitely stamped as an active leader.

Congressional reaction to the President's message has been widespread. Senate Republican Leader Knowland said the message outlined a record "to which all Americans can point with pride." And he predicted that a "substantial part" of the President's recommendations will find congressional acceptance. House Republican Leader Martin said Mr. Eisenhower had again "revealed his leadership for the good of all Americans, all free men and women everywhere." Republican Senator Jenner said he endorsed most of the message, but accused the Administration of "continuing appeasement of Communism". Jenner said he wished the President had warned "more clearly" of what he termed "the tremendous strides" made by the Soviets.

Chairman Byrd of the Senate Finance Committee said he was "pleased" by the prospect of a balanced budget, but said... at the same time... he was "disturbed" by the prospect of additional expenditures in non-defense categories. Democratic Senator Russell accused Mr. Eisenhower of dealing too much in generalities. Russell said he was not "quite so optimistic" as the President with regard to the adequacy of our defenses. And Democratic Senator Chavez predicted that Congress, in the end,

will have to write the farm program.

President Eisenhower began his day... in Key West... by entertaining President-elect Kubitschek (KOO-BIT-CHEK) of Brazil at breakfast. Shortly before noon, Mr. Eisenhower went before a radio microphone and television cameras, and speaking informally... from notes... paraphrased the salient points of his State of the Union message. The rest of the day he relaxed.

In Boston, a federal judge today acquitted Leon J. Kamin, a former Harvard research assistant, of charges of contempt of Congress. The court ruled that in questioning Kamin about Communist infiltration of defense plants, Senator McCarthy, sitting as a one-man investigations subcommittee, had exceeded his authority.

The past two days...and much of the nights have been spent talking with farmers and small businessmen..in south west Iowa...around Corning and in ~~Northern~~ Western Wisconsin...in Baron county.//.In Iowa it costs more to feed a hog than the hog will bring at market...talked with three medium size farmers.. none expected to show a profit this year...bankers are refusing LOANS on smaller farms...the trend is towards bigness.//.A considerable number of younger men.. those who started farming after the war..are giving up..leaving the farm..# Purchases at the general store are down..credit is tight...Sales of farm machinery have declined...some implement manufactures are beginning to lay off men.//.There is nothing approaching panic and not much bitterness,but SOME old line Republicans are saying..."theres got to be a change"./If there is anyone in that part of the country who supports Secretary Bensons policies hes mighty hard to find...

Up in Wiaconsin the dairy farmers..(those of the family size farm.) dont seem to be hurting quite so much as the Corn and hog men in Iowa... But their net income is down and good observers who spend all their time with them say a whole lot of republicans are "thinking of changing their votes"..

2

In neither ~~state~~ place was there any enthusiasm for the soil bank proposal...the general opinion seems to be that it wont help the small farmer, and it wont work anyway, because more intensive cultivation and improved ~~fxx~~ fertilisers will keep production about where it is...#. President Eisenhower didnt give the farmers any news when he told the nation today, that " our farm people are not sharing as they should, in the general prosperity" they know that all too well...and there are many of them who predict that it wont be long before other segments of the economy...~~fxxx~~ will begin to feel the loss of the farmers purchasing power...#. One interesting aspect of the farmers discontent is the criticism, and indeed abuse of Secretary of agriculture Benson, and the lack of criticism of President Eisenhower...They blame him for Benson..but not for their condition...Many of them say...Ike doesnt know anything about farming anyway...#. In so far as they blame the president..it is rather like the sadness of neighbours when a father turns the prosperous "home place" over to an incompetent son, who doesnt farm it well...

But the thing that interested me about these farmers wasnt their politics. It was the men themselves...The sober and informed manner in which they will discuss the state of the nations agriculture..not just their personal problems.

Their concern about about what is happening to this country in terms of bigness..not just bigger farms ..but bigger everything...They care ,in almost desperate terms..about the individual..They worry,and they have a conscience and a community semse when the young ex GI cant make it..and has to hold a closing out sale,and go to town to look for a job.Down in Iowa the ground is brown and dry and cracked...they want moisture,but they also want to know whats going to be the result of the political mess in France...They argue about subsidies and price supports,and then wonder out loud if some way cant be found to use the wheat and corn we have in storage as an instrument of national policy in the struggle against communism.There is a quiet dignity and directness about these men..that is both refreshing and encouraging to this week end farmer.There are places in Wisconsin where the television aerils are as high as the windmills...the rich land lies under sixteen inches of snow...towns are far apart...a low flying plane shows you the tracks of manure spreaders in the snow...you tell the lakes from the land by the fact that there are a few men fishing thru the ice.(tiny black puppets on a huge white sheet.).and flying in to minneapolis,where this report is originating ,I thought back over the two days and nights of conversation..

I dont know the answer to the farm problem..the farmers cant agree..they are divided...but they are thinking...I heard them discuss it with less heat and more concern and information than I have heard from their elected representives .. And they are listning and looking..I heard more intelligent,incisive comment and criticism of radio and television in two days than I have heard along madison avenue in many moons. People who plan radio and television programs..when they dont like a proposal..dismiss it with the phrase..but will they like it in Iowa..or Minnesota...At least I found the answer to that one.. if its good..they will.. The program planners ought to think a little more about those small houses and big barns,with the television aerial as high as a windmill..

Jack Huston '62

Word for Today

The legislative program outlined by the President reflects what he said in his inaugural address, three years ago: "Destiny has laid upon our country the responsibility of leadership of the free world." But he also said, "Whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, Jan. 5, 1956
7:45-8:00 P.M.

ANNC'R: (INTRODUCTION)

Now, here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: THIS IS THE NEWS:

President Eisenhower sent his State of the Union message to Congress today. "Our country," he said, "is at peace; our security posture commands respect; our economy is at an unparalleled level of prosperity." The President said, "virtually all sectors of our society are sharing in these good times, except the farmer. Farmers," he said, "are caught between two millstones: rising production costs and rising prices", and he promised a many-sided assault on the farm problem. Mr. Eisenhower gave no details of how this assault will be made. He is scheduled to send a special farm message to Congress on Monday; but he made plain that a soil bank plan, to take acreage out of production, would be one of his recommendations for solving the surplus problem. Also, on the domestic front, the President ruled out a tax cut at the present time but foresaw a balanced budget this year and next. Taxes should not be cut now, he said, because further indebtedness cannot be justified under conditions of high peacetime prosperity such as now exists.

Regarding education, he said: "I urge that the Congress move promptly to enact an effective program of Federal assistance to overcome the shortage of classrooms. And legislation to provide a modern interstate highway system," he said, "is even more urgent this year than last." Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to set up a bipartisan commission to investigate alleged violations of civil rights in the South. He said, "we are proud of the progress our people have made in the field of civil rights. We must expand this effort on every front." And he again pointed out to Congress the urgent need for revision of the immigration and nationality laws. The President said, with regard to defense, "In the face of

communist military power, we must of course continue to maintain an effective system of collective security. Soviet and Chinese communism," he said, "still poses a serious threat to the free world"; and he explained that the less developed areas need assurance of continuity in economic assistance. "Accordingly," he said, "I ask Congress to grant limited authority to make longer-term commitments. There will be projects," he said, "which will require a period of years for planning and completion. Meantime," he said, "we must remain militarily strong. And defense requirements will demand a large share of the national budget for the indefinite future."

The President said the combat readiness of our forces has been improved. The development of long-range missiles, he said, has been on an accelerated basis for some time. Mr. Eisenhower said, "We must wage peace with as much resourcefulness, with as great a sense of dedication and urgency as we have ever mustered in defense of our country in time of war." In the main the message created the impression that Mr. Eisenhower's right to leadership lies in his representing the nation, rather than being leader of the party, which is the key to his popularity. This may well be the key to the Republican campaign this year - that is, if it is controlled by the Eisenhower forces. It would seem to this reporter that this is an election-year manifesto. Anyone who reads it will find himself forgetting that Mr. Eisenhower has been a convalescent. The message vibrates with activity. No one familiar with Washington believes that the President compiled such a document himself. It is a collective effort. But the effort this time has been to stamp the character of the President on every comment and on every recommendation - and he is definitely stamped as an active leader.

Congressional reaction to the President's message has been widespread. Senate Republican leader Knowland said the message outlined a record to which all Americans can point with pride; and he predicted that

a substantial part of the President's recommendation will find Congressional acceptance. House Republican leader Martin said Mr. Eisenhower had again revealed his leadership for the good of all Americans, all free men and women everywhere. Republican Senator Jenner said he endorsed most of the message, but accused the Administration of continuing appeasement of communism. Jenner said he wished the President had warned more clearly of what he termed "the tremendous strides made by the Soviet."

Chairman Byrd of the Senate Finance Committee said he was pleased by the prospect of a balanced budget, but he said at the same time he was disturbed by the prospect of additional expenditures in non-defense categories. Democratic Senator Russell accused Mr. Eisenhower of dealing too much in generalities. Russell said he was not quite so optimistic as the President with regard to the adequacy of our defenses. And Democratic Senator Chavez predicted that Congress in the end will have to write the farm program.

President Eisenhower began his day in Key West by entertaining President-elect Kubitschek of Brazil at breakfast. Shortly before noon Mr. Eisenhower went before a radio microphone and television cameras and, speaking informally from notes, paraphrased the salient points of his State of the Union message. The rest of the day he relaxed.

In Boston a Federal judge today acquitted Leon J. Kamin, a former Harvard research assistant, of charges of contempt of Congress. The court ruled that in questioning Kamin about communist infiltration of defense plants, Senator McCarthy, sitting as a one-man investigation subcommittee, had exceeded his authority.

The past two days and much of the nites have been spent talking with farmers and small business men in southwest Iowa, around Corning, and in western Wisconsin, in Barron County. In Iowa today it costs more to feed a hog than the hog will bring at market. I talked with three medium-sized farmers. None expected to show a profit this

year. Bankers are refusing loans on smaller farms. The trend in farming, as elsewhere, is towards bigness. A considerable number of young men, those who started farming after the war, are giving up, leaving the farm. Purchases at the general store are down; credit is tight; sales of farm machinery have declined; some implement manufacturers are beginning to lay off men. There is nothing approaching panic and not much bitterness, but some old-line Republicans are saying, "there's got to be a change!"

If there is anyone in that part of the country who supports Secretary Benson's policies, he's mighty hard to find.

Up in Wisconsin the dairy farmers, those of the family-sized farm, don't seem to be hurting quite so much as the corn and hog men in Iowa. But their net income is down. And good observers who spend all their time with them say a whole lot of Republicans are thinking of changing their votes.

In neither place was there any enthusiasm for the soil bank proposal. The general opinion seems to be that it won't help the small farmer and it won't work anyway, because more intensive cultivation and improved fertilizers will keep production about where it is. President Eisenhower didn't give the farmers any news when he told the nation today that "our farm people are not sharing as they should in the general prosperity." They know that all too well. And there are many of them who predict that it won't be long before other segments of the economy will begin to feel the loss of the farmer's purchasing power.

One interesting aspect of the farmer's discontent is the criticism, and indeed abuse, of Secretary of Agriculture Benson and the lack of criticism of President Eisenhower. They blame him for Benson, but not for their condition. Many of them say, "Ike doesn't know anything about farming anyway." Insofar as they blame the President, it is rather like the sadness of neighbors when a father turns the prosperous home place over to an incompetent son and who then proceeds not to farm it very well.

But the thing that interested me about these farmers wasn't their politics. It was the men themselves - the sober and informed manner in which they will discuss the state of the nation's agriculture, not just their personal problems; their concern about what is happening to this country in terms of bigness, not just bigger farms but bigger everything. And they care, in almost desperate terms, about the individual. They worry and they have a conscience and a community sense when the young ex-GI can't make it, has to hold a closing-out sale and go to town to look for a job. Down in Iowa the ground is brown and dry and cracked. They want moisture - but they also want to know what's going to be the result of the political mess in France. They argue about subsidies and price supports - and then they wonder out loud if some way can't be found to use the wheat and corn we have in storage as an instrument of national policy in the struggle against communism.

There is a quiet dignity and directness about these men that is both refreshing and encouraging to this week-end farmer. There are places in Wisconsin where the television aerials are as high as the windmills. The rich land lies under sixteen inches of snow; towns are far apart; a low-flying plane shows you the tracks of manure-spreaders in the snow. You tell the lakes from the land by the fact that there are a few men fishing thru the ice, tiny black puppets on a huge white sheet. And flying in to Minneapolis, where this report is originating from WCCO, I thought back over the two days and nites of conversation. I don't know the answer to the farm problem. The farmers can't agree -- they're divided -- but they are thinking. I heard them discuss that problem with less heat, more concern and information than I have heard from their elected representatives, and they are listening and looking. I heard more intelligent, incisive comment and criticism of radio and television in two days than I have heard along Madison Avenue in many moons.

People who plan radio and television programs, when they

don't like a proposal, dismiss it with the phrase, "But will they like it in Iowa or Minnesota?" Well, at least I found the answer to that one. If it's good, they will! The program planners ought to think a little more about those small houses and big barns with television aerials as high as windmills.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Jack Houston.

HOUSTON: (SAFE DRIVING ANNOUNCEMENT)

This has been a CBS Radio announcement in the public service.

Now, here's Mr. Murrow with his Word for Today.

MURROW: The legislative program outlined by the President reflects what he said in his Inaugural Address three years ago: "Destiny has laid upon our country the responsibility of leadership of the free world." But he also said: "Whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America."

Good Night and Good Luck!

ANNC'R: (CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT)

This is the CBS RADIO NETWORK.

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 pm, E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower sent his State of the Union Message to Congress today. "Our country," he said, "is at peace. Our security posture commands respect. Our economy is at an unparalleled level of prosperity." The President said "virtually all sectors of our society are sharing in these good times," except the farmer. Farmers, he said, are caught "between two millstones...rising production costs and rising prices...and he promised a "many sided assault" on the farm problem. Mr. Eisenhower gave no details of how this assault will be made. (He is scheduled to send a special farm message to congress on Monday). But he made plain that a "soil bank" plan...to take acreage out of production...would be one of his recommendations for solving the surplus problem. Also on the domestic front, the President ruled out a tax cut at the present time...but foresaw a balanced budget this year and next. Taxes should not be cut now, he said, because further indebtedness cannot be justified "under conditions of high peacetime prosperity, such as now exists." Regarding education, he said: "I urge that the Congress move promptly to enact an effective program of federal assistance" to overcome the shortage of classrooms. And legislation to provide a modern, inter-state highway system, he said,"is even more urgent this year than last." Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to set up a bipartisan commission to investigate alleged violations of civil rights in the South. He said, "We are proud of the progress our people have made in the field of civil rights; we must expand this effort on every front." And he again pointed out to Congress "the urgent need for revision of the immigration and nationality laws." The President said with regard to defense: "In the face of Communist military power, we must of course, continue to maintain an effective system of collective security." Soviet and Chinese Communism, he said, still poses a serious threat to the free world. And he explained that "the less

developed areas" need assurance of continuity in economic assistance. "Accordingly," he said, "I ask Congress to grant limited authority to make longer-term commitments. There will be projects, he said, which will require "a period of years for planning and completion." Meantime, he said, we must remain militarily strong. And defense requirements will demand a large share of the national budget for "the indefinite future." The President said the combat readiness of our forces has been improved. "The development of long-range missiles," he said, "has been on an accelerated basis for some time." Mr. Eisenhower said we must wage peace "with as much resourcefulness, with as great a sense of dedication and urgency, as we have ever mustered in defense of our country in time of war."

In the main, the message created the impression that Mr. Eisenhower's right to leadership lies in his representing the nation, rather than being leader of the party, which is the key to his popularity. This may well be the key to the Republican campaign this year. That is, if it is controlled by the Eisenhower forces. It would seem to this reporter that this is an election year manifesto. Anyone who reads it will find himself forgetting that Mr. Eisenhower has been a convalescent. The message vibrates with activity. No one familiar with Washington believes that the President compiles such a document himself. It is a collective effort. But the effort this time has been to stamp the character of the President on every comment, and on every recommendation. And he is definitely stamped as an active leader.

Congressional reaction to the President's message has been widespread. Senate Republican Leader Knowland said the message outlined a record "to which all Americans can point with pride." And he predicted that a "substantial part" of the President's recommendations will find congressional acceptance. House Republican Leader Martin said Mr. Eisenhower had again "revealed his leadership for the good of all Americans, all free men and women everywhere." Republican Senator Jenner said he endorsed most of the message, but accused the Administration of "continuing appeasement of Communism." Jenner said he wished the President had warned "more

clearly" of what he termed "the tremendous strides" made by the Soviets.

Chairman Byrd of the Senate Finance Committee said he was "pleased" by the prospect of a balanced budget, but said...at the same time...he was "disturbed" by the prospect of additional expenditures in non-defense categories. Democratic Senator Russell accused Mr. Eisenhower of dealing too much in generalities. Russell said he was not "quite so optimistic" as the President with regard to the adequacy of our defenses. And Democratic Senator Chavezpredicted that Congress, in the end, will have to write the farm program.

President Eisenhower began his day...in Key West...by entertaining President-elect Kubitschek of Brazil at breakfast. Shortly before noon, Mr. Eisenhower went before a radio microphone and television cameras, and speaking informally... from notes...paraphrased the salient points of his State of the Union message. The rest of the day he relaxed.

In Boston, a federal judge today acquitted Leon J. Kamin, a former Harvard research assistant, of charges of contempt of Congress. The court ruled that in questioning Kamin about Communist infiltration of defense plants, Senator McCarthy sitting as a one-man investigations subcommittee, had exceeded his authority.

The past two days...and much of the nights have been spent talking with farmers and small businessmen..in south west Iowa...around Corning, and in Western Wisconsin...in Baron couty. In Iowa it costs more to feed a hog than the hot will bring at market...talked with three medium size farmers...none expected to show a profit this year...bankers are refusing loans on smaller farms...the trend is towards bigness. A considerable number of younger men...those who started farming after the war are giving up, leaving the farm.

Purchases at the general store are down, credit is tight. Sales of farm machinery have declined...some implement manufactures are beginning to lay off men. There is nothing approaching panic and not much bitterness, but some old line Republicans are saying..."there's got to be a change". If there is anyone in that

part of the country who supports Secretary Bensons's policies, he's mighty hard to find.

Up in Wisconsin the dairy farmers...those of the family size farm... don't seem to be hurting quite so much as the Corn and hog men in Iowa...But their net income is down and good observers who spend all their time with them say a whole lot of Republicans are "thinking of changing their votes". In neither place was there any enthusiasm for the soil bank proposal...the general opinion seems to be that it won't help the small farmer, and it won't work anyway, because more intensive cultivation and improved fertilizers will keep production about where it is. President Eisenhower didn't give the farmers any news when he told the nation today, that "our farm people are not sharing as they should, in the general prosperity" they know that all too well...and there are many of them who predict that it won't be long before other segments of the economy will begin to feel the loss of the farmers purchasing power. One interesting aspect of the farmers discontent is the criticism, and indeed abuse of Secretary of Agriculture Benson, and the lack of criticism of President Eisenhower...They blame him for Benson...but not for their condition...Many of them say...Ike doesn't know anything about farming anyway. In so far as they blame the President...it is rather like the sadness of neighbors when a father turns the prosperous "home place" over to an incompetent son, who doesn't farm it well.

But the thing that interested me about these farmers wasn't their politics. It was the men themselves...The sober and informed manner in which they will discuss the state of the nation's agriculture...not just their personal problems.

Their concern about what is happening to this country in terms of bigness...not just bigger farms...but bigger everything...They care, in almost desperate terms...about the individual. They worry, and they have a conscience, and a community sense when the young ex Gi can't make it...and has to hold a closing out sale, and go to town to look for a job. Down in Iowa the ground is

brown and dry and cracked...they want moisture, but they also want to know what is going to be the result of the political mess in France...They argue about subsidies and price supports, and then wonder out loud if some way can't be found to use the wheat and corn we have in storage as an instrument of national policy in the struggle against communism. There is a quiet dignity and directness about these men...that is both refreshing and encouraging to this week end farmer... There are places in Wisconsin where the television aerials are as high as the windmills. The rich land lies under sixteen inches of snow...towns are far apart... a low flying plane shows you the tracks of manure spreaders in the snow...you tell the lakes from the land, by the fact that there are a few men fishing through the ice...tiny black puppets on a huge white sheet...and flying in to Minneapolis, where this report is originating, I thought back over the two days and nights of conversation.

I don't know the answer to the farm problem...the farmers can't agree.. they are divided...but they are thinking...I heard them discuss it with less heat and more concern and information than I have heard from their elected representatives, and they are listening and looking...I heard more intelligent, incisive comment and criticism of radio and television in two days than I have heard along Madison Avenue in many moons...People who plan radio and television programs...when they don't like a proposal...dismiss it with the phrase...but will they like it in Iowa...or Minnesota...At least I found the answer to that one...if its good...they will. The program planners ought to think a little more about those small houses and big barns, with the television aerial as high as a windmill.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Jack Huston.

JACK HUSTON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The legislative program outlined by the President reflects what he said in his inaugural address three years ago: "Destiny has laid upon our country the responsibility of leadership of the free world." But he also said: "Whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 6, 1956

This is the news:

The United States has asked Russia to pay 725-thousand dollars, for shooting down that Navy patrol plane last summer over the Bering Sea. The bill includes 90-thousand dollars for injuries suffered by Navy personnel. Shortly after the incident, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov expressed his country's regrets... and offered to pay half the damages incurred. The bill presented today is in response to that offer. However, the State Department says our acceptance of Russia's offer to pay half the damages is not to be interpreted as "condoning the illegality of the Soviet conduct." We still label the attack by Soviet jet fighters "entirely unprovoked."

The State Department announced today that a meeting of SEATO... the Southeast Asia Defense Treaty Organization... will be held in Karachi, on March 6th. The foreign ministers of eight

→

countries, including Secretary of State Dulles, will attend the three-day conference. A department spokesman said merely, "the problems of the area" will be discussed.

The Chinese Communists said today that they will allow "no foreign interference", in the matter of American civilians held in Red China. The Peiping Radio claims these Americans are guilty of "crimes"... and said no time limit can be set for their release. The United States has been negotiating for the release of the Americans... in a series of Geneva talks... since last summer. Some of them have been released, but thirteen more are believed to be in Communist custody. Most of them are missionaries.

The United States and West Germany today began negotiating an agreement, for cooperation in the field of atomic energy. Under the agreement, the United States would help West Germany set up research reactors... and supply small amounts of fissionable materials... for peaceful purposes. The United States has similar agreements with 24 other friendly countries.

The United Press reports that the Army has forbidden officers and enlisted men... who have knowledge of special intelligence information... to travel in certain "sensitive areas". / In addition to the countries of the Soviet bloc, the forbidden areas include Yugoslavia, Finland, Berlin, Macao, Quemoy, Matsu, Laos, Cambodia, and South Vietnam... except for the capital city of Saigon. / The new Army regulation is quoted as saying: "The interrogation of such persons, by foreign forces, could constitute a substantial risk to the security of the United States."

The President of Chile took drastic action today to head off a general strike, scheduled for next week. Using his powers under the state of siege, the President caused the arrest of 123 persons. These included labor leaders... identified as pro-Communist... who called the strike to protest the Government plan for "freezing" prices and wages... as a means of curbing inflation.

President-elect Kubitschek (KOO-BIT-CHEK) of Brazil told the National Press Club today... in Washington... that he will oppose Communism in his country by "constructive action". Kubitschek said Brazil will welcome foreign investments, which will help raise the standard of living.

Secretary of State Dulles briefed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today on world conditions. /It was a closed session. /But Republican Senator Capehart quoted Dulles, afterwards, as saying the economic situation is "fair to excellent throughout the world"... with the standard of living going up in almost every country. Democratic Senator Humphrey said he thought Dulles paid "too little attention to the trouble spots."

In Key West, President Eisenhower and Secretary of Agriculture Benson worked on the special farm message that the President will send to Congress on Monday. The White House physician... General Snyder... told reporters that Mr. Eisenhower is getting "a world of good" out of his Florida visit. ~~And~~ The President probably will return to Washington on Sunday.

A special loyalty board today cleared William Henry Taylor of disloyalty charges. Seven years ago, Elizabeth Bentley accused Taylor of being a member of a Communist spy ring, during World War Two. The International Organizations Loyalty Board announced today that, on the basis of new evidence, there was no longer "reasonable doubt"

→

of Taylor's loyalty. Taylor... who was a treasury expert in the Truman Administration... told reporters he had been "completely cleared".

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee ended its public hearings today, into alleged Communist infiltration of radio, television and the press. The final witness was Dr. Benjamin Fine, education editor of the New York Times. Fine acknowledged that he joined the Communist Party, in 1935, when he was a graduate student at Columbia University. He testified that he was not an active member... and severed all connection with the party before he joined the Times staff in February, 1937. "I know now," he said, "that I made a tragic mistake." Subcommittee Chairman Eastland then praised Dr. Fine as "a fine citizen", "a credit to his business", and said the hearings had "disclosed many things, including a significant effort on the part of Communists to penetrate leading American newspapers."

The five other witnesses today also were from the Times. One of them testified that... before joining the Times... he once belonged to a Red cell at the New York Herald-Tribune. Two of them invoked the Fifth Amendment, and were fired. And the N.Y. Daily Mirror fired a rewrite man who refused to answer certain questions yesterday.

Edward R. Murrow: January 6, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

This reporter will try to comment on the proposed matrimonial alliance between Hollywood and Monaco with proper objectivity. That is, I shall not patronize Monaco and I shall not resent the patronizing way a Monaco newspaper nominated Miss Kelly as a "Cinderella in real life." But let me say that whatever she is, Miss Kelly is hardly a Cinderella. She is a ruling queen in an empire of far vaster population than Monaco. And though she does not wear her crown through her birth or marriage, she does wear it through her individual merits. That is, she is the most popular screen actress in this country. As such she enjoys both fame and fortune. And while her title as queen may not be recognized by blood aristocrats or their subjects, these might recognize it as a "fact of life." Obviously Prince Rainier of Monaco did so recognize it.

Not knowing the Prince, most Americans will not know how well Miss Kelly has done for herself. From his pictures he looks all right. And many Americans, since this country is without royalty, dote on anyone with a royal title. But as to Miss Kelly, many Americans think they know her very well and feel sure the Prince is to be congratulated. When Miss Kelly marries him she will add to her own title the title of Princess, and will be called Princess Grace, and addressed as Your Serene Highness by all blood aristocrats and their

subjects. And in that sense she comes into something that Hollywood could not give her.

The alliance between Hollywood and Monaco is not one of utter disparity. For it is an alliance between film studios and the Casino of Monte Carlo. What most separates the two is an enormous time-span. Monaco is literally almost as old as the hills. In fact it got its name from the local surname of Hercules, to whom the Greeks there built a temple.

Monaco has lived to this day as a sovereign principality only through an historical fluke. It had been passed around from country to country - Italy, Spain, France, not to mention a Moorish episode of many decades. Napoleon thought he had put Monaco into France for keeps when he was emperor. But in the treaty of 1814 the little principality was given back to its ruler.

There is not the slightest political logic in Monaco maintaining its minute sovereign existence. The sovereignty is genuine, nevertheless. As recently as World War Two it proved itself, for Monaco declared itself a neutral, and Nazi Germany recognized its neutrality. That saved the principality both damage and tyranny. ~~Its population is just over twenty thousand~~, ~~and~~ Its area is smaller than a medium-sized Iowa farm. But of course it is not its history or its size that makes Monaco famous. It is

Monte Carlo and its gambling. This is an institution with the most rewarding political consequences. Thanks to the gambling in Monte Carlo, a substantial share of the profits of the syndicate that monopolizes the Casino, goes to the state. It supports the government, with its councillors, judges, police and postmen, also the armed guards at the Palace, who look like soldiers but belong to no army.

You might think that the inhabitants of Monaco would be more at home in Las Vegas than Hollywood. But that is not so. They are not gamblers. Indeed they are forbidden by law to enter the Casino. They do not win their money (or lose it) in roulette, baccarat or [redacted]. They make a comfortable living in serving tourists. And while they XXX have full constitutional rights, with everybody voting - women included - they enjoy that added and rarest of freedoms, utter freedom from taxation.

If the Prince of Monaco should die without an heir, Monaco under its treaty with France, would be absorbed again by France. So the Monacans have the liveliest self-interest in the coming marriage. Their national sovereignty, and their exemption from taxation, depend on Princess Grace becoming a mother. No royal heir will have been more solicitously awaited.

Something else Monaco has is scenery. American tourists know it, but

so do the movie-goers who watched Miss Kelly ensnare ~~Gary Cooper~~ Cary Grant as her husband in the Riviera picture "To Catch a Thief". It adds spice to the romance to realize that Miss Kelly met her prince while making this picture. Hollywood was, in its way, annexing Monaco for bestowal on a beauty-loving public. The Prince of Monaco responded by making a royal marriage of it. It looks like a good alliance. Monaco is to be ruled by one of the lovliest women in America. And if the alliance is not between Monaco and Washington, and has no bearing on the cold war, it does link together two of the most important capitals in the great world of entertainment.

Word for Today

~~Surely a~~ happy ending ~~will~~ may be written to the story of the lovely movie star and the prince. My friend Carl Sandburg once said, "There is a place where love begins, and a place where love ends, and love asks nothing." But to analyze this business of romance too closely may be a mistake. For as George Eliot said (and George Eliot was a woman and should know), "Love supreme defies all sophistry."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United States has asked Russia to pay 725-thousand dollars, for shooting down that Navy patrol plane last summer over the Bering Sea. The bill includes 90-thousand dollars for injuries suffered by Navy personnel. Shortly after the incident, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov expressed his country's regrets..and offered to pay half the damages incurred. The bill presented today is in response to that offer. However, the State Department says our acceptance of Russia's offer to pay half the damages is not to be interpreted as "condoning the illegality" of the Soviet conduct." We still label the attack by Soviet jet fighters "entirely unprovoked."

The State Department announced today that a meeting of SEATO..the Southeast Asia Defense Treaty Organization..weill be held in Karachi, on March 6th. The foreign ministers of eightcountries, including Secretary of State Dulles, will attend the three-day conference. A department spokesman said merely "the problems of the area" will be discussed.

The Chinese Communists said today that they will allow no foreign interference" in the matter of American civilians held in Red China. The Peiping Radio claims these Americans are guilty of "crimes"..and said no time limit can be set for their release. The United States has been negotiating for the release of the Americans..in a series of Geneva talks... since last summer. Some of them have been released, but thirteen more are believed to be in Communist custody. Most of them are missionaries.

The United States and West Germany today began negotiating an agreement for cooperation in the field of atomic energy. Under the agreement, the United States would help West Germany set up research reactors..and supply small amounts of fissionable materials..for peaceful ppurposes. The United States similar agreements with 24 other friendly countries.

The United Press reports than the Army has forbidden officers and enlisted men..who have knowledge of special intelligence information..to travel in certain "sensetive areas". In addition to the countries of the Soviet bloc, the forbidden areas include Yugoslavia, Finland. Berlin, Macao, Quemoy, Matsu, Laos, Cambodia, and South Vietnam..except for the capital city of Saigon. The new Army regulation is quoted as saying: " The interrogation of such persons, by foreign forces, could constitute a substantial risk to the security of the United States."

The President of Chile took drastic action today to head off a general strike, scheduled for next week. Using his powers under the state of siege, the President caused the arrest of 123 persons. These included labor leaders ...identified as pro-Communist..who called the strike to protest the Government plan for "freezing" prices and wages..as a means of curbing inflation.

President - elect Kubitschek of Brazil told the National Press Club today..in Washington..that he will oppose Communism in his country by "constructive action". Kubitschek said Brazil will welcome foreign investments, which will help raise the standard of living.

Secretary of State Dulles briefed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today on world conditions. It was a closed session. But Republican Senator Capehart quoted Dulles, afterwards, as saying the economic situation is "fair to excellent throughout the world"..with the standard of living going up in almost every country. Democratic Senator Humphrey said he thought Dulles paid "too little attention to the trouble spots."

In Key West, President Eisenhower and Secretary of Agriculture Benson worked on the special farm message that the President will send to Congress on Monday. The White House physician..General Snyder..told reporters that Mr. Eisenhower is getting a "world of good" out of his Florida visit. The President probably will return to Washington on Sunday.

A special loyalty board today cleared William Henry Taylor of disloyalty charges. Seven years ago, Elizabeth Bentley accused Taylor of being a member of a Communist spy ring, during World War Two. The International Organization Loyalty Board announced today that, on the basis of new evidence, there was no longer "reasonable doubt" of Taylor's loyalty. Taylor..who was a treasury expert in the Truman Administration..told reporters he had been "completely cleared".

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee ended its public hearings today, into alleged Communist infiltration of radio, television and the press. The final witness was Dr. Benjamin Fine, education editor of the New York Times. Fine acknowledged that he joined the Communist Party in 1935, when he was a graduate student at Columbia University. He testified that he was not an active member..and severed all connection with the party before he joined the Times staff in February, 1937. "I know", he said, "that I made a tragic mistake".

Subcommittee Chairman Eastland then praised Dr. Fine as "a fine citizen", "a credit" to his business", and said the hearings had "disclosed many things, including a significant effort on the part of the Communists, to penetrate leading American newspapers."

Thee five other witnesses today also were from the Times. One of them testified that..before joining the Times ..he once belonged to a Red cell at the New York Herald-Tribune. Two of them invoked the Fifth Amendment and were fired. And the N.Y. Daily Mirror fired a rewrite man who refused to answer questions yesterday.

This reporter will try to comment on the proposed matrimonial alliance between Hollywood and Monaco with proper objectivity. That is, I shall not patronize Monaco and I shall not resent the patronizing way a Monaco newspaper nominated Miss Kelly as a "Cinderella in real life." But let me say that whatever she is, Miss Kelly is hardly a Cinderella. She is a ruling queen in an empire of far vaster population that Monaco. And though she does not wear her crown through her birth or marriage, she does wear it through her individual merits. That is, she is the most popular screen actress in this country. As such, she enjoys both fame and fortune. And while her title as queen may not be recognized b blood aristocrats or their subjects, these might recognize it as a "fact of life". Obviously Prince Painier of Monaco did so recognize it.

Not knowing the Prince, most Americans will not know how well Miss Kelly has done for herself. From his pictures he looks all right. And many Americans, since this country is without royalty, dote on anyone with a royal title. But as to Miss Kelly, many Americans think they know her very well and feel sure the Prince is to be congratulated. When Miss Kelly marries him, she will add to her own title the title of Princess, and will be called Princess Grace, and addressed as Your Serene Highness, by all blood aristocrats and their subjects. And in that sense she comes into something that Hollywood could not give her.

The alliance between Hollywood and Monaco is not one of utter disparity. For it is an alliance between film studios and the Casino of Monte Carlo. What most separates the two is an enormous time-span. Monaco is literally almost as old as the hills. In fact it got its name from the local surname of Hercules, to whom the Greeks there built a temple.

Monaco has lived to this day as a sovereign principality only through an historical fluke. It has been passed around from country to country - Italy, Spain, France, not to mention a Moorish episode of many decades. Napoleon thought he had put Monaco into France for keeps when he was emperor. But in the treaty of 1814 the little principality was given back to its ruler.

There is not the slightest political logic in Monoco maintaining its minute sovereign existence. The sovereignty is genuine, nevertheless. As recently as World War Two it proved itself, for Monaco declared itself a neautral, and Nazi Germany recognized its neautrality. That saved the principality both damage and tyranny. Its area is smaller than a medium sized Iowa farm. But of course it is not its history or its size that makes Monaco famout. It is Monte Carlo and its gambling. This is an institution with the most rewarding political consequences. Thanks to the gambling in Monte Carlo s substantial share of the profits of the syndicate that monopolized the Casino goes to the state. It supports the government, with its councillors, judges, police and postmen, also the armed guards of the Palace who look like soldiers but belong to no army.

You might think that the inhabitants of Monaco would be more at home in Las Vegas than Hollywood. But that is not so. They are not gamblers. Indeed they are forbidden by law to enter the Casino. They do not win their money (or lose it) in roulette or baccarat. They make a comfortable living in serving tourists. And while they have full constitutional rights, with everybody

voting - women included - they enjoy that added and rarest of freedoms, utter freedom from taxation.

If the Prince of Monaco should die without an heir, Monaco under its treaty with France, would be absorbed again by France. So the Monaccans have the liveliest self-interest in the coming marraige. Their national sovereignty, and their exemption from taxation, depend on Princess Grace becoming a mother. No royal heir will have been more soliticously awaited.

Something else Monaco has is scenery. American tourists know it, but so do the movie - goers who watched Miss Kelly ensnare Cary Grant as her husband in the Riviera picture "To Catch a Thief." It adds spice to the romance to realize that Miss Kelly met her prince while making this picture. Hollywood was, in its way, annexing Monaco for bestowal on a beauty-loving public. The Prince of Monaco responded by making a royal marraige of it. Monaco is to be ruled by one of the lovliest women in America. And if the alliance is not between Monaco and Washington, and has no bearing on the cold war, it does link together two of the most important capitals in the great world of entertainment.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment, with the Word for Today. Now, here is our announcer.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: A happy ending may be written to the story of the lovely movie star and the prince. My friend Carl Sandburg once said, "There is a place where love begins, and a place where love ends, and love asks nothing." But to analyze this business of romance too closely may be a mistake. For as George Eliot said (and Goerge Eliot was a woman and should know), "Love supreme defies all sophistry."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Jan. 9, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower sent Congress a special message today on the farm problem. As expected, the message featured a "soil bank" plan... aimed at reducing crop surpluses. Land used for growing surplus crops, such as wheat and cotton, would be taken out of production and planted in soil-building crops, such as grass. (There would be two types of "soil bank" programs. And I should like to discuss these... and other parts of the President's message... in a few minutes). Mr. Eisenhower left no doubt that he is standing by Secretary Benson's flexible price support system. However, he urged Congress to place a "ceiling" on the size of price support loans that can be made to a single farm. ~~[illegible]~~ The ceiling, he said, should be high enough to protect "family farms" that operate efficiently. ~~And he further proposed that the gasoline used on farms be exempt from Federal tax.~~ The President said... in his 8-thousand-word message... that Congress should consider replacing

→

acreage allotments on cotton with quantity allotments, "beginning with the crop year of 1957." ~~He recommended a two-year extension of the school milk program, and said the PMK purchase program... now in progress... "will shortly be stepped up."~~ ~~So will~~ the soil conservation program already launched in the ten "Dust Bowl" states. Should be Stepped up The Administration, he said, "is determined to see to it that an adequate supply of credit remains readily available to our farmers at all times." ~~[illegible]~~ He chided Congress for meeting "only in part" the recommendation he made last year for a special rural development program to help low-income families. ~~Mr. Eisenhower [illegible] asked that certain restrictions on the exporting of surplus crops be lifted, and he urged Congress to appropriate more money for research, to help find new markets for the goods that farmers have to sell.~~

Democratic reaction to the President's message has been fairly moderate. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said Mr. Eisenhower's principal recommendations "will do very little to meet the cost-price squeeze which is pressing so cruelly on family-sized farms." But he said Democrats will give the proposals "sober consideration".

→

House Speaker Rayburn said he was "glad" the Administration had found out there is a farm problem. / Democratic Senator George called the message, as far as it went, "a good approach". / And Democratic Senator Kefauver acknowledged that the proposals "may be of some long-range benefit." / But immediate relief, he said, "would be obtained by re-enactment of 90 percent of parity."

Representative Hope of Kansas... who is the senior Republican on the House Agriculture Committee...said, "I am sorry there is nothing in the message which holds out any hope of increased farm income for 1956."

Three Democratic senators introduced legislation today, calling for appointment of special counsel to defend the Government in the damage suit being brought against it by Dixon-Yates. (Dixon-Yates is trying to collect 3½ million dollars for work allegedly done on the controversial power project, before its contract was cancelled by the Government). / Today's legislation for special counsel was introduced by Democratic Senators Kefauver of Tennessee, Anderson of New Mexico and O'Mahoney of Wyoming. They contend that neither Attorney General Brownell nor William Mitchell, general counsel

of the Atomic Energy Commission, should be called on to conduct the defense... since they both at one time approved the Dixon-Yates contract.

~~Thomas K. Finletter, former secretary of the Air Force, today announced formation of a New York State "Stevenson for President" committee. Finletter and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, former assistant secretary for defense, will serve as co-chairmen of the new organization.~~

President Eisenhower today resumed "the full duties of the presidency." He showed up at his desk in the White House at 8 a.m., and immediately went into a series of conferences with his top advisers. White House News Secretary Hagerty announced the reappointment of Bernard Shanley as appointments secretary to the President. Shanley had resigned the post in November, to return to private life. And his reappointment is taken as further sign of a stepped up presidential schedule.

The White House also announced the nomination of Robert W. Minor of Columbus, Ohio, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Minor recently served as Senator Bricker's administrative assistant.

Attorney General Brownell has asked Congress to provide a penalty of one year in prison, or a thousand-dollar fine... or both... for anyone convicted of eavesdropping on the deliberations of a Federal jury. Brownell's action grew out of the disclosure... last fall... that the University of Chicago had recorded the deliberations of a trial jury as part of a research project.

The voters of Virginia went to the polls in near-record numbers today, in a referendum to decide whether a convention should be called to amend the State Constitution. The referendum is part of a plan for getting around the Supreme Court decision prohibiting segregation in public schools. According to the State Constitution, public funds may not be used for private education. Opponents of desegregation want the constitution amended, so white parents who wish to, can afford to send their children to private, segregated schools. State funds could then be used, wherever necessary, to help pay tuition costs.

With roughly one-third of the state's 18-hundred precincts reporting, backers of the State Convention are leading almost 2 to 1.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli parliament tonight approved the policy of the Ben Gurion government. Foreign Minister Sharett summed up the policy as one of peace through strength. "The maintenance of peace," he said, "is better than victory in war."

A new government of Jordan was appointed today by King Hussein. More demonstrations were reported in Amman, the Jordan capital, and in Damascus. But... in contrast to the week-end riots... there was little or no violence.

Edward R. Murrow: January 9, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

At least once every four years Congress and the Administration "work up a lather" about the farmer. Today the President sent Congress his message on the subject. Politically and economically it may be the most important message he will send ~~out~~ up this year. The farmers are not sharing in the nation's prosperity, and that puts the whole prosperity ~~[illegible]~~ in some jeopardy. And the farmers may well decide who will win the November election.

The President's message was designed to assure ultimate economic justice to the farmers, and to help them soon enough to influence the election. It may possibly have fallen short of both objectives; only time and ballots will tell.

The farm problem is so complex - there are really so many farm problems - that a few general measures can't do all that is required, or all that is demanded by the farmers. There are big farmers and little farmers. The little farmers are hurting worse than the big ones. # What is in danger is the family size farm. # The bigger units are by and large more efficient and more profitable. The so-called ~~land~~ Soil Bank idea, which is an essential element in the President's proposals, favors the mammoth commercial or corporation farm, at the expense of the family farm. The President

recognizes this. He wants to set a dollar limit to compensate for acreage withdrawn from production. He doesn't say what this limit should be, but he wants it "high enough to give full protection to efficiently managed family farms, but low enough to prevent large commercial farms from unloading on the government all financial risks in their business." In other words, a man who is farming five thousand acres can take ten percent of his land out of production, be paid so much an acre, and make out all right. But if the man who is running a hundred and sixty acre dairy farm takes ten percent of his land out of production, the money doesn't amount to much, and he's also got to take a couple of cows out of production or pay an increased feed bill.

There is another problem in this ~~Land~~ Soil Bank idea - farmers will naturally take their least productive land out of cultivation. They will farm what is left more intensively - pour on the fertilizer - and the total production may remain about what it was. The dollar limit on acreage may cut down the profits of the big farmer, but will it help save the family sized farm? This reporter doesn't know the answer, and is not sure that the President or Secretary Benson knows it either.

There is also a proposal that land withdrawn from cultivation - a

so-called conservation reserve - under which the farmer can withdraw acreage from production - for this he gets a government certificate, to be redeemed either in cash or surplus commodities the government already holds. That would be mainly wheat, corn, cotton and butter. In this way they would receive from the government warehouses part of the crops they agree not to raise. How much they would get is not stated.

This could conceivably reduce somewhat existing surprluses, unless ~~XXXX~~ most of the farmers decided they preferred the cash, which they probably would.

There is also a proposal that all farms, anywhere, regardless of the crops produced, can take land out of cultivation and shift it to "forage, trees and water storage." It is estimated that this would take twenty-five million acres out of production in three years, at a cost of about a billion dollars, or three hundred and fifty millions a year. This is the big promise of restoring farm incomes. However, even if the farmers were to receive a third of a billion this year, it wouldn't compensate for the decline of farm incomes.

It is also proposed that the hog purchasing plan go into higher gear. The President suggests elimination of the federal tax on gasoline used on the farm, and that the school milk program be stepped up fifty percent for the

next two years. Other minor changes are proposed. But even if these proposals are translated into law, the farmer is not likely to feel the results before November. In that sense it is a document reflecting political courage. No overnight solutions are promised. The danger, and indeed the inequity of bigness on the land is recognized. The solutions proposed may prove inadequate. The family sized farm may be doomed anyway. Maybe the land will "merge," just as business, banks and labor. But if that happens; if more and more of us are more and more removed from the soil, something vital, tough, independent and important will disappear from American life.

It is clear that study, concern and ingenuity went into this message. It is in many ways a rather profound paper. Its effect politically and economically might have been considerably greater had it been presented a couple of years ago.

Word for Today

Thomas Jefferson believed in a minimum of Federal control. "Were we directed from Washington when to sow, and when to reap," he once said, "we should soon want bread." But although Jefferson would find himself in the minority today... with regards to the farm problem... he had a deep affection for farmers. "Those who labor in the earth," he said, "are the chosen people of God."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower sent Congress a special message today on the farm problem. As expected, the message featured a "soil bank" plan..aimed at reducing crop surpluses. Land used for growing surplus crops, such as wheat and cotton, would be taken out of production and planted in soil-building crops such as grass. (There would be two t pes of "soil bank" programs. And I should like to disucss these..and other parts of the President's message.. in a few minutes. Mr. Eisenhower left no doubt that he is standing by Secretary Benson's flexible price support system. However, he urged Congress to place a ceiling" on the size of price support loans that can be made to a single farm. The ceiling, he said, should be high enough to protect "family farms" that operate efficiently. The President said..in his 8-thousand word message..that Congress should consider replacing acreage allotments on cotton with quantity allotments, "beginning with the crop year of 1957." The soil conservation program already launched in the ten "Dust Bowl" states. The Administration, he said, "is determined to see to it that an adequate supply of credit remains readily available to our farmers at all times." He chided Congress for meeting "only in part" the recommendation he made last year for a special rural development program to help low-income families.

Democratic reaction to the president's message has been fairly moderate. SenateDemocratic Leader Johnson said Mr. Eisenhower's principal recommendations "will do very little to meet the cost-price squeeze which is pressing so cruelly on family-sized farms." But he said Democrats will give the proposals "sober consideration".

House Speaker Rayburn said he was "glad" the Administration had found out there is a farm problem. Democratic Senator George called the message, as far as it went, "a good approach". And Democratic Senator Kefauver acknowledged that the proposals "may be of some long-range benefit." But immediate relief, he said, "would be obtained by re-enactment of 90 percent of parity."

Representative Hope of Kansas..who is the senior Republican on the House Agriculture Committee..said, "I am sorry there is nothing in the message which holds out any hope of increased farm income for 1956. "

Three Democratic senators introduced legislation today, calling for appointment of special counsel to defend the Government in the damage suit being brought against it by Dixon - Yates. (Dixon-Yates is trying to collect 3½ million dollars for work allegedly done on the controversial power project, before its contract was cancelled by the Government.) Today's legislation for special counsel was introduced by Democratic Senators Kefauver of Tennessee, Anderson of New Mexico and O'Mahoney of Wyoming. They contend that neither Attorney General Brownell nor William Mitchell, general counsel of the Atomic Energy Commission, should be called on to conduct the defense..since they both at one time approved the Dixon-Yates contract.

President Eisenhower today resumed "the full duties of the presidency." He showed up at his desk in the White House at 8 a.m. and immediately went into a series of conferences with his top advisers. White House News Secretary Hagerty announced the reappointment of Bernard Shanley as appointments secretary to the President. Shanley had resigned the post in November, to return to private life. And is reappointment is taken as further sign of a stepped up presidential schedule.

The White House also announced the nomination of Robert W. Minor of Columbus, Ohio, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Minor recently serves as Senator Bricker's administrative assistant.

Attorney General Brownell has asked Congress to provide a penalty of one year in prison, or a thousand-dollar fine..or both..for anyone convicted of eavesdropping on the deliberations of a Federal jury. Brownell's action grew out of the disclosure ..last fall..that the University of Chicago had recorded the deliberations of a trial jury as part of a research project.

The voters of Virginia went to the polls in near-record numbers today, in a referendum to decide whether a convention should be called to amend the State Constitution. The referendum is part of a plan for getting around the Supreme Court decision prohibiting segregation in public schools. According to the State constitution, public funds may not be used for private education. Opponents of desegregation want the constitution amended, so white parents who wish to, can afford to send their children to private, segregated schools. State funds could then be used, wherever necessary, to help pay tuition costs. With roughly one-third of the state's 18-hundred precincts reporting, backers of the State Convention are leading almost 2 to 1.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli parliament tonight approved the policy of the Ben Gurion government. Foreign Minister Sharett summed up the policy as one of the peace through strength. The maintenance of peace," he said, "is better than victory in war."

A new government of Jordan was appointed today by King Hussein. More demonstrations were reported in Amman, the Jordan capital, and in Damascus. But.. in contrast to the week-end riots..there was little or no violence.

At least once every four years Congress and the Administration "work up a lather" about the farmer. Today the President sent Congress his message on the subject. Politically and economically it may be the most important message he will send up this year. The farmers are not sharing in the nation's prosperity, and that puts the whole prosperity in some jeopardy. And the farmers may well decide who will win the November election.

The President's message was designed to assure ultimate economic justice to the farmers, and to help them soon enough to influence the election. It may possibly have fallen short of both objectives; only time and ballots will tell.

The farm problem is so complex - there are really so many farm problems - that a few general measures can't do all that is required, or all that is demanded by the farmers. There are big farmers and little farmers. The little farmers are hurting worse than the big ones.

What is in danger is the family size farm.

The bigger units are by and large more efficient and more profitable. The so-called soil bank idea, which is an essential element in the President's proposals, favors the mammoth commercial or corporation farm, at the expense of the family farm. The President recognizes this. He wants to set a dollar limit to compensate for acreage withdrawn from production. He doesn't say what this limit should be, but he wants it "high enough to give full protection to efficiently manage family farms, but low enough to prevent large commercial farms from unloading on the government all financial risks in their business." In other words, a man who is farming five thousand acres can take ten percent of his land out of production, be paid so much an acre, and make out all right. But if the man who is running a hundred and sixty acre dairy farm takes ten percent of his land out of production, the money doesn't amount to much, and he's also got to take a couple of cows out of production or pay an increased feed bill.

There is another problem in this soil bank idea - farmers will naturally take their least productive land out of cultivation. They will farm what is left more intensively - pour on the fertilizer - and the total production may remain about what it was. The dollar limit on acreage may cut down the profits of the big farmer, but will it help save the family sized farm? This reporter doesn't know the answer, and is not sure that the President or Secretary Benson knows it either.

There is also a proposal that land withdrawn from cultivation - so-called conservation reserve - under which the farmer can withdraw acreage from production - for this he gets a government certificate, to be redeemed either in cash or surplus commodities the government already holds. That would be mainly wheat, corn, cotton and butter. In this way they would receive from the government warehouses part of the crops they agree not to raise. How much they would get is not stated.

This could conceivably reduce somewhat existing surpluses, unless most of the farmers decided they preferred the cash, which they probably would.

There is also a proposal that all farms, anywhere, regardless of the crops produced, can take land out of cultivation and shift it to "forage, trees and water storage." It is estimated that this would take twenty-five million acres out of production in three years, at a cost of about a billion dollars, or three hundred and fifty millions a year. This is the big promise of restoring farm incomes. However, even if the farmers were to receive a third of a billion this year, it wouldn't compensate for the decline in farm incomes.

It is also proposed that the hog purchasing plan go into higher gear. The President suggests elimination of the federal tax on gasoline used on the farm, and that the school milk program be stepped up fifty percent for

the next two years. Other minor changes are proposed. But even if these proposals are translated into law, the farmer is not likely to feel the results before November. In that sense it is a document reflecting political courage. No overnight solutions are promised. The danger, and indeed the inequity of bigness on the land is recognized. The solutions proposed may prove inadequate. The family sized farm may be doomed anyway. Maybe the land will "merge," just as business, banks and labor. But if that hsppens; if more and more of us are more and more removed from the soil, something vital, tough, independent and important will disappear from American life.

It is clear that study, concern and ingenuity went into this message. It is in many ways a rather profound paper. Its effect politically and economically might have been considerably greater had it been presented a couple of years ago.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, a word from our announcer.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Thomas Jefferson believed in a minimum of Federal control. "Were we directed from Washington when to sow, and when to reap," he once said, "we should soon want bread." But although Jefferson would find himself in the minority today..with regards to the farm problem..he once said, "we should want bread." But although Jefferson would find himself in the minority today with regards to the farm problem..he had a deep affection for farmers. "Those who labor in the earth, " he said, "are the chosen people of God."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Jan. 10, 1956

This is the news:

The United States has liberalized its rules... governing the shipment of radio-active materials to foreign countries. The new regulations... announced tonight by Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Commission... represent a part of President Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace program. They also represent the keeping of a promise made last summer, at Geneva, at the international atomic conference. #

The new rules cut down red tape. Henceforth, foreign users may receive direct shipments of non-military radioactive material without special licenses. (Soviet-bloc countries must still get licenses for such shipments). The new regulations also raise the limit on the amount of radioactive material available to American research and industry.

President Eisenhower conferred today with Republican congressional leaders. There was agreement Congress should give "high priority" to the President's farm proposals. And Senate Republican leader Knowland said he thought the proposals would receive considerable bipartisan support. The Administration's highway and education programs also were discussed at today's strategy meeting. Knowland said there was no discussion of whether Mr. Eisenhower will seek a second term.

~~Two Republican senators today challenged Senator Cole's statement~~ Representative that it is not "for the best interest of the country" that President Eisenhower run again. Senator Saltonstall of Massachusetts said, "If the President decides to run, it will be with the knowledge that he can do the job." Senator Thye of Minnesota remarked that "with half a heart" Mr. Eisenhower would be better than some people with a full heart." Cole is the first prominent Republican to suggest, publicly, that Mr. Eisenhower ought not to run.

The House Agriculture Committee today unanimously endorsed President Eisenhower's proposal... in his farm message... that the Federal gasoline tax be removed from gasoline used on the farm. But the Democratic chairman of the committee... Representative Cooley...said Mr. Eisenhower already has the power to put most of his farm program into effect. Cooley told reporters the "soil bank" proposed by the President was written into the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938... and still is on the books.

In Chicago, Adlai Stevenson said today that the Administration farm program is "election year recognition" that the farmer needs help.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson told the National Cattlemen's Association... in New Orleans... that crop surpluses constitute the No. 1 problem facing American farmers. He said net farm income might have been 20 percent higher last year, if "mountainous" government-owned surpluses had not existed. Benson predicted the "soil bank" plan will remove this burden. "But," he said, "we can give no hard and fast estimate of how much the soil bank will improve

→

prices and income."

A Senate committee heard testimony today regarding the Administration's program for handling security risks in the Government. The chairman of the Civil Service Commission... Philip Young... estimated that 41 percent of the persons who left the Government under a security cloud since May of 1953, were hired by the Eisenhower Administration. Also, he said, there are indications that more than 5 percent of these have been rehired. Young explained that a person removed from a sensitive job in one agency might still be acceptable for non-sensitive work somewhere else. #

Final returns show that Virginia voters... in yesterday's special referendum...favored continuance of school segregation by a margin of better than 2 to 1. Specifically, the issue was the calling of a convention to amend the state constitution. The amendment would permit use of state money for tuition in private, segregated schools... to get around the Supreme Court decision prohibiting racial segregation in public schools. The next step will be the calling of the constitutional convention. #

Weather forecasters see no immediate relief... in the record cold wave that has gripped Florida. / Crop damage in Florida is estimated in the [redacted] millions of dollars. / [redacted] Abnormally high tides are causing "considerable flooding" of lowland areas, north of Delaware Bay.

General Maxwell Taylor... the Army chief of staff... said today, the Army is going "all out" to develop a missile that will have a range of 15-hundred miles. / Taylor told a news conference, that work on such a missile is being carried on in partnership with the Navy, but that it is too early to say, which service will ultimately control it. The Army, he said, urgently needs "a wide span of guided missiles" to extend its firepower. / And he said the Army will continue to spend more of its money to expand the whole system of unmanned weapons.

The double jet ace... Major Lonnie [redacted] Moore... was killed today while test flying the new supersonic F-101, at the Elgin Air Force Base in Florida. / Cause of the crash has not been determined. / Moore was a light bomber pilot during World War Two. / In Korea... as an F-86 pilot... he destroyed 10 enemy Migs. / [redacted]

The British government today ordered more troops to the island of Cyprus, in the Eastern Mediterranean. The War Office announcement said the action was being taken "in view of the disturbed position of the Middle East."

Demonstrations against the anti-Communist Baghdad Pact continued today in some parts of Jordan. But the capital city of Amman was quiet. Reports from Amman say that Arab Legion troops, with fixed bayonets, are patrolling the streets.

Representatives of the five Baghdad Pact countries met today... in Baghdad... to implement their alliance. Special attention is being paid to economic problems. The American ambassador to Iraq is attending the meeting as an observer.

Edward R. Murrow: January 10, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

The hot spot of the cold war right now is in the Middle East, and it is just as well to admit that things are going badly for the West. The overthrow of a government in Jordan, committed to bring Jordan into the Bagdad pact, is called a setback for Britain. It is no less one for the United States. We are the chief architects of the Bagdad pact, or the linking of the defense forces of the Northern Tier of states on the edge of the Soviet Union - Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan. Aside from the somewhat doubtful merits of this pact as an efficient way to deter the Soviet Union, the policy has plunged us into a struggle to keep the Soviet Union from getting a political foothold in the Middle East and the Mediterranean. Moscow's arms deal with Cairo was one result of this policy. Now Moscow has a finger, perhaps several fingers, in overthrowing the Jordan government, that was bringing another Arab state into the pact. And yesterday the Soviet Union openly made Israel part of the cold war, by introducing a resolution in the United Nations condemning Israel for actions against Syria. So what should be worked out locally, if possible, has now become a major international battle.

Behind the scenes in Washington, Britain is being blamed for bungling

the Jordan situation. London let its chief of staff go to Jordan on behalf of the pact, but surely it is immaterial whether he was sent or invited. The visit brought the most violent reactions. Nor does it vindicate our own policy to find the British unskillful. ~~There is no evidence that Washington was prepared for the Soviet response to the Northern Tier pact, or is now curbing Moscow's rising political power in the region.~~ #

What is ironical in the Jordan story, is that this little country, literally owes its national existence to British support. Britain created its Arab Legion, supplied it with British officers, and foots the whole bill. The new prime minister, Samir el-Rifel, is pro-Western, but after the heavy rioting he had to pledge that Jordan would stay out of the Bagdad pact. The rioters had made the policy for him. Who made the rioters make the policy is, of course, the key question. According to local evidence, some were under Communist leadership. Others were influenced by Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The rioters were told that peace was about to be made with Israel, in which the more than 400,000 Arab refugees from Israel in Jordan would lose all rights to re-possession of their property or compensation. It wasn't true, but it made the mobsters ungovernable. The anger even swept into the Arab Legion, where demands were raised for dismissal of the British

officers. Naturally the rioting made the headlines. But the real news is not the end of the rioting, but the resulting defeat of the West.

It is reported that Admiral Radford has sent a message to Washington urging that the United States at once join the Bagdad pact, and announce sharply increased military aid for Pakistan and other members. He is stated to have deplored Washington's readiness to help Egypt build the upper Nile dam. This shows the basic difference between the military and civilian approach. The Northern Tier policy was military and has got us into trouble. The military remedy is to make it more military. The civilian fear is that if the conflict is to be chiefly military it will end by pushing Arab neutralists like Nasser irrevocably to the side of Moscow.

Meddling in the Middle East has been the surprise of Moscow's post-Geneva policy. Now it is matched by an almost comic opera intrusion of a high Kremlin envoy in the affairs of Liberia. This was done ostensibly in the name of anti-colonialism. Presumably the inference was to be that Liberia is a kind of colony of American rubber and other industrial interests. But the real reason is that Liberia is the one African country with direct economic and sentimental ties with the United States. The Soviet Union is carrying the cold war to the heart of Africa, hitting first the most

obviously American target.

The Moscow envoy was Alexander Volkov who turned up for President Tubman's third inauguration. He at once called on the President, offered substantial economic aid, and urged an exchange of ambassadors. President Tubman had to be polite, but he was no more. He promised nothing. Mr. Volkov during the week attended every social function connected with the inauguration, and displayed a back-slapping heartiness that outdid Khrushchev himself. He ended by giving a vodka and caviar party of his own, Kremlin style. With Soviet camera men in position, he read aloud to an astounded President Tubman a prepared statement offering Russian friendship and proposing an exchange of parliamentary delegations. Again President Tubman was polite - and noncommital.

My colleague Alexander Kendrick who was in Monrovia, cables that this Liberian drama may well be the forerunner of similar Soviet moves in Africa. A new Soviet ambassador already is busy in Libya. Moscow wants to send one to the Sudan. If the United States, Mr. Kendrick says, has not been thinking of taking a more active interest in the African territories now emerging into independence, it might be a good time to start.

Stewart Metz -

Word for Today

The new Russian challenge ~~must be met with~~ requires new policy. And not just any policy will do. For as Walter Lippmann once remarked, "A man may have the finest automobile, be the best driver, have perfect vision and a heart of gold. But if he tries to find his way around Paris with a map of Chicago, he just will not arrive where he set out to go."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1955
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United States has liberalized its rules..governing the shipment of radio-active materials to foreign countries. The new regulations..announced tonight by Chairman Straws of the Atomic Energy Commission..represent a part of President Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace program. They also represent the keeping of a promise made last summer, at Geneva, at the international atomic conference.

The new rules cut down red tape. Henceforth, foreign users may receive direct shipments of non-military radioactive material without special licenses. Soviet bloc countries must still get licenses for such shipments. The new regulations also raise the limit on the amount of radioactive material available to American research and industry.

President Eisenhower conferred today with Republican congressional leaders. There was agreement Congress should give "high priority" to the President's farm proposals. And Senate Republican leader Knowland said he thought the proposals would receive considerable bipartisan support. The Administration's highway and education programs also were discussed at today's strategy meeting. Knowland said there was no discussion of whether Mr. Eisenhower will seek a second term.

The House Agriculture Committee today unanimously endorsed President Eisenhower's proposal..in his farm message..that the Federal tax be removed from gasoline used on the farm. But the Democratic chairman of the committee.. Representative Cooley..said Mr. Eisenhower already has the power to put most of his farm program into effect. Cooley told reporters the "soil bank" proposed by the President, was written into the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938 ..and still is on the books.

In Chicago, Adlai Stevenson said today that the Administration farm program is "election year recognition" that the farmer needs help."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson told the National Cattlemen's Association..in New Orleans..that crop surpluses constitute the Number 1 problem facing American farmers. He said net farm income might have been 20 percent higher last year, if "mountainous" government-owned surpluses had not existed. Benson predicted the "soil bank" plan will remove that burden. "But", he said, "we can give no hard and fast estimate of how much the soil bank will improve prices and income."

A Senate committee heard testimony today regarding the Administration's program for handiling security risks in Government. The chairman of the Civil Service Commission..Philip Young..estimated that 41 percent of the persons who left the Government under a security cloud since May of 1953, were hired by the Eisenhower Administration. Also, he said, there are indications that more than 5 percent of these have been rehired. Young explained that a person removed from a sensitive job in one agency might still be acceptable for non-sensitive work somewhere else.

Final returns show that Virginia voters..in yesterday's special referendum..favored continuance of school segregation by a margin of better than 2 to 1. Specifically, the issue was the calling of a convention to amend the state constitution. The amendment would permit use of state money for tuition in private, segergated schools..to get aroung the Supreme Court decision ision, prohibiting racial segregation in public schools. The next step will be the calling of the constitutional convention.

Weather forecasters see no immediate relief..in the record cold wave that h s gripped Florida. Crop damage in Florida is estimated in the millions of dollars. Abnormally high tides are causing "considerable flooding" of lowland areas, north of Delaware Bay.

General Maxwell Taylor..the Army Chief of Staff..said today the Army is going "all out" to develop a missile that will have a range of 15-hundred miles. Taylor told a news conference that work on such a missile is beeing carried on in partnership with the Navy, but that it is too early to say which service will ultimately control it. The Army, he said, urgently needs "a wide span of guided missiles" to extend its firepower. And he said the Army will continue to spend more of its money to expand the whole system of unmanned weapons.

The double jet ace..Major Lonnie Moore..was killed today while test flying the new supersonic F-101, at the Elgin Air Force Base in Florida. Cause of the crash has not been determined. Moore was a light bomber polot during World War Two. In Korea..as an F-86 pilot..he destroyed 10 enemy ships.

The British government today ordered more troops to the island of Cyprus, in the Eastern Mediterranean. The War Office announcement said the action was being taken "in view of the disturbed position of the Middle East."

Demonstrations against the anti-Communist Baghdad Pact, continued today in some parts of Jordan. But the capital city of Amman was quiet. Reports from Amman say that Arab Legion troops, with fixed bayonets, are patrolling the streets.

Representatives of the five Baghdad Pact countries met today..in Baghdad ..to implement their alliance. Special attention is being paid to economic problems. The American abbassador to Iraq is attending the meeting as an observer.

The hot spot of the cold war right now is in the Middle East, and it is just as well to admit that things are going badly for the West. The overthrow of a government in Jordan, committed to bring Jordan into the Baghdad pact, is called a setback for Britain. It is no less one for the United States. We are the chief architects of the Baghdad pact, or the linking of the defense

forces of the Northern Tier of states on the edge of the Soviet Union - Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan. Aside from the somewhat doubtful merits of this pact as an efficient way to deter the Soviet Union, the policy has plunged us into a struggle to keep the Soviet Union from getting a political foothold on the Middle East and the Mediterranean. Moscow's arms deal with Cairo was one result of this policy. Now Moscow has a finger, perhaps several fingers in overthrowing the Jordan government, that was bringing another Arab state into the pact. And yesterday the Soviet Union openly made Israel part of the cold war, by introducing a resolution in the United Nations condemning Israel for actions against Syria. So what should be worked out locally, if possible, has now become a major international battle.

Behind the scenes in Washington, Britain is being blamed for bungling the Jordan situation. London let its chief of staff go to Jordan on behalf of the pact, but surely it is immaterial whether he was sent or invited. The bisit brought the most violent reactions. Bor does it vindicate our own policy to find the British unskillful.

What is ironical in the Jordan story, is that this little country literally owes its national existence to British support. Britain created its Arab Legion, supplied it with British officers, and foots the whole bill. The new prime minister, Samir el- Rifel, is pro-Western, but after the heavy rioting he had to pledge that Jordan would stay out of the Baghdad pact. The rioters had made the policy for him. Who made the rioters make the policy is, of course, the key question. According to local evidence some were under Communist leadership. Others were influenced by Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The rioters were told that peace was about to be made with Israel, in which the more than 400,000 Arab refugees from Israel in Jordan would lose all rights to re-possession of their property of compensation. It wasn't true, but it made the mobsters ungovernable. The anger even swept into the Arab Legion, where

demands were raised for dismassal of the British officers. Naturally the rioting made the headlines. But the real news is not the end of the rioting, but the resulting defeat of the West.

It is reported that Admiral Radford has sent a message to Washington urging that the United States at once join the Baghdad pact, and announce sharply increased military aid for Pakistan and other members. He is stated to have deplored Washington's readiness to help Egypt build the upper Nile Dam. This shows the basic difference between the military and civilian approach. The Northern Tier policy was military and has got us into trouble. The military remedy is to make it more military it will end by pushing Arab neutralists like Nasser irrevocably to the side of Moscow.

Meddling in the Middle East has been the surprise of Moscow's post Geneva policy. Now it is matched by an almost comic opera intrusion of a high Kremlin envoy in the affairs of Liberia. This was done ostensibly in the name of anti-colonialism. Presumably the inference was to be that Liberia is a kind of colony of American rubber and other industrial interests. But the real reason is that Liberia is the one African country with direct economic and sentimental ties with the United States. The Soviet Union is carrying the cold war to the heart of Africa, hitting first the most obviously American target.

The Moscow envoy was Alexander Volkov who turned up for President Tubman's third inauguration. He at once called on the President, offered substantial economic aid, and urged an exchange of ambassadors. President Tubman had to be polite, but he was no more. He promised nothing. Mr. Volkov during the week attended every social function connected with the inauguration, and displayed a back-slapping heartiness that outdid Khrushchev himself. He ended by giving a vodka and caviar party of his own, Kremlin style. With Soviet camera men in position, he read alout to an astounded President Tubman a prepared statement

lffering Russian friendship and proposing an exchange of parliamentary delegations. Again President Tubman was polite - and noncommital.

My colleague Alexander Kendrick who was in Monrovia, cables that this Liberian drama may well be the forerunner of similar Soviet moves in Africa. A new Soviet ambassador already is busy in Libya. Moscow wants to send one to to the Sudan. If the United States, Mr. Kendrick says, has not been thinking of taking a more active interest in the African territories now emerging into independence, it might be a good time to start.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Stewart Metz.

METZ: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The new Russian challenge requires new policy. And not just any policy will do. For as Walter Lippmann once remarked, "A man may have the finest automobile, be the best driver, have perfect vision and a heart of gold. But if he tries to find his way around Paris, with a map of Chicago he just will not arrive where he set out to go.

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 11, 1956

This is the news:

The Administration expressed deep concern today over Russia's new tactics in the Cold War. At his weekly news conference, Secretary of State Dulles read a statement which said... in part... "We are in a contest in the field of economic development of under-developed countries, which is bitterly competitive. Defeat in this contest could be as disastrous as defeat in an armaments race. And we could lose this economic contest," the statement said, "unless the country as a whole wakes up to all its implications." The statement said that Russia is using economic collaboration "as a means for jumping military as well as political barriers." The United States can counter these Russian moves, it said, "not by outbidding Communism in sheer amounts of economic aid, but by making newly independent and newly articulate peoples feel that they can best satisfy their wants by becoming, and remaining, part of the community of free nations." The statement was

prepared... some time ago... by the United States delegation to the United Nations. Mr. Dulles said he was releasing it at the suggestion of the President.

The secretary also said.... in his news conference... that the United States will continue to test its nuclear weapons, until a dependable plan of disarmament has been agreed on. / He said it was "common world knowledge" that the Western powers would have taken united action against Communist China, if the Chinese Reds had openly intervened in the Indo-China war. / And the United States, he said, would have used whatever military weapons were at hand. Dulles said there has been no decision on Israel's request for arms aid.

In the United Nations today, the United States, Britain and France asked Security Council members to condemn Israel for its attack on Syria a month ago. Unlike a rival Soviet resolution, the Western proposal does not demand that Israel compensate Syria for loss of life and property. / It does call the Israeli attack a "deliberate" violation of

the Palestine armistice agreement. And it calls on both Israel and Syria to cooperate with United Nations truce supervisors.

Syria formally joined Egypt and Saudi Arabia today, in offering Jordan the economic aid it now receives from Great Britain. The aid, they said, would strengthen Jordan against possible Israeli aggression.

In London, the British cabinet met to discuss the Middle East situation, along with purely domestic problems. Before the cabinet met, Sir Winston Churchill had a long private talk with Prime Minister Eden. A spokesman for Eden has issued a formal denial that Eden intends to resign on Saturday. My colleague Howard Smith cables from London that... in the opinion of Conservative members of Parliament... this has stopped the "Eden-must-go" movement dead in its tracks for at least six months. Eden at first opposed issuance of the denial, but finally was persuaded it was politically necessary.

President Eisenhower was given a medical examination today, and the doctors said, "His physical condition is excellent." They found the President had "benefited greatly" from his recent [redacted] sojourn in Key West.

Attorney General Brownell talked with Mr. Eisenhower today, but told reporters there was no discussion of politics. (Brownell recently expressed belief [redacted] the President would seek another term.)

Governor Stratton of Illinois today announced he will enter the name of President Eisenhower in the Republican preferential primary, on April 10th. Stratton said he had not consulted Mr. Eisenhower... but hoped the President would run. He said, "This is our way of saying, Mr. President, we hope you run again." The White House then issued [redacted] this statement: "Under the Illinois law, there is nothing the President needs to do. Consequently, there will be no official statement from here signifying either assent or dissent."

President Eisenhower asked Congress today to enact a long-range program to help farmers in the Great Plains states. The program would be designed to help solve the special problems of soil erosion and drought. And the President urged that it be enacted at this session of Congress.

The Defense Department issued a draft call today for 16-thousand men in March. The Navy will get 10-thousand draftees. Six thousand will go to the Army.

Governor Timmerman cautioned the South Carolina legislature today against "premature action", in opposing the desegregation of public schools. Timmerman said it might be advisable, later, to join other Southern states "in lawful and formal protest against the effort to destroy our form of government."

Edward R. Murrow: January 11, 1956 7.45 p.m.

Yesterday was the deadline for carrying out the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission to remove signs of separate waiting rooms for white and colored passengers in all railroad, bus and airline stations. Many Southern officials complied with the order without incident. But in some states and cities with local XXX segregation laws, the signs were changed to apply only to passengers travelling from one state to another.

Governor Robert Kennon of Louisiana ordered all state, parish and municipal officials under his jurisdiction, to disregard the deadline. He based his action on a Supreme Court opinion, in a civil rights case in 1833, which he said had never been modified. This was to the effect that the regulation of accomodations and facilities for public conveyance, was reserved to the states, under the Tenth Amendment.

The resistance in many places to the I.C.C. order came only a day after the Virginia referendum on calling a constitutional convention, to authorize public funds to be used to help parents to send their children to private segregated schools. The two to one majority for the proposal attracted the widest attention in the South. The Gray Commission Report, now to be adopted in Virginia, may set the pattern for southern evasion of the Supreme Court

ruling on integration. So it can be said, that the campaign to get around federal ~~strictures~~ Rules on segregation, is now under full sail. One finds all of a sudden that "nullification" has become a modern and vivid word, lifted from pre-Civil War histories, dusted off and given a new twist. The school issue naturally bites deeper than the question of waiting rooms in passenger stations. That is why the Gray Commission report is being haled as a masterpiece of skillful subterfuge.

One element in the report is local option; it gives school authorities locally, the authority to assign students for their benefit to a particular school. Color is not mentioned as a benefit, but the assignment in practise would turn out to be to segregated schools, and was intended so to be. The other part of the plan is to authorize the use of public funds to help pay tuitions in private schools, for parents not wishing to send children to integrated schools. Since the same help would be available for colored as for white families, it is hoped discrimination cannot be charged.

Virginians have reason to doubt if the state, or some parts of the state, can afford both a public school system, and payment of tuitions in private schools. Alarm is felt that in some regions the public schools will be closed altogether, with a consequent collapse of state-wide educational

standards.

But for southern extremists, even the Gray Commission report is distasteful as a compromise. Outright nullification is being urged by Senator Eastland, Representative John Bell Williams and Circuit Judge Tom Brady, all of Mississippi. To quote their own words, they advise Southern states to give careful consideration "to the doctrine and precedents that a state has the legal right to nullify, void and hold for naught, the deliberate, dangerous and palpable infractions of the Constitution, committed by the Supreme Court in its integration cases."

This may sound like so much bluster, till it is explained in Mississippi that the governor would have the authority to call out the militia if necessary, to guard "the sacred rights of the people". Once this is said out loud, one is bound to ask if nullification history is to repeat itself.

How much of this campaign is local politics is not clear. J.P. Coleman takes office as Mississippi's new governor next week, after a campaign in which he called the nullification talk "foolish" and "legal poppycock". The action proposed, he said, "would invite the President to send Federal troops - some of them no doubt Negroes - into Mississippi to enforce Federal mandates." He himself supported a move to amend the Constitution, giving states authority

over their schools. Eastland and Williams opposed Coleman in the run-off election, the other Senator, Stennes, supported him. Coleman wants Eastland's senate seat in 1960. Representative Williams also has senatorial aspirations. Judge Brady would like to be governor in 1960. The judge, I should mention, is author of a book that has done much to instigate the creation of white councils throughout the South. So it is clear that defiance of the Federal government is not necessarily a winning slogan even in Mississippi, for Coleman did not lose by poo-poohing it.

Some supporters of Virginia's Gray Commission plan approve it because they think it will result in several years of litigation. In the meantime they think, integration can get enough of a start in parts of the state, with enough acceptance, to assure ultimate compliance with the Supreme Court's order. Moderates elsewhere are wondering if this is the best they can hope for, a breathing space in which nerves quiet down and later compliance is made easier. But the possibility is kept in mind that the Virginia compromise itself may reach the Supreme Court, and in its turn found to be constitutional.

However, its proponents stake their fortunes on a dictum of Federal Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina who said: "The Constitution does not

require integration. It merely forbids the use of government power to <u>enforce</u> segregation."

Word for Today

For much of the South, this is a time of adjustment. And Barbara Ward has observed, with some wisdom, that "the central point of all civil liberty, the crucial factor in all neighborly confidence, is the citizen's reaction to those whose views he does not share." But it is also true, as Hegel said: "The history of the world is none other than the progress of the consciousness of freedom."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Administration expressed deep concern today over Russia's new tactics in the Cold War. At his weekly news conference, Secretary of State Dulles read a statement which said..in part.."We are in a contest in the field of economic development of under-developed countries, which is bitterly competitive. Defeat in this contest could be as disastrous as defeat in an armaments race. And we could lost this economic contest," the statement said, "unless the country as a whole wakes up to all its implications."

The statement said that Russia is using economic collaboration "as a means for jumping military as well as political barriers." The United States can counter these Russian moves, it said, "not by outbidding Communism in sheer amounts of economic aid, but by making newly independent and newly articulate peoples feel that they can best satisfy their wants by becoming, and remaining, part of the communisty of free nations." The statement was prepared..some time ago..by the United States delegation to the United Nations. Mr. Dulles said he was releasing it at the suggestion of the President.

The secretary also said..in his news conference..that the United States will continue to test its nuclear weapons, until a dependable plan of disarmament has been agreed on. He said it was "common world knowledge" that the Western powers would have taken united action against Communist China, if the Chinese Reds had openly intervened in the Indo-China war. And the United States, he said, would have used whatever military weapons were at hand. Dulles said there has been no decision on Israel's request for arms aid.

In the United Nations today, the United States, Britain and France asked Security Council members to condemn Israel for its attack on Syria a month ago. Unlike a rival Soviet resolution, the Western proposal does not demand that Israel compensate Syria for loss of life and property. It does call the Israeli attack a "deliberate" violation of the Palestine armistice agreement. And it calls on both Israel and Syria to cooperate with United Nations truce supervisors.

Syria formally joined Egypt and Saudi Arabia today, in offering Jordan the economic aid it now receives from Great Britain. The aid, they said, would strengthen Jordan against possible Israeli aggression.

In London, the British cabinet met to discuss the Middle East situation, along with purely domestic problems. Before the cabinet met, Sir Winston Churchill had a long private talk with Prime Minister Eden. A spokesman for Eden has issued a formal denial that Eden intends to resign on Saturday. My colleague Howard Smith cables from London that..in the opinion of Conservative members of Parliament..this has stopped the "Eden-must-go" movement dead in its tracks for at least six months. Eden at first opposed issuance of the denial, but finally was persuaded it was politically necessary.

President Eisenhower was given a medical examination today, and the doctors said, "His physical condition is excellent." They found the President had "benefited greatly" from his recent sojourn in Key West.

Attorney General Brownell talked with Mr. Eisenhower today, but told reporters there was no discussion of politics. Brownell recently expressed belief the President would seek another term.

Governor Stratton of Illinois today announced he will enter the name of President Eisenhower in the Republican preferential primary, on April 10th. Stratton said he had not consulted Mr. Eisenhower..but hoped the President

would run. He said, "This is our way of saying, Mr. President, we hope you run again." The White House then issued this statement:"Under the Illinois law, there is nothing the President needs to do. Consequently, there will be no official statement from here signifying either assent or dissent."

President Eisenhower asked Congress today to enact a long-range program to help farmers in the Great Plains states. The program would be designed to help solve the special problems of soil erosion and drought. And the President urged that it be enacted at this session of Congress.

The Defense Department issued a draft call today for 16-thousand men in March. The Navy will get 10-thousand draftees. Six thousand will go to the Army.

Governor Timmerman cautioned the South Carolina legislature today against "premature action", in opposing the desegregation of public schools. Timmerman said it might be advisable, later, to join other Southern states "in lawful and formal protest against the effort to destroy our form of government."

Yesterday was the deadline for carrying out the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission to remove signs of separate waiting rooms for white and colored passengers in all railroad, bus and airline stations. Many Southern officials complied with the order without incident. But in some states and cities with local segregation laws, the signs were changed to apply only to passengers travelling from one state to another.

Governor Robert Kennon of Louisiana ordered all state, parish and municipal officials under his jurisdiction, to disregard the deadline. He based his action on a Supreme Court opinion, in a civil rights case in 1833, which he said had never been modified. This was to the effect that the regulation of accomodations and facilities for public conveyance, was reserved to the states, under the Tenth Amendment.

The resistance in many places to the I.C.C. order came only a day after the Virginia referendum on calling a constitutional convention to authorize public funds to be used to help parents to send their children to private segregated schools. The two to one majority for the proposal attracted the widest attention in the South. The Gray Commission Report, not to be adopted in Virginia, may set the pattern for southern evasion of the Supreme Court ruling on integration. So it can be said, that the campaign to get around federal rules on segregation, is not under full sail. One finds all of a sudden that "nullification" has become a modern and vivid word, lifted from pre-Civil War histories, dusted fff and given a new twist. The school issue naturally bites deeper than the question of waiting rooms in passenger stations. That is why the Gray Commission report is bein haled as a masterpiece of skillful subterfuge.

One element in the report is local option; it gives school authorities locally, the authority to assign students for their benefit to a particular school. Color is not mentioned as a benefit, but the assignment in practise would turn out to be to segregated schools, and was intended so to be. The other part of the plan is to authorize the use of public funds to help pay tuitions in private schools, for parents not wishing to send children to integrated schools. Since the same help would be available for colored as for white families, it is hoped discrimination cannot be charged.

Virginians have reason to doubt if the state, or some parts of the state, can afford both a public school system, and payment of tuition in private schools. Alarm is felt that in some regions the public schools will be closed altogether, with a consequent collapse of state-wide educational standards.

But for southern extremists, even the Gray Commission report is distaste- as a compromise. Outright nullification is being urged by Senator Eastland,

Representative John Bell Williams and Circuit Judge Tom Brady, all of Mississippi. To quote their own words, they advise Southern states to give careful consideration "to the doctrine and precidents that a state has the legal right to nullify, void and hold for naught, the deliberate, dangerous and palpable infractions of the Constitution, committed by the Supreme Court in its integration cases."

This may sound like so much bluster, till it is explained in Mississippi that the governor would have the authority to call out the militia if necessary, to guard "the sacred rights of the people". Once this is said out loud, one is bound to ask if nullification history is to repeat itself.

How much of this campaign is local politics is not clear. J.P. Coleman takes office as Mississippi's new governor next week, after a campaign in which he called the nullfiication talk "foolish" and "legal poppycock". The action proposed, he said, "would invite the President to send Federal troops - some of them no doubt Negroes - into Mississippi to enforce Federal mandates." He himself supported a move to amend the Constitution, giving states authority over their schools. Eastland and Williams opposed Coleman in the run-off election, the other Senator, Stinnes, supported him. Coleman wants Eastland's senate seat in 1960. Representative Williams also has senatorial aspirations. Judge Brady would like to be governor in 1960. The judge, I should mention, is author of a book that has done much to instigate the creation of white councils throughout the South. So it is clear that defiance of the Federal government is not necessarily a winning slogan even in Mississippi, for Coleman did not lose by poo-poohing it.

Some supporters of Virginia's Gray Commission plan approve it because they think it will result in several years of litigation. In the meantime they think, integration can get enough of a start in parts of the state, with

enough acceptance, to assure ultimate compliance with the Supreme Court's order. Moderates elsewhere are wondering if this is the best they can hope for, a breathing space in which nerves quiet down and later compliance is made easier. But the possibility is kept in mind that the Virginia compromise itself may reach the Supreme Court, and in its turn found to be constitutional.

However, its proponents stake their fortunes on a dictum of Federal Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina who said: "The Constitution does not require integration. It merely forbids the use of government power to enforce segregation."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is our announcer.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: For much of the South, this is a dime of adjustment. And Barbara Ward has observed, with some wisdom, that "the Central point of all civil liberty, the curcial factor in all neighborly confidence, is the citizen's reaction to those whose views he does not share." But it is also true, as Hegel said: "The history of the world is none other than the progress of the consciousness of freedom."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Jan. 12, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today sent Congress his special message on aid to education. Mr. Eisenhower proposed a program of Federal grants... over a five-year period... to help build more schools. This money would be matched with state funds, and would go to the neediest school districts. An additional 750-million dollars would be used to purchase local school construction bonds... when private markets cannot be found for the bonds at reasonable interest rates. The President recommended a "major increase" in funds for the Office of Education, to step up educational research. A commission, he said, would study the needs of education on the college level. And he recommended continued Federal aid for school construction in areas where defense activities have created "excessive burdens" on existing educational facilities. The President said: "If speedily and fully utilized, this program should overcome the nation's critical classroom shortage in five years. Once

this shortage is overcome," he said, "the Federal grant program can, and must, terminate." / Senator Smith of New Jersey... the senior Republican on the Senate Education Committee... promptly introduced a bill to carry out Mr. Eisenhower's proposals. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson promised the recommendations would receive "careful study".

Secretary of Agriculture Benson testified before the Senate Agriculture Committee today on the President's soil bank program. Benson said the program... to take land out of production in return for government payments in cash and surplus crops...can be put into effect this year, if Congress allows no undue delay. / He warned that farmers will have to be offered generous inducements. / There will have to be broad participation in the program, he said, if it is to be a success.

Secretary of Defense Wilson told Congress today that "large sums of money" will be spent for the development of guided missiles in the next fiscal year. Wilson spoke at a closed-door session of the Senate Armed Services Committee, but released a statement on his testimony. He said he had asked the military departments to make

"a complete and careful evaluation of the size, nature and composition of the forces likely to be required during the next three years." Such a study, he said, would provide a "sound base" for future planning in view of new weapons and changing world events.

Democratic Senator Neuberger charged today that the Senate internal security subcommittee investigation of newspaper employes, threatens the freedom of the press. Neuberger said... in a speech on the Senate floor... that an investigation of alleged Communism among newspapermen, opens the door to investigating the press for any other reason. "Once started," he said, "such a course could be never-ending."

Governor Dwinell of New Hampshire said today that President Eisenhower's name will be entered in the New Hampshire presidential primary, to be held on March 13th. He said necessary signatures on a nomination petition will be compiled over the week-end, and that the President's name probably will be filed on Monday. Mr. Eisenhower has 10 days... after the filing... to say whether he wants his name on the ballot. White House News Secretary Hagerty

would not venture to say what action the President will take.

Republican Representative Scott, of Pennsylvania, said today, that the Administration will ask Congress to pass a law, curbing racial discrimination. Scott said he had been assured, by the attorney general's office, that a message on civil rights legislation "can be expected in the near future." He said it will contain "specific proposals".

The F.B.I. announced today that it had solved the Brink's robbery case. On January 17th, 1950, a Brink's office in Boston was robbed of a million, 200-thousand dollars...(the biggest cash robbery on record.) The F.B.I. says it has taken six of the robbers into custody... as the result of a "hot tip". Two other suspects are still at large. And, so far, none of the loot has been recovered.

The United States announced plans today for a series of nuclear tests in the Pacific, this spring. The announcement said, preparations at the Eniwetok proving grounds already are under way... and that "the energy release" of the largest test, will be substantially less that the big hydrogen bomb test, two years ago.

Edward R. Murrow: January 12, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The headline in Life Magazine, over an article by its Washington bureau chief James Shapley, reads: "How Dulles Averted War". It is based on direct quotes from the Secretary, and information supplied by the State Department. It sets out to prove that Mr. Dulles not only averted war, he averted three wars.

Some may think this article will be a good campaign document. Maybe a few will say it is good history. But even if it were good history no one can say it is good diplomacy. One should not brag if the other fellow backs down. It makes him less likely to do so another time.

Let us look briefly at the three wars Mr. Dulles is praised for having averted. The first was the resumption of the Korean war after Syngman Rhee released his 22,000 prisoners hoping to set off the fighting again. Mr. Dulles received the bad news in the middle of the night and wakened the President. Mr. Eisenhower thereupon confirmed a course of action he had worked out on his way home from Korea before his inauguration. This was that if the truce failed the United States would go in to win, and use atomic weapons on the China mainland.

When Mr. Dulles woke up the President, "he found him calm and ready" the article says. It adds: "The targets in Manchuria had already been

chosen". Syngman Rhee tried to provoke the Red Chinese into fighting. They refused to be provoked. It may be true that Mr. Dulles tipped the scales when he telephoned the President. But who can say what sense of self-interest decided the Chinese not to fight? If they thought we had put Syngman Rhee up to his provocation, they must have thought we wanted the war ourselves. And that might have decided them. Anyhow on the evidence presented, an historian would not like to assert categorically that Mr. Dulles averted the war; nor Mr. Eisenhower, for that matter.

The second war was over Indochina. Here the story is even harder to follow. Mr. Dulles wanted an announced plan of united action with British, French, American and friendly Asian forces prepared to oppose communist forces on the ground in Indochina. And if the Chinese Communists intervened openly, U.S. air power with atomic weapons would destroy staging bases in South China. He thought he had an agreement to this course by Churchill and Eden, and even reluctant approval by Bidault in Paris. The Geneva conference was looming up. He wanted united action proclaimed beforehand. But when it came to a strategy meeting about it, the British refused to attend.

This story has caused bad blood before. The British angrily charged inaccuracy in the American version. They are doing so again today. The

fact seems to have been, that there was a misunderstanding over the timing of the joint action, the British expecting it if Geneva failed. So they deny they backed down on anything. Anyhow, the sending of American ground forces to Indochina, and the use of American atomic power in South China did not come to pass. An armistice was signed at Geneva. Now the claim is made that this was acceptable to the West, and was possible because the West could negotiate from Mr. Dulles' strength instead of France's weakness. It takes a lot of wishful thinking to be happy over the terms of the Indochina armistice. But it is quite a puzzle why this is called a war that Mr. Dulles averted. Dien Bien Phu fell and North Indochina was lost.

The third war is over Formosa and the coastal islands. The article says Mr. Dulles drafted the Congressional resolution which put Red China on notice that we would fight if Formosa were attacked, and which, it should be added, left in doubt whether an attack on the coastal islands also would produce war. Implied in the assurance was that we would use atomic weapons against mainland Chinese bases. The account in Life ~~MAGAZINE~~ Magazine passes over altogether the dramatic days when America feared war and strong pressure was being exerted for a blockade of Red China at any cost. Then it was that President Eisenhower courageously asserted that blockade would be an act of

war and that we would not go to war with Red China without congressional approval. It was this act, not the threat of force over Formosa, that centered affections in this country and the world on the President as a man of peace.

Mr. Dulles is quoted as admitting that nobody can prove mathematically that the policy of deterrence averted the three wars. He said: "I think it is a pretty fair inference that it has." The Life article is not content with inference. "Deterrence as practised by Dulles" it says, "has not only prevented the 'big' hydrogen war, but little wars as well."

Mr. Dulles is quoted as freely admitting the risk in his policy. "Of course we were brought to the verge of war" he said. "The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war, is the necessary art. If you cannot master it you inevitably get into war. If you are scared to go to the brink you are lost. We walked to the brink and we looked it in the face."

Mr. Dulles also stressed that he only recommended, the President made the ultimate decision. Few will deny that the world's faith in the President as a man of peace is one of America's priceless assets.

The article in Life represents Mr. Dulles' version of recent history.

Some may choose to catalogue it as campaign literature.

Only yesterday Mr. Dulles called on the American people to "wake up", to recognize the nature of the economic contest with the Soviet Union, a contest in which defeat could be as disastrous as defeat in an armament race." This must rank as one of the most belated alarm bells ever rung. Anyone who has been intermittently awake - able to read and listen - must have been aware of the nature and the character of the Russian challenge. They spelled it out as long ago as November of 1952, in as great detail as did Hitler describe his purpose in Mein Kampf.

Hugh Holden.

Word for Today

Our defense would seem to lie... to a considerable degree... in the deterrent effect of massive retaliatory power. But the road is not clearly marked. For as E.B. White observed, "Nobody knows which way you turn, after you have learned to destroy the world in a single night."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURRO WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today sent Congress his special message on aid to education. Mr. Eisenhower proposed a program of Federal grants..over a five-year period..to help build more schools. This money would be matched with state funds, and would go to the neediest school districts. An additional 750-million dollars would be used to purchase local school construction bonds.. when private markets connot be found for the bonds at reasonable interest rates. The President recommended a "major increase" in funds for the Office of Education, to step up educational research. A commission, he said, would study the needs of education on the college level. And he recommended continued Federal aid for school construction in areas where defense activities have created "excessive burdens" on existing educational facilities. The President said:"If speedily and fully utilized, this program should overcome the nation's critical classroom shortage in five years. Once this shortage is overcome", he said, "the Federal grant program can, and must, terminate." Senstor Smith of New Jersey..the senior Rpeublican on the Senate Education Committee..promptly introduced a bill to carry out Mr. Eisenhower's proposals. Senate Democratic Leader Jounson promised the recommendations would receive "careful study."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson testified before the Senate Agriculture Committee today on the President's soil bank program. Benson said the program..to take land out of production in return for government payments in cash and surplus crops..can be put into effect this year, if Congress allows no undue delay. He warned that farmers will have to be offered generous inducements. There will have to be broad participation in the program, he said if it is to be a success.

Secretary of Defense Wilson tody Congress today that "large sums of money" will be spent for the development of guided missiles in the next fiscal year. Wilson spoke at a closed-door session of the Senate Armed Services Committee, but released a statement on his testimony. He said he had asked the military departments to make "a complete and careful evaluation of the size, nature and composition of the forces likely to be required during the next three years." Such a study, he said, would provide a "sound base" for future planning in view of new weapons and changing world events.

Governor Dwinell of New Hampshire said today that President Eisenhower's name will be entered in the New Hampshire presidential primary, to be held on March 13th. He said necessary signatures on a nomination petition will be compiled over the week-end, and that the President's name probably will be filed on Monday. Mr. Eisenhower has 10 days..after the filing..to say whether he wants his name on the ballot. White House News Secretary Hagerty would not venutre to say what action the President will take.

Republican Representative Scott, of Pennsylvania, said today that the Administration will ask Congress to pass a law curbing racial discrimination. Scott said he had been assured, by the attorney general's office, that a message on civil rights legislation "can be expected in the near future." He said it will contain "specific proposals."

The F.B.I. announced today that it had solved the Brink's robbery case. On January 17th, 1950, a Brink's office in Boston was robbed of a million, 200-thousand dollars...the biggest cash robbery on record. The F.B.I. says it has taken six of the robbers into custody..as the result of a "hot tip". Two other suspects are still at lrrge. And, so far, none of the loot has been recovered.

The Unites States announced plans today for a series of nuclear tests in the Pacific this spring. The announcement said preparations at the Eniwetok proving grounds already are under way..and that "the energy release" or the largest test, will be substantially less than the big hydrogen bomb test, two years ago.

The headline in Life Magazine, over an article by its Washington bureau chief James Shapley, reads: "How Dulles Averted War." It is based on direct quotes from the Secretary, and information supplied by the State Department. It sets out to prove that Mr. Dulles not only averted war, he averted three wars.

Some may think this article will be a good campaign document. Maybe a few will say it is good history. But even if it were good history no one can say it is good diplomacy. One should not brag if the other fellow backs down. It makes him less likely to do so another time.

Let us look briefly at the three wars Mr. Dulles is praised for having averted. The first was the resumption of the Korean war after Syngman Rhee released his 22,000 prisoners hoping to set off the fighting again. Mr. Dulles received the bad news in the middle of the night and wakened the President. Mr. Eisenhower thereupon confirmed a course of action he had worked out on his way home from Korea before his inauguration. This was that if the truce failed the United States would go in to win, and use atomic weapons on the China mainland.

When Mr. Dulles woke up the President, "he found him calm and ready" the article says. It adds: "The targets in Manchuria had already been chosen." Syngman Rhee tried to provoke the Red Chinese into fighting. They refused to be provoked. It may be true that Mr. Dulles tipped the scales when he telephoned the President. But who can say what sense of self-interest decided the Chinese

not to fight? If they thought we had put Syngman Rhee up to his provocation, they must have thought we wanted the war ourselves. And that might have decided them. Anyhow of the evidence presented, an historian would not like to assert categorically that Mr. Dulles averted the war; nor Mr. Eisenhower for that matter.

The second war was over Indochina. Here the story is even harder to follow. Mr. Dulles wanted an announced plan of united action with British, French, American and friendly Asian forces prepared to oppose communist forces on the ground in Indochina. And if the Chinese Communists intervened openly, U.S. air power with atomic weapons would destroy staging bases in South China. He thought he had an agreement to this course by Churchill and Eden, and even reluctant approval by Bidault in Paris. The Geneva conference was looming up. He wanted unite action proclaimed beforehand. But when it came to a strategy meeting about it, the British refused to attend.

This story was caused bad blood before. The British angrily charged inaccuracy in the American version. They are doing so again today. The fact seems to have been, that there was a misunderstanding over the timing of the joint action, the British expecting it if Geneva failed. So they deny they backed down on anything. Anyhow, the sending of American ground forces to Indochina, and the use of American atomic power in South China did not come to pass. An armistice was signed at Geneva. Now the claim is made that this was acceptable to the West, and was possible because the West could negotiate from Mr. Dulles' strength instead of France's weakness. It takes a lot of wishful thinking to be happy over the terms of the Indochina armistice. But it is quite a puzzle why this is called a war that Mr. Dulles averted. Dien Dien Phu fell and North Indochina was lost.

The third war is over Formosa and the coastal islands. The article says Mr. Dulles drafted the Congressional resolution which put Red China on notice that we would fight if Formosa were attacked, and which, it should be added, left in doubt whether an attack on the coastal islands also would produce war. Implied in the assurance was that we would use atomic weapons against mainland Chinese bases. The account in Life Magazine passes over altogether the dramatic days when America feared war and strong pressure was being exerted for a blockade of Red China at any cost. Then it was that President Eisenhower courageously asserted that blockade would be an act of war and that we would not go to war with Red China without congressional approval. It was this act, not the threat of force over Formosa, that centered affections in this country and the world on the President as a man of peace.

Mr. Dulles is quoted as admitting that nobody can prove mathmatically that the policy of deterrence averted the three wars. He said: "I think it is pretty fair inference that it has." The Life article is not content with inference. "Deterrence as practised by Dulles" it says, "has not only prevented the 'big' hydrogen war, but little wars as well."

Mr. Dulles is quoted as freely admitting the risk on his policy. "Of course we were brought to the verge of war" he said. "The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war, is the necessary art. If you cannot master it you inevitably get into war. If you are scared to go to the brink you are lost. We walked to the brink and we locked it in the face."

Mr. Dulles also stressed that he only recommended, the President made the ultimate decision. Few will deny that the world's faith in the President as a man of peace is one of America's priceless assets.

The article in Life represents Mr. Dulles' version of recent history. Some may choose to catalogue it as campaign literature.

Only yesterday Mr. Dulles called on the American people to "wake up", to recognize the nature of the economic contest with the Soviet Union, "a contest in which defeat could be as disastrous as defeat in an armament race." This must rank as one of the most belated alarm bells ever rung. Anyone who has been intermittently awake - able to read and listen - most have been aware of the nature and the character of the Russian challenge. They spelled it out as long ago as November of 1952, in as great detail as did Hitler describe his purpose in Mein Kampf.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Hugh Holder.

HOLDER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Our defense would seem to lie..to a considerable degree..in the deterrent effect of massive retaliatory power. But the road is not clearly marked. For as E.B. White observed, "Nobody knows which way your turn, after you have learned to destroy the world in a single night."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 13, 1956

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles let it be known today that he stands squarely behind the controversial statements attributed to him in a recent article in Life Magazine. Lincoln White, the official State Department spokesman, said: "The secretary has now read the Life article. He feels that the statements specifically attributed to him do not require correction from the standpoint of their substance." Dulles was quoted (in the article) as saying: "You have got to take chances for peace, just as you must take chances in war. Some say that we were brought to the verge of war. Of course, we were brought to the verge of war. The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war," the quotation continued, "is the necessary art. If you cannot master it, you inevitably get into war. If you try to run away from it... if you are scared to go to the brink... you are lost." Mr. Dulles then mentioned three "brinks".

→

They were, he said, "the question of enlarging the Korean War, the question of getting into the Indo-China War, and the question of Formosa." In each case, he said, strong action checked the Chinese Reds. At another point in the article, Dulles accused Britain of reneging on an agreement to intervene in the Indo-China war. In London today, official reaction continued to be reserved, ~~My colleague,~~ altho a foreign office spokesman implied Mr Dulles hadnt told the whole story... ~~Winston Bundett, suggests a reluctance on the part of the Foreign Office to cross swords with Dulles only two weeks before Prime Minister Eden goes to Washington for important talks with the President.~~ The British press is less inhibited. The London Times said, "It is astonishing, and regretable, that Mr. Dulles should have raked over the ashes of Anglo-American disputes at this time." The Manchester Guardian says "Mr Dulles is not a historian and not much of a diplomatist." It suggests that his memory has slipped.

Secretary of State Dulles had lunch today with Democratic Senator George, and they discussed the Administration's foreign aid program. George ~~[illegible]~~ is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and he has voiced opposition to the long-term provisions of the aid program. After his luncheon with Dulles today, George said: "Anything I might say, might be interpreted as a difference of opinion."

President Eisenhower today set up an eight-man board "to review the foreign intelligence activities of the government." / The President said the board will deal particularly... but not exclusively... with the work of the Central Intelligence Agency. / Dr. James R. Killian, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will serve as chairman.

The President also conferred today with his advisers on atomic energy. No statement was issued after the conference. It was reported, however, that the President's atoms-for-peace program was discussed.

The Air Force chief of staff... General Twining... today said the United States is concerned about the "rapidly improving quality" of the Soviet Air Force. / The current arms race, Twining said, is a race for quality---for better, more effective weapons.

The Pentagon announced today that man's first artificial "earth satellite", will be launched at the Patrick Air Force Base, in [redacted], Florida. The satellite... about the size of a basketball... will be propelled into space by a three-stage rocket. And it will be launched during the International Geophysical Year, starting in July, 1957.

A special advisory committee told the Government today that "urgent action" should be taken to reduce the danger of airplane collisions, due to the overcrowding of air space. The committee (appointed a year ago by Budget Director Hughes) said development of aviation facilities "is lagging far behind" the increase in military and civilian air traffic. It recommended... among other things... the coordination of military radar with the air traffic control system being developed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

A House committee heard testimony today on measures taken by the Defense Department to restrict information available to Washington reporters. Karl Honaman, a former Defense Department official, said a directive issued last year was intended mainly to put a damper on public quarrels among the various armed forces. Rivalry, he said, sometimes led one service to give out information that, perhaps unintentionally, discredited another.

The United Nations Security Council continued its debate today on two resolutions... one introduced by the United States, the other by Russia... calling for the censure of Israel for its attack on Syria a month ago.

All eleven members of the Council have now called for condemnation of Israel for the attack, in which 56 Syrians were killed. The Russian resolution differs from the American motion in that it demands that Israel pay Syria "adequate compensation" for loss of Syrian life and property. A vote probably will be taken on Tuesday.

Edward R. Murrow: January 13, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The Moscow press these days is showing a remarkable obsession with the affairs of the Middle East. It is remarkable because the Middle East once hardly was noticed at all, and now is given most of the news and editorial space allotted to foreign affairs. It is of course no news that the Soviet Union is making a big economic and political drive in the Middle East. This has been the diplomatic sensation of the past year. It is one of the big developments in the wake of the summit conference at Geneva. When the world leaders came to a mutual understanding that all-out nuclear war no longer could be a useful means of furthering national policy, that meant a transformation in the power conflict. The Russians have an advantage; if a basic change in policy is to be made they can move swiftly and tell their public about it at leisure. They switched to a new form of rivalry, which is only now being officially recognized as such in Washington. Now, at the Kremlin leisure, the Russian people are being told what is happening.

It was not long ago that Russian newspaper readers were given little else in foreign affairs than that the West was trying to encircle the Soviet Union and was bent on war. Everything that happened was pressed into that mould. The people were made to feel defensive in a world of evil enemies. Now they are heartened by being told that Russia is making friends and

influencing people, and though its enemies still are active and wicked, they are being outwitted and outbid.

The Moscow reports give readers the impression that the Kremlin is confident it can break up the Bagdad Pact. Readers are informed that the people of Iran and Pakistan, and even Turkey, already are seriously worried about it. Russians now find themselves defenders of the Moslem world - or rather that part of it that is fighting the pact. They learn that the Shah of Iran is soon coming to Moscow. They read that the head of an Iranian parliamentary commission, after a warm reception in Moscow, said he was sure all misunderstandings between the two countries can be cleared away. They await a visit by Nasser of Egypt. They read that Daniel Solod, who as Soviet ambassador in Cairo engineered the arms deal with Egypt, is being rewarded by becoming head of the Middle Eastern division of the Soviet Foreign Office. They read of new Soviet envoys to Egypt, Libya, Lebanon and Syria, of a new treaty of ffiendship with Yemen, and trade and diplomatic relations being pressed on Sudan. A new trade agreement with Syria gives that country complete factories, in exchange for cotton, tobacco and raw materials.

The change in tone toward Turkey is worth comment. It is almost as much a turn-about, as the change toward Jugoslavia. For it is not many

years ago that Stalin launched a campaign that might have bullied Turkey to surrender some of its best territory to the Soviet Union. Turkey was rescued by help under the Truman doctrine. And in the end it came to have the largest and best trained army in NATO, which ever since has stood guard against Soviet invasion of the Middle East. Russian newspaper readers may not have known much about that. But memories in Turkey are not short, and the Turks probably are less worried about the Bagdad pact than any country in the world.

If the Bagdad pact does get into trouble it may be less due to Soviet blandishments to Arab states than to basic change in the concepts of power. When first conceived, the Bagdad pact was to assure a belt of defensive ground around the Soviet Union. Though still young, that idea may already be going out of date because of the development of guided missiles.

One of the acute issues troubling our own military leaders is the status of our race in guided missiles with the Soviet Union. Obviously nothing is said about that in the Moscow press, and little in this country. But General Maxwell Taylor, United States chief of staff, has called it "a matter of national necessity" that the United States achieve a missile with a fifteen-hundred-mile range as soon as possible.

This strongly suggests that the Soviet Union already has a missile of this range, or is about to have it, and that we are behind. The layman may find it hard to understand why this is so important, since this country is much farther than fifteen hundred miles from Soviet launching fields. But if the Soviet Union already has such missiles, it can reach with atomic warheads every advance air base the West has for planes that can reach the Soviet Union with nuclear weapons. The Bagdad pact may encircle the southern Soviet frontier with the most impressive ground defenses. But the fifteen-hundred-mile missile simply flies over such a wall. If the West's advanced air bases were to be knocked out, the potential of our nuclear power against the Soviet homeland would be drastically reduced, and therewith our deterrent power might be lessened or even nullified.

If, in the late war Germany had had the V2 in quantity production a year earlier, the course of history would have been changed. Weapons may be decisive even though never used. The first nation to have the fifteen-hundred-mile missile in quantity, will have a very loud argument - until the five-thousand-mile one comes along.

Word for Today

The Russian people are being "conditioned" to Soviet strategy in the Middle East, through a barrage of propaganda in their press. It is manipulation of men's minds. H.H. Brackenridge knew the trick, for he said, "Talk much about a thing, and you will put it into peoples' heads."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURRO WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today sent Congress his special message on aid to education. Mr. Eisenhower proposed a program of Federal grants..over a five-year period..to help build more schools. This money would be matched with state funds, and would go to the neediest school districts. An additional 750-million dollars would be used to purchase local school construction bonds.. when private markets connot be found for the bonds at reasonable interest rates. The President recommended a "major increase" in funds for the Office of Education, to step up educational research. A commission, he said, would study the needs of education on the college level. And he recommended continued Federal aid for school construction in areas where defense activities have created "excessive burdens" on existing educational facilities. The President said:"If speedily and fully utilized, this program should overcome the nation's critical classroom shortage in five years. Once this shortage is overcome", he said, "the Federal grant program can, and must, terminate." Senstor Smith of New Jersey..the senior Rpeublican on the Senate Education Committee..promptly introduced a bill to carry out Mr. Eisenhower's proposals. Senate Democratic Leader Jounson promised the recommendations would receive "careful study."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson testified before the Senate Agriculture Committee today on the President's soil bank program. Benson said the program..to take land out of production in return for government payments in cash and surplus crops..can be put into effect this year, if Congress allows no undue delay. He warned that farmers will have to be offered generous inducements. There will have to be broad participation in the program, he said if it is to be a success.

Secretary of Defense Wilson tody Congress today that "large sums of money" will be spent for the development of guided missiles in the next fiscal year. Wilson spoke at a closed-door session of the Senate Armed Services Committee, but released a statement on his testimony. He said he had asked the military departments to make "a complete and careful evaluation of the size, nature and composition of the forces likely to be required during the next three years." Such a study, he said, would provide a "sound base" for future planning in view of new weapons and changing world events.

Governor Dwinell of New Hampshire said today that President Eisenhower's name will be entered in the New Hampshire presidential primary, to be held on March 13th. He said necessary signatures on a nomination petition will be compiled over the week-end, and that the President's name probably will be filed on Monday. Mr. Eisenhower has 10 days..after the filing..to say whether he wants his name on the ballot. White House News Secretary Hagerty would not venutre to say what action the President will take.

Republican Representative Scott, of Pennsylvania, said today that the Administration will ask Congress to pass a law curbing racial discrimination. Scott said he had been assured, by the attorney general's office, that a message on civil rights legislation "can be expected in the near future." He said it will contain "specific proposals."

The F.B.I. announced today that it had solved the Brink's robbery case. On January 17th, 1950, a Brink's office in Boston was robbed of a million, 200-thousand dollars...the biggest cash robbery on record. The F.B.I. says it has taken six of the robbers into custody..as the result of a "hot tip". Two other suspects are still at lrrge. And, so far, none of the loot has been recovered.

The Unites States announced plans today for a series of nuclear tests in the Pacific this spring. The announcement said preparations at the Eniwetok proving grounds already are under way..and that "the energy release" or the largest test, will be substantially less than the big hydrogen bomb test, two years ago.

The headline in Life Magazine, over an article by its Washington bureau chief James Shapley, reads: "How Dulles Averted War." It is based on direct quotes from the Secretary, and information supplied by the State Department. It sets out to prove that Mr. Dulles not only averted war, he averted three wars.

Some may think this article will be a good campaign document. Maybe a few will say it is good history. But even if it were good history no one can say it is good diplomacy. One should not brag if the other fellow backs down. It makes him less likely to do so another time.

Let us look briefly at the three wars Mr. Dulles is praised for having averted. The first was the resumption of the Korean war after Syngman Rhee released his 22,000 prisoners hoping to set off the fighting again. Mr. Dulles received the bad news in the middle of the night and wakened the President. Mr. Eisenhower thereupon confirmed a course of action he had worked out on his way home from Korea before his inauguration. This was that if the truce failed the United States would go in to win, and use atomic weapons on the China mainland.

When Mr. Dulles woke up the President, "he found him calm and ready" the article says. It adds: "The targets in Manchuria had already been chosen." Syngman Rhee tried to provoke the Red Chinese into fighting. They refused to be provoked. It may be true that Mr. Dulles tipped the scales when he telephoned the President. But who can say what sense of self-interest decided the Chinese

not to fight? If they thought we had put Syngman Rhee up to his provocation, they must have thought we wanted the war ourselves. And that might have decided them. Anyhow of the evidence presented, an historian would not like to assert categorically that Mr. Dulles averted the war; nor Mr. Eisenhower for that matter.

The second war was over Indochina. Here the story is even harder to follow. Mr. Dulles wanted an announced plan of united action with British, French, American and friendly Asian forces prepared to oppose communist forces on the ground in Indochina. And if the Chinese Communists intervened openly, U.S. air power with atomic weapons would destroy staging bases in South China. He thought he had an agreement to this course by Churchill and Eden, and even reluctant approval by Bidault in Paris. The Geneva conference was looming up. He wanted unite action proclaimed beforehand. But when it came to a strategy meeting about it, the British refused to attend.

This story was caused bad blood before. The British angrily charged inaccuracy in the American version. They are doing so again today. The fact seems to have been, that there was a misunderstanding over the timing of the joint action, the British expecting it if Geneva failed. So they deny they backed down on anything. Anyhow, the sending of American ground forces to Indochina, and the use of American atomic power in South China did not come to pass. An armistice was signed at Geneva. Now the claim is made that this was acceptable to the West, and was possible because the West could negotiate from Mr. Dulles' strength instead of France's weakness. It takes a lot of wishful thinking to be happy over the terms of the Indochina armistice. But it is quite a puzzle why this is called a war that Mr. Dulles averted. Dien Dien Phu fell and North Indochina was lost.

The third war is over Formosa and the coastal islands. The article says Mr. Dulles drafted the Congressional resolution which put Red China on notice that we would fight if Formosa were attacked, and which, it should be added, left in doubt whether an attack on the coastal islands also would produce war. Implied in the assurance was that we would use atomic weapons against mainland Chinese bases. The account in Life Magazine passes over altogether the dramatic days when America feared war and strong pressure was being exerted for a blockade of Red China at any cost. Then it was that President Eisenhower courageously asserted that blockade would be an act of war and that we would not go to war with Red China without congressional approval. It was this act, not the threat of force over Formosa, that centered affections in this country and the world on the President as a man of peace.

Mr. Dulles is quoted as admitting that nobody can prove mathmatically that the policy of deterrence averted the three wars. He said: "I think it is pretty fair inference that it has." The Life article is not content with inference. "Deterrence as practised by Dulles" it says, "has not only prevented the 'big' hydrogen war, but little wars as well."

Mr. Dulles is quoted as freely admitting the risk on his policy. "Of course we were brought to the verge of war" he said. "The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war, is the necessary art. If you cannot master it you inevitably get into war. If you are scared to go to the brink you are lost. We walked to the brink and we locked it in the face."

Mr. Dulles also stressed that he only recommended, the President made the ultimate decision. Few will deny that the world's faith in the President as a man of peace is one of America's priceless assets.

The article in Life represents Mr. Dulles' version of recent history. Some may choose to catalogue it as campaign literature.

Only yesterday Mr. Dulles called on the American people to "wake up", to recognize the nature of the economic contest with the Soviet Union, "a contest in which defeat could be as disastrous as defeat in an armament race." This must rank as one of the most belated alarm bells ever rung. Anyone who has been intermittently awake - able to read and listen - most have been aware of the nature and the character of the Russian challenge. They spelled it out as long ago as November of 1952, in as great detail as did Hitler describe his purpose in Mein Kampf.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Hugh Holder.

HOLDER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Our defense would seem to lie..to a considerable degree..in the deterrent effect of massive retaliatory power. But the road is not clearly marked. For as E.B. White observed, "Nobody knows which way your turn, after you have learned to destroy the world in a single night."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Jan. 16, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a budget, calling for expenditure of nearly 66-billion dollars, in the next fiscal year. It is the first balanced budget submitted by the Administration. Although expenditures are up more than one and a half billion dollars, this is expected to be off-set by increased revenues. (Most of the increased spending will be for defense). Mr. Eisenhower predicted, that the current fiscal year... ending on June 30th... also will wind up in the black, by about 230-million dollars. That would make it the first budget to come out with a surplus, since 1951. The President asked Congress not to cut taxes, if the cuts would interfere with small reductions planned in the national debt. And he proposed that authority of the Treasury Department to borrow up to 281-billion dollars, be continued. Unless Congress acts, the limit on Treasury borrowing will drop back to the old ceiling figure of 275-billion dollars. The President

asked Congress for 150-million dollars, to help the states build new schools, and nearly 5-billion dollars for foreign aid... some of it for use in later years. Roughly three and a half billion is earmarked for farm relief. Thirty-five and a half billions would go to the armed forces and various defense projects, such as the development of long-range guided missiles.

House Republican Leader Martin calls the presentation of a balanced budget "a major achievement for President Eisenhower, the Administration and our taxpaying public." Democratic Representative Cannon... who is chairman of the House Appropriations Committee... said any hope there might have been for tax relief has now been reduced. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson remarked that "only time will tell whether the budget is realistic and reflects all the facts."

Former President Hoover today renewed his proposal for creation of the post of Administrative Vice President, to ease the burden of the presidency. Hoover reminded a Senate committee... looking into the proposal... that four Presidents in recent history have been "stricken" under the strain of their office. And he suggested that

opposition to his idea might be due to "misimpressions". He said he would be glad to entertain any alternate proposals.

Republican Representative Short, of Missouri, told President Eisenhower today that he "devoutly believes" a second term would be "best for the United States and all the world." Short conceded it would be both "unwise and unfair" to ask anyone to run for the presidency if he were physically unable. But he said, "Knowing your toughness and resiliency, I feel that you can... and will... carry on in this world crisis."

President Eisenhower's name was formally entered today in the Illinois primary, to be held on April 10th. In Illinois, the vote on presidential preference is not binding on delegates to the national convention.

The President received official word today that his name has also been entered in the New Hampshire primary, on March 13th. Mr. Eisenhower has 10 days to say whether he wants his name taken off the ballot. White House News Secretary Hagerty told reporters he "would suspect" the President will make known his decision in the next couple of days.

Senator Kefauver... who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination... wound up his tour of New Hampshire today. Kefauver said, at a news conference in Laconia, that he expects more support on the first ballot at the Democratic convention this year... than he received four years ago.

Two Republican senators... Thye of Minnesota and Smith of New Jersey... defended Secretary of State Dulles today, in the controversy over his "brink of war" statement in a recent magazine article. Thye said that Democrats are trying to create "a political dust storm" through a loose interpretation of Dulles' views. And Senator Smith said, "Mr. Dulles, as I understand him, believes that our military preparedness and our solemn determination to face up to the threat of war... if it should come to that... has saved, and will save us, from World War Three." The article quoted Dulles as saying the country came to the verge of war in Asia three times, since Mr. Eisenhower became President, and that "the ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is the necessary art." Today, House Speaker Rayburn called that a "dangerous" policy... "though it may be a very satisfying thing for Mr. Dulles." Vice President Nixon told reporters in New York

he thought the Dulles statement would have little political effect. "The people," he said, "are only interested in results."

General Matthew Ridgway has charged that the Administration tried to suppress his dissenting views when he was Army chief of staff. In a Saturday Evening Post article, Ridgway also challenges the accuracy of a statement made by President Eisenhower, regarding a decision by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. General Ridgway quotes Mr. Eisenhower as saying... in the 1954 State of the Union Message... that Administration planning was based on a new military program, unanimously approved by the Joint Chiefs. Ridgway says he "most emphatically" had not concurred in the military program. Pentagon decisions, Ridgway says, reflected "the advantage to be gained in the field of domestic politics by a drastic reduction in military expenditures."

~~A Senate investigating committee charged today that Harry Lev,~~ a Chicago hat manufacturer, resorted to "bribery and collusion" in connection with government contracts... and recommended that he be prosecuted under the criminal code. The committee made the charge in a formal report to the Senate, based on 17 days of public hearings last June. In his testimony, Lev denied bribing anyone.

The national housing administrator... ~~Albert Cole~~. launched a ~~nationwide campaign today for home improvement. Congress will be~~ asked (as part of the campaign) ~~to provide easier terms for~~ Federal ~~mortgage insurance on home loans.~~

The Virginia senate passed a bill today, setting March 5th as the date for a special constitutional convention. The convention would amend the state constitution... to allow the use of public funds for educating children in private schools. The move is the result of last year's Supreme Court decision, declaring racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

In Paris ~~today, the steering committee of the Radical Socialist~~ Party rejected a motion to readmit former Premier Faure to the party membership. The action widens the breach between Faure and Daladier

Premier Mendes-France... who orginally had Faure expelled from the party. The problem of a new French government remains unresolved.

In Cairo, Premier Nasser announced a new constitution... which would make Egypt a republic, if it is ratified in a nationwide referendum in June. The constitution provides for a strong chief executive... similar to the American president... and a single-chamber legislature. The question of how the legislature will be elected, was left unanswered. The presidential election has been scheduled for July.

This report is originating at WBT in Charlotte, in North Carolina.

The Governor of North Carolina--my native state--today named this reporter an Ambassador of Good Will. The first function of any succesfful ambassador is to find someone else to do his work for him. I have found him--an old war time friend, John Parris, whom I knew in London when he worked for the Associated Press. He now has just about the best assignment any reporter could wish for. He roams the hills of Western North Carolina and writes a column for The Asheville Citizen.

He also has written a book, which I commend to you. It's called "Roaming The Mountains", and it's a good book.

1. Johnny, do the people in the hill country of Carolina still speak any Elizabethan English?

I'm fixin' to tell you some of the language they talk.

I reckon, first off, Ed, a feller would say that your name "ain't much common" and that his "old woman's aimin' to go to meetin'". Fact of matter, a true fact, that is, one of us in the hills might say he'd had it in the head to plow today but hit's come on to rain" and he's "laid off to fix that fence." And he'll say "you can't hardly blame her."

Of course, if you set down to a mountaineer's table he might consider you were dauncy, which means "mincy about eating", or to say it another way, that you were fastidious or over-nice.

A younf fellow used to refer to his sweetheart as doney-gal, an expression British sailors picked up in Spanish or Italian ports and preserved by backwoodsmen whose ancestors for two centuries never saw the tides.

(MORE*+)

~~MURROW~~

But, Ed. Don't get the idea that because some of the hill folks still say fetch, ham-meat, P'int-blank, yander and nary that they are illiterate.

Just ready your Shakespeare, and your Chauser.

~~MURROW: Who's the most interesting man you've met in the mountains?~~

~~PARRIS:~~

MURROW: You used to cut quite a figure around the capitols of Europe in that black homberg hat of yours. Do you like this assignment and roaming the mountains any better?

PARRIS: Ed, that's like asking a mountain man if he had any druthers. Such as if he'd druther have his peartin' juice with branch water or without. We folks of the hills take it straight. And I wouldn't swap roamin' for all the gold in Fort Knox.

MURROW: You've got a piece in your book about a fire that was started when George Washington was president and went out only a few years ago.

PARRIS: In the mountains things that are old are not necessarily bad. The Morris hearthfire can be used as an example. Uncle Billy Morris, who died a few years ago, felt he owed it to his kin before him to keep the fire alive. But he reckoned when he died there wouldn't be anybody interested enough to tend it like he had. He was right. The fire died, Ed, like so many of the old but good things of our heritage. All because there wasn't a flame-keeper to tcarry onb for him.

(MORE)

MURROW: JOHNNY PARRIS, what's happening to the mountain music?

PARRIS: Surprisingly enough, Ed--contrary to what is put out on radio and television today and sold for the pure stuff--mountain music--real mountain music--is disappearing. Only a few of the old timers are still around who play the pure stuff--tunes and ballads their ancestors fetched over from the old country and kept alive in the hills because it's a thing that still binds them to their heritage. Folks like Sam Queen, dancingest man in all the land, and Bascomb Lamar Lunsford and Samantha Bumgarner, still play the old tunes and do the old dances. It's something folks should preserve because it has something that is truly American.

MURROW: Johnny, what's the best meal you've had in the mountains?

PARRIS: Ed, that's like asking a feller with a stack of gold dollars in front of him what he thinks of gold. After all, when folks eat well--and they do in the mountains--it's a difficult thing to single out one meal. The season has a lot to do with it. When it's hog-killing time, then pork tastes mighty good. When it's bear-killin' time, then it's bear meat. And of course, there's nothing like mountain trout fried in corn meal. But if you want to mess with the strange and exotic--we've got that, too--there's nothing like yellowjacket soup, the way the Cherokee Indians prepare it.

(MORE)

MURROW: Many tourists in the mountains last year?

PARRIS: Biggest year ever, Ed. Come from all over. More than two and a half million visited the Great Smoky Mountains and nearly four million rode the Blue Ridge Parkway. Can you imagine 130,000 persons seeing a Broadway show in two weeks? Well, that many folks saw the Cherokee Indian drama, "Unto These Hills".last year. You know, Ed, the first tourists came to our hills 415 years ago. The tour leader was a man named DeSoto. He came looking for gold. Folks reckon if old Hernando had ever taken his eyes off the ground he would have found it. Folks sure have discovered it since then. What's that? Why, scenery, Ed. Ain't nothing like it to bring in gold. And there's plenty of it in our hills.

MURROW: Johnny, how's your grandpa?

PARRIS; Ed,I can see him grinning now at that question. He listens to you religiously, and he's got his ear bent to the radio tonight. Frankly, he amazes me. I just hope that I can spin out the time he's put in the hills and have the memory he's got. Broke his hip four years ago. The doctors said it'd be a miracle if he ever walked agin. He told them he'd walk. He walks four blocks to town today without a stick. Can outwalk me. Ed, he'll shoot me but he's 96.

MURROW: Well, Johnny Parris, you ain't fleshened up much since I seen yiu last 10 years ago. You goin't to continue to Roam the Mountains?

PARRIS: Reckon so, Ed. That is, as long as your friend Bob Bunnelle keeps publishing The Asheville Citizen. Fact is, he like to roam the mountains as well as I do, and he's done got himself a cabin in the hills. Might say, he's permanant-like.

MURROW: For the last few minutes I have been talking with a Carolina mountain boy, Johnny Parris, who went out and looked at the big world and then came back tovthe mystery and music of the mountains to write a column for The Asheville Citizen--to do what most reporters would like to do--write of the poeple and the places where his root-holds are. Johnny, I am beholden to you, not only for tonight but for your book, "Roaming The Mountains". Please say howdy to all your kinfolks.

(END)

ERM/ jp 1/16/56/650p....

Bob Dixon

Word for Today

President Eisenhower has sent Congress a balanced budget. It is hoped that the budget, in the coming fiscal year, will remain balanced. But Will Rogers said, "You have a budget like you have a limit in a poker game. You are not supposed to go beyond it till at least an hour after the game has been started."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a budget, calling for expenditure of nearly 66-billion dollars in the next fiscal year. It is the first balanced budget submitted by the Administration. Although expenditures are up more than one and a half billion dollars, this is expected to be off-set by increased revenues. (Most of the increased spending will be for defense.) Mr. Eisenhower predicted that the current fiscal year...ending on June 30th..also will wind up in the black, by about 230 million dollars. That would make it the first budget to come out with a surplus since 1951. The President asked Congress not to cut taxes, if the cuts would interfere with small reductions planned in the national debt. And he proposed that authority of the Treasury Department to borrow up to 280-billion dollars be continued. Unless Congress acts, the limit on Treasury borrowing will drop back to the old ceiling of 275 billion dollars. The President asked Congress for 150-million dollars, to help the states build new schools, and nearly 5-billion dollars for foreign aid..some of it for use in later years. Roughly three and a half billion is earmarked for farm relief. Thirty-five and a half billions would go to the armed forces and various defense projects, such as the development of long-range guided missiles.

House Republican Leader Martin calls the presentation of a balanced budget "a major achievement for President Eisenhower, the Administration and our taxpaying public." Democratic Representative Cannon..who is chairman of the House Appropriations Committee..said any hope there might have been for tax relief has now been reduced. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson remarked that "only time will tell whether the budget is realistic and reflects all the facts."

Former President Hooser today renewed his proposal for creation of the post of Administrative Vice President, to ease the burden of the presidency. Hoover reminded a Senate committee..looking into the proposal..that four Presidents in recent history have been "stricken" under the strain of their office. And he suggests that opposition to his idea might be due to "misimpressions." He said he would be glad to entertain any alternate proposals.

President Eisenhower's name was formally entered today in the Illinois primary, to be held on April 10th. In Illinois, the vote on residential preference is not binding on delegates to the national convention.

The President received official work today that his name has also been entered in the New Hampshire primary, on March 13th. Mr. Eisenhower has 10 days to say whether he wants his name taken off the ballot. White House News Secretary Hagertytold reporters he "would suspect the President will make make known his decision innext couple of days.

Two Republican senators..Thye of Minnesota and Smith of New Jersey..defended Secretary of State Dulles today, in the controversy over his "brink of war" statement in a recent magazine article. They said that Democrats are trying to create "a political dust storm" through a loose interpretation of Dulles' views. And Senator Smith said, "Mr Dulles, as I undetstand him, believes that our military preparedness and our solemn determination to face up to the threat of war..if it should come to that..has save, and will save us , from World War Three." The article quoted Dulles as saying the country came to the verge of war in Asia three times, since Mr. Eisenhower became President, and that "the ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is the necessary art." Today, House Speaker Rayburn called that a "dangerous" policy..."though it may be a very satisfying thing for Mr. Dulles." Vice President Nixon told reporters in New York he thought the Dulles statement

would have little political effect. "The people", he said, "are inly interested in results."

General Matthew Ridgway has charged that the Administration tried to suppress his dissenting views when he was Army chief of staff. In a Saturday Evening Post article, Ridgway also challenges the accuracy of a statement made by President Eisenhower, regarding a decision by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. General Ridgway quotes Mr. Eisenhower as saying..in the 1954 state of the Union Message..that Administration planning was based on a new military program, unanimously approved by the Joint Chiefs. Ridgway says he "most empahtically " had not concurred in the military program. Pentagon decisions, Ridgway says, reflected "the advantage to be gained in the field of domestic politics by a drastic reduction in military expenditures."

The Virginia senate passeda bill today, setting March 5th as the date for a special constitutional convention. The convention would amend the state constitution..to allow the use of public funds for educating children in private schools. The move is the result of last year's Supreme Court decision, declaring racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

In Cairo Premier Nasser announced a new constitution..which would make Egypt a republic, if it is ratified in a nationwide referendum in June. The constitution provides for a strong chief executive..similar to the American president..and a single-chamber legislature. The question of how the legislature will be elected, was left unanswered. The Presidential election has been scheduled for July.

This report is originating at WBT in Charlotte, North Carolina.

The Governor of North Carolina, my native state, today named this reporter an Ambassador of Good Will. The first function of any successful ambassador is to find someone else to do his work for him. I have found him --

an old ~~ear~~ time friend, John Parris, whom I know in London when he worked for the Associated Press. He now has just about the best assignement any reporter could with for. He roams the hills of Western North Carolina and writes a column for the Asheville Citizen.

He also has written a book, which I commend to you. It's called "Roaming the Mountains", and it's a good book.

MURROW: Johnny, do the people in the hill country of Carolina still speak any Elizabethan English?

PARRIS: I'm fixin' to tell you some of the language they talk.

I reckon, first off, Ed, a feller would say that your name "ain't much common" and that his "old woman's aimin' to go to meetin'". Fact of matter, a true fact, that is, one of us in the hills might say he'd had it in the head to plow today but hit's come on to rain" and he's "laid off to fix the fence". And he'll say "you can't hardly blame her".

Of course, if you set down to a mountaineer's table he might consider you were dauncy, which means "mincy about eating", or to say it another way, that you were fastidious or over-nice.

A young follow used to refer to his sweetheart as doney-gal, an expression British sailors picked up in Spanish or Italian ports and preserved by back-woodsmen whose ancestors for two centuries never saw the tides.

But, Ed, don't get the idea that because some of the hill folks still say fetch, ham-meat, p'int-blank, yander and nary that they are illiterate.

Just read your Shakespeare and your Chauser.

MURROW: You used to cut quite a figure around the capitols of Europe in that black homberg hat of yours. Do you like this assignement , roaming the mountains any better?

PARRIS: Ed, that's like asking a mountain man if he had any druthers. Such as if he'd druther have his peartin' juice with branch water or without. We folks of the hills take it straight. And I wouldn't swap roamin' for all the gold in Fort Knox.

MURROW: You've got a piece in your book about a fire that was started when George Washington was president and went out only a few years ago.

PARRIS: In the mountains things that are old are not necessarily bad. The Morris hearthfire can be used as an example. Uncle Billy Morris, who died a few years ago, felt heowed it to his kin before him to keep the fire alive. But he reckoned when he died there wouldn't be anybody interested enough to tend it like he had. He was right. The fire died, Ed, like so many of the old but good things of our heritage. All because there wasn't a flame-keeper to carry on for him.

MURROW: Johnny Parris, what's happening to the mountain music?

PARRIS: Surprisingly enough, Ed --contrary to what is put out on radio and television today and sold for the pure stuff -- mountain music -- real mountain music -- is diaappearing. Only a few of the old timers are still around who play the pure stuff -- tunes and ballads their ancestors fetched over from the old country and kept alive in the hills because it's a thing that still binds them to their heritage. Folks like Sam Queen, dancingest man in all the land and Bascomb Lamar Lunsford and Samantha Bumgarner, still play the old tunes and do the old dances. It's something golks should preserve because it has something that is truly American.

MURROW: Johnny, what's the mest meal you've had in the mountains?

PARRIS: Ed, that's like asking a feller with a stack of gold dollars in front of him what he thinks of gold. After all, when folks eat well -- and they do in the mountains -- it's a difficult thing to single out one meal. The season

has a lot to do with it. When it's hog-killing time, then pork tastes mighty good. When it's bear-killin' time, then it's bear meat. And of course, there's nothing like mountain trout fried in corn meal. But if you want to mess with the strange and exotic -- we've got that, too -- there's nothing like yellow jacket soup, the way the Cherokee Indians prepare it.

MURROW: Many tourists in the mountains last year?

PARRIS: Biggest year ever, Ed. Come from all over. More than two and a half million rode the Blue Ridge Parkway. Can you imagine 130,000 persons seeing a Broadway show in two weeks? Well, that many folks saw the Cherokee Indian drama, "Unto These Hills", last year. You know, Ed, the first tourists came to our hills 415 years ago. The tour leader was a man named DeSoto. He came looking for gold. Folks reckon if ond Hernando had ever taken his eyes off the ground he would have found it. Folks sure have discovered it since then. What's that? Why, scenery, Ed. Ain't nothing like it to bring in gold. And there's plenty of it in our hills.

MURROW: Johnny, how's your grandpa?

PARRIS: Ed, I can see him grinning now at that question. He listens to you religiously, and he's got his ear bent to the radio tonight. Frankly, he amazes me. I just hope that I can spin out the time he's put in the hills and have the memory he's got. Broke his hip four years ago. The doctors said it'd be a miracle if he ever walked agin. He told them he'd walk. He walks four blocks to town today without a stick. Can outwalk me. Ed, he'll shoot me but he's 96.

MURROW: Well, Johnny Parris, you ain't fleshened up much since I seen yiu last 10 years ago. You goin't to continue to Roam the Mountains?

PARRIS: Reckon so, Ed. That is, as long as your friend Bob Bunnelle keeps publishing the Asheville Citizen. Fact is, he like to road the mountains as well

as I do, and he's done got himself a cabin in the hills. Might say, he's permanent-like.

MURROW: For the last few minutes I have been talking with a Carolina mountain boy, Johnny Parris, who went out and looked at the big world and then came back to the mystery and music of the mountains to write a column for the Ashville Citizen -- to do what most reporters would like to do -- write of the people and places where his root-holds are. Johnny, I am beholden to you, not only for tonight, but for your book, "Roamin the Mountains." Please say howdy to all your kinfolks.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. now, here is our announcer.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: President Eisenhower has sent Congress a balanced budget. It is hoped that the budget, in the coming fiscal year, will remain balanced. But Will Rogers said, "You have a budget like you have a limit in a poker game. You are not supposed to go beyond it till at least an hour after the game has been started."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Jan. 17, 1956

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles told reporters today that it is vital for the United States to have a long-range foreign aid program. Dulles said that Soviet competition... in economic assistance... makes a long-term operation necessary. And he expressed confidence Congress will go along with the program, once it gets the full picture. Dulles said a long-range program would help underdeveloped countries carry out projects that would take years to complete. Such projects, he said, would catch the imagination of the people s of those countries... and attract financial aid from other sources, like the World Bank. But it would be a mistake, he said, to give help only to those countries that line up with the West in the cold war.

Most of Dulles' news conference was taken up with a discussion of his recent "brink of war" statement in Life Magazine. Dulles ~~disavowed~~ Modified

some of the things he was quoted as saying in the article. But he stood firm on what he termed "a policy of seeking to prevent war, by preventing miscalculation by a potential aggressor." (I should like to discuss this part of Mr. Dulles' news conference further, in a few minutes).

Two Democratic senators suggested today that General Ridgway, the former Army chief of staff, be called to testify before the Senate Armed Services Committee. Senators Mansfield of Montana and Jackson of Washington State... who are members of the committee... expressed concern over Ridgway's charge (in a magazine article) that the Administration had cut Army strength "for political considerations". They said the committee should have the benefit of Ridgway's views.

The House Un-American Activities Committee today issued its annual report. The report finds the menace of Communism in America "unabated". It says that, in the past year, the committee found evidence of 10 hitherto undisclosed Communist cells in both the executive and legislative branches of government. And radio and

television networks, it says, "continue to use the talents of Communist Party members, because of inadequate information and investigative facilities." The ~~report warns, "Too many [illegible] or because of ignorance, give great aid to the Communists by crying that the danger from within has been [illegible]."~~

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a long-range program for overcoming ~~[illegible]~~ water shortages. The program is based on a report on water resources, written by a committee named by the President in May, 1954. The report warned that the nation is experiencing its first symptoms of a water shortage... and urged the appointment of a "water coordinator", to oversee ~~[illegible]~~ the work of all federal agencies concerned with water. It would also set up a board of review, to study the feasibility of various projects for building up the nation's water supply. The report adds, however, that it would be a "practical impossibility" for the federal government to assume the entire responsibility.

On Thursday, ~~Tomorrow,~~ President Eisenhower will hold his first regular news conference since he was stricken in September. The White House said

there will be no cabinet meeting on Friday... because many cabinet members will be out of town, speaking at "Salute to Eisenhower" dinners around the country. Mr. Eisenhower will address the dinners... over a closed television circuit... for about 10 minutes. And White House News Secretary Hagerty says the President will not discuss his plans regarding a second term.

The Citizens for Eisenhower organization was reactivated today on a national basis. A letter to former supporters of the movement expressed confidence the President would "consider it his duty to serve a second term", if health permits. The letter was signed by General Lucius Clay, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby and Sidney Weinberg, former vice chairman of the War Production Board. It called the President's recovery to date "most encouraging".

Adlai Stevenson filed today in the Minnesota presidential primary, to be held on March 20th.

[redacted]

The government today relaxed the terms under which it will guarantee home loans. / Effective immediately, purchasers of homes can take up to 30 years... instead of 25... to pay off government-insured mortgages.

The price of Ford Motor Company stock... which will go on sale tomorrow... has been set at 64 dollars and 50 cents. / The Ford Foundation is selling more than 10-million shares. / And the price, in Canada, has already gone up four dollars a share on a "when issued" basis.

Debate on last month's raid on Syria, continued today before the United Nations Security Council. Syria proposed that economic aid be withheld from Israel for at least a year, as a penalty for the December attack... and that Israel be ordered to pay compensation. Israel argued that, at the time of the attack, it had the choice of "either resisting the aggressive threat, which Syria openly and frankly maintains"... or giving up the Sea of Galilee as "a domain of sovereign Israeli enterprise." / The Council adjourned until tomorrow, when it will consider motions of censure against Israel.

Edward R. Murrow: January 17, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Mr. Dulles was confronted by more correspondents at his news conference today than he has ever faced in his State Department press room. This was because of the storm over his "brink of war" interview in Life Magazine. He opened the conference by reading a prepared statement that did a belated job of editing the interview. It can be called belated because the unedited version has been read in all corners of the earth, and obviously the modifications will not undo all the effects of the original version. It also is belated because the Secretary himself authorized the State Department to endorse the direct quotations in the interview as soon as he read it.

Today he said he would not have used some of the language attributed to him, and called some of it ambiguous. One assertion - and it is one of the direct quotations - did not, he said, sufficiently emphasize that the United States had been brought to the verge of war; that is, the threat of war came from the other side. With this emphasis duly made, the rest of the assertion takes on a different meaning. It then is saying that the surest way to avoid war is to let it be known in advance that we are prepared to defend our basic moral value and vital interests. As first written the statement seemed to say that Mr. Dulles - and the President - three times walked to the brink of war with atomic weapons in their hands - and three times

had averted war. And the interview had gone on to quote the Secretary as saying that the ability to do this was the art that had to be mastered. This was one of the phrases Mr. Dulles said he would not have used.

Now that the editing has been done, the question arises whether it could have been done earlier. Mr. Dulles opened his prepared statement by saying: "I did not write the article. I did not review or censor the article, or know its title. I did not know in advance of its publication date and, in fact, did not read the article until after it was released for publication. Having read it, I authorized the press office to say that the statements specifically attributed to me did not require correction from the standpoint of their substance."

He did not deny that the article had been submitted to the State Department before release, and been read there. The New York Herald Tribune said today that the Department asked for a substantial modification of the "brink of war" passage, but that Life magazine said the request came too late. Mr. Dulles said he did not know if this was so. But whether or not there was negligence in the department, or the magazine, Mr. Dulles had an opportunity to re-interpret the direct quotations the moment he read the article. But he did not do so. On the contrary, he said they did not need

correction as to their substance. It would be something of a quibble to say that correcting their emphasis and implication, as the Secretary did today, was not correcting their substance. It seems clear that the Secretary did not see that harm would be done when he first read the article. In the meantime, loyal colleagues came to his defense. Vice President Nixon even called the criticism of the interview "Yackety-yack". Had Mr. Dulles said at once what he said today, his defenders would be in a more comfortable position.

Mr. Dulles' prepared statement today was as safe and understandable as anything he ever has said on the subject of peace. It did not hint or boast that he and the President had three times averted war. He said that the policy of seeking to prevent war by preventing miscalculation by a potential aggressor was not a personal policy, not a partisan policy, ~~not~~ but a national policy. It was expressed in the mutual security treaties we have with forty-two nations. The policy involves risks, he said, and he quoted Senator Vandenberg's remark about NATO, that it was a calculated risk for peace. And he went on to say that the policy of deterrence is only one aspect of keeping the peace. It is necessary, he declared, to be patient and conciliatory, and it is necessary that our peace be a vital force for

justice and human welfare, "so that all men will aspire to share that kind of peace."

It is not unfair to point out that if this had been all the Secretary told the Life magazine writer, the resulting interview would not have attracted a fraction as much attention.

Correspondents tried to pin down Mr. Dulles on two statements in the Life article. One was whether he knew last year that the President would defend Quemoy and Matsu, if the Red Chinese attacked them. The article had said that "he had not doubted" that he would; Army Secretary Brucker has stated since then that Mr. Eisenhower never has told anyone what he would do. Mr. Dulles declined to be specific. He said that he did not write the article and would not discuss the view of the author. He was asked where in the record could be found the official statement that the United States would bomb red Chinese bases if an armistice in Korea was not reached. He referred at first to newspaper statements, then to views known to be held by the sixteen nations conducting the Korean war. But he ended by refusing to "discuss the article" because "that would make it an official paper."

Mr Dulles's Critics at home and abroad will get much mileage out of it - whatever it is called. Stewart Metz,

Word for Today

The delay of Mr. Dulles... in explaining the Life article... would seem unfortunate. For as Cato said, "Small words sometimes grow into mighty strife." ~~And~~ An explanation last week might well have blunted the controversy. But that still would not have altered the truth of the old Scottish proverb: "A word before is worth two behind."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles told reporters today that it is vital for the United States to have a long-range foreign aid program. Dulles said that Soviet competition..in economic assistance..makes a long-term operation necessary. And he expressed confidence Congress will go along with the program, once it gets the full picture. Dulles said a long-range program would help underdeveloped countries carry out projects that would take years to complete. Such projects he said, would catch the imagination of the peoples of those countries... and attract financial aid from other sources, like the World Bank. But it would be a mistake, he said, to give help only to those countries that line up with the West in the cold war.

Most of Dulles' news conference was taken up with a discussion of his recent "brink of war" statement in Life Magazine. Dulles modified some of the things he was quoted as saying in the article. But he stood firm on what he termed "a policy of seeking to prevent war, by preventing miscalculation by a potential aggressor." (I should like to discuss this part of Mr. Dulles' news conference further, in a few minutes.

Two Democratic senators suggested today that General Ridgway, the former Army Chief of Staff, be called to testify before the Senate Armed Services Committee. Senators Mansfield of Montana and Jackson of Washington State.. who are members of the committee..expressed concern over Ridgway's charge (in a magazine article) that the Administration had cut Army strength "for political considerations." They said the committee should have the benefit of Ridgway's views.

The House Un-American Activities Committee today issued its annual report. The report finds the menace of Communism in America "unabated" . It says that, in the past year, the committee found evidence of 10 hitherto undisclosed Communist cells in both the executive and legislative branches of government. And radio and television networks, it says, "continue to use the talents of Communist Party members, because of inadequate information and investigative facilities."

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a long-range program for overcoming water shortages. The program is based on a report on water resources, written by a committee named by the President in May, 1954. The report warned that the nation is experiencing its first symptoms of a water shortage.. and urged the appointment of a "water coordinator", to oversee the work of all federal agencies concerned with water. It would also set up a board of review, to study the feasibility, of various projects for building up the nation's water supply. The report adds, however, that it would be a "practical impossibility" for the federal government to assume the entire responsibility.

On Thursday, President Eisenhower will hold his first regular news conference since he was stricken in September. The White House said there will be no cabinet meeting on Friday..because many cabinet members will be out of town, speaking at "Salute to Eisenhower" dinners around the country. Mr. Eisenhower will address the dinners..over a closed television circuit..for about 10 minutes. And White House News Secretary Hagerty ays the President will not discuss his plans regarding a second term.

The Citizens for Eisenhower organization was reactivated today on a national basis. A letter to former supporters of the movement expressed confidence the President would "consider it his duty to serve a second term", if health permits. The letter was signed by General Lucius Clay, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby and Sidney Weinberg, former vice chairman of the War Production Board. It called the President's recovery to date "most encouraging".

Adlai Stevenson filed today in the Minnesota presidential primary, to be held on March 20th.

The government today relaxed the terms under which it will guarantee home loans. Effective immediately, purchasers of homes can take up to 30 years..instadd of 25 ..to pay off government - insured martgages.

The price of Ford Motor Company stock..which will go on sale tomorrow.. has been set at 64 dollars and 50 cents. The Ford Foundation is selling more then 10-million shares. And the price, in Canada, has alread gone up four dollars a share on a "when issued" basis.

Debate on last month's raid on Syria, continued today before the United Nations Security Council. Syria proposed that economic aid be withheld from Israel for at least a year, as a penalty for the December attack..and that Israel be ordered to pay compensation. Israel argued that, at the time of the attack, it had the choice of "either resisting the aggressive threat which Syria openly and frankly maintains"..or giving up the Sea of Galilee as "a domain of soverign Israeli enterprise." The Council adjourned until tomorrow when it will consider motions of censure against Israel.

Mr. Dulles was confronted by more correspondents at his news conference today than he has ever faced in his State Department press room. This was because of the storm over his "brink of war" interview in Life Magazine. He opened the conference by reading a prepared statement that did a belated job of editing the interview. It can be called belated because the unedited version had been read in all corners of the earth, and obviously the modifications will not undo all the effects of the original version. It also is belated because the Secretary himself authorized the State Department to endorse the direct quotations in the interview as soon as he read it.

Today he said he would not have used some of the language attributed to him, and called some of it ambiguous. One assertion - and it is one of the direct quotations - did not, he said, sufficiently emphasize that the United States had been brought to the verge of war; that is, the threat of war came from the other side. With this emphasis duly made, the rest of the assertion takes on a different meaning. It then is saying that the surest way to avoid war is to let it be known in advance that we are prepared to defend our basic moral value and vital interests. As first written the statement seemed to say that Mr. Dulles - and the President - three times walked to the brink of war with atomic weapons in their hands - and three times had averted war. And the interview had gone on to quote the Secretary as saying that the ability to do this was the art that had to be mastered. This was one of the phrases Mr. Dulles said he would not have used.

Now that the editing has been done, the question arises whether it could have been done earlier. Mr. Dulles opened his prepared statement by saying: "I did not write the article. I did not review or censor the article, or know its title. I did not know in advance of its publication date and, in fact, did not read the article until after it was released for publication. Having read it, I authorized the press office to say that the statements specifically attributed to me did not require correction from the standpoint of their substance."

He did not deny that the article had been submitttd to the State Department before release, and been read there. The New York Herald Tribune said today that the Department asked for a substantial modification of the "brink of war" passage, but that Life magazine said the request came too late. Mr. Dulles said he did not know if this was so. But whether or not there was negligence in the department, or the magazine, Mr. Dulles had an opportunity

to re-interpret the direct quotations the moment he read the article. But he did not do so. On the contrary, he said they did not need correction as to their substance. It would be something of a quibble to say that correcting their emphasis and implication, as the Secretary did today, was not correcting their substance. It seems clear that the Secretary did not see that harm would be done when he first read the article. In the meantime, loyal colleagues came to his defense. Vice President Nixon even called the criticism of the interview "Yackety-yack". Had Mr. Dulles said at once what he said today, his defenders would be in a more comfortable position.

Mr. Dulles' prepared statement today was as safe and understandable as anything he ever has said on the subject of peace. It did not hint or boast that he and the President had three times averted war. He said that the policy of seeking to prevent was by preventing miscalculation by a potential aggressor was not a personal policy, not a partisan policy, but a national policy. It was expressed in the mutual security treaties we have with forty-two nations. The policy involves risks, he said, and he quoted Senator Vandenberg's remark about NATO, that it was a calculated risk for peace. And he went on to say that the policy of deterrence is only one aspect of keeping the peace. It is necessary, he declared, to be patient and conciliatory, and it is necessary that our peace be a vital force for justice and human welfare, "so that all men will aspire to share that kind of peace."

It is not unfair to point out that if this had been all the Secretary told the Life ragazine writer, the resulting interview would not have attracted a fraction as much attention.

Correspondents tried to pin down Mr. Dulles on two statements in the Life article. One was whether he knew last year that the President would

defend Quemoy and Matsu, if the Red Chinese attacked them. The article has said that "he had not doubted" that he would; Army Secretary Brucker has stated since then that Mr. Eisenhower never has told anyone what he would do. Mr. Dulles declined to be specific. He said that he did not write the article and would not discuss the view of the author. He was asked where in the record could be found the official statement that the United States would bomb Red Chinese bases if a armistice in Korea was not reached. He referred at first to newspaper statements, then to views known to be held by the sixteen nations conducting the Korean war. But he ended by refusing to "discuss the article" because "that would make it an official paper."

Mr. Dulles' critics at home and abroad will get much mileage out of it --whatever it is called. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Stewart Metz.

METZ: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The delay of Mr. Dulles..in explaining the Life article..would seem unfortunate. For as Cato said, "Small words sometimes grow into mighty strife." An explanation last week might well have blunted the controversy. But that still would not have altered the truth of the old Scottish proverb: "A word before is worth two behind.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 18, 1956

This is the news:

Communist China today accused the United States of obstructing the Sino-American talks... which have been going on in Geneva for the last five and a half months. A Chinese Co[redacted] spokesman said that, on two occasions, the United States blocked an agreement to renounce the use of force in settling their differences. According to Red China, this agreement was prevented because the United States wanted to make an exception of Formosa... and because we insisted on the liberation of thirteen American civilians still held in Communist jails. The Chinese Communist statement said Red China could never accept what it termed American "occupation" of Formosa, and again called for a high-level conference between Secretary of State Dulles and Communist Premier Chou En-lai. Tonight, the American representative at the Geneva talks... Ambassador Alexis Johnson... said the Communist statement was full of "inaccuracies and misinterpretations". He said it glossed over the "stark failure" of the Communists to carry out their promise to release all Americans held in Red China.

B ritish Prime Minister Eden told a Conservative Party rally today that he has no intention of resigning. Eden, who has been under fire because of the state of the British economy, said, "This country is not on its way down, and this government is not on its way out." He warned that global war could easily be touched off by hostilities in a critical area, like the Middle East. And he promised that Britain will develop its own hydrogen bomb. "If there is less fear of world conflict today," he said, "it is due to the deterrent of nuclear weapons."

A high British source said today that Malaya may be granted complete self-rule by the fall of next year. The statement was made as British and Malayan representatives began conversations in London, on the issue of self-government.

The British governor of Cyprus flew to London today, to report on his negotiations with nationalist leaders seeking union with Greece. Those talks reportedly have reached "an important stage."

The East German Parliament today approved legislation transforming the so-called "peoples police" into a national peoples army. It also approved a friendship treaty with Red China. My colleague Richard Hottelet cables me that, in West Germany, this proclamation of a peoples army is regarded primarily as a political move. The peoples police, in reality, constituted an army of more than 110-thousand men... organized in divisions and equipped with modern Soviet guns and tanks. The myth of East German sovereignty is now underscored anew, and East Germany will take its place as an equal partner in the eastern military alliance. East German Premier Grotewohl today proposed a non-aggression pact with West Germany. And he suggested that East and West Germans get together to negotiate German unity. Hottelet says this would be a great political victory for East Germany. It would be tantamount to recognition of East Germany, and also a major step toward getting Western armed forces out of Berlin.

In Paris, the Communists have called for mass demonstrations, to try to force their way into the next French government. Both Socialist Guy Mollet, and former Premier Mendes-France, have rejected an alliance with the Communists, in their effort to form a Republican Front.

At least 20 persons were killed today, in continued rioting in Bombay. The new demonstrations began three days ago, over Prime Minister Nehru's proposal for giving Bombay a municipal government, independent of surrounding rival states.

In Washington, Congress heard a warning today, that Russia is now a naval power, "second only to the United States." Admiral Burke, the chief of naval operations, urged the House Armed Services Committee, to approve a one and a half billion-dollar shipbuilding program. The program, he said, should include the world's first atomic-powered cruiser.

The government announced today that regulations for licensing privately-owned atomic reactors, will become effective on February 18th. This is described as the final, formal step... opening the way for a new private industry, based on atomic power.

The Senate investigations subcommittee began hearing testimony today on charges that schools, owned by Communists, "enriched" themselves under the GI Bill of Rights. The operators of three schools swore that they had not been members of the Communist Party since receiving government contracts... but refused to say whether they had once been Communists.

The White House announced today that President Eisenhower's news conference tomorrow, will be held to about 30 minutes. It will be the President's first full-dress news conference since his heart attack in September.

Almost complete returns in the Democratic primary in Louisiana show that former Governor Earl Long has won the gubernatorial nomination... which in Louisiana is tantamount to election. It will be Long's second term as governor. He was last elected in 1948.

Edward R. Murrow: January 18, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The response in Latin American capitals to the offer of closer diplomatic relations and increased trade by Premier Bulganin has not been particularly enthusiastic. And Washington shows great confidence that the Soviet overtures will not meet much success. The siren voice of the Kremlin has been heard before without dire consequences. It is believed that economic dealings between the United States and Latin America are much too vast for the Soviet Union to compete effectively. The United States buys more from Latin America than from all Europe or all Asia. Since the Soviet Union isn't able to supply its own people what they need, its ability to lure away our neighbors with trade isn't much feared. The Bulganin offer is being labeled as propaganda, meaning it is something that can be met by counter-propaganda.

But this may be short-term thinking. The Kremlin is serving notice that it intends to become a formidable competitor. It won't happen suddenly; it has to develop. But whereas in the past there was not much likelihood of its developing, this time there is more.

The Bulganin offer has to be read in the light of the sixth Five-Year plan the Kremlin has adopted. The announced objective of that plan is to reach a per capita production equal to our own. Economic experts say this

can't be done in five years. Nevertheless ~~the Soviet economy is expanding~~ at about three times ~~the speed of our own, and~~ it may be costly folly to be complacent about what the Russians can do in Latin America.

The nature of the struggle between the communist and non-communist world has changed from being primarily military to being just as much economic. This the Administration in Washington has somewhat belatedly recognized. And I might add, some elements in Congress do not yet admit it. The Soviet Union has thrown itself into the new phase with something like bravado. Bulganin and Khrushchev went crusading to India, Burma and Afghanistan. The arms deal with Egypt led to big economic bids, in an unprecedented effort to clinch political power in the Middle East. Now Latin America is to be invaded with the new techniques.

One may argue that the Soviet Union is too poor to buy or trade its way into supremacy anywhere - Middle East, Asia or Latin America, certainly not in five years. Russia may still be lagging behind this country in ten years. But with its faster rate of growth it also may catch up, say, in fifteen or twenty years. ~~And at the rate it is training technicians, compared with~~ our own, it will be able to supply ~~the world's needs far better than we.~~ Fifteen or twenty years, in a struggle for world supremacy, ~~are~~ is not a long

time.

Even in short terms, the Soviet role in Latin America can amount to something. It should not be judged by the ease with which the Communist plot in Guatemala was foiled. That coup belonged to earlier days of Kremlin conspiracies. It was before the post-Geneva strategy. Now diplomatic relations and increased trade are being pressed. They are legitimate ways of getting a foot in the door. Already three countries exchange ambassadors with the Kremlin, Mexico, Argentina and Uraguay. Nineteen trade agreements between the Soviet Union and Latin American countries call for half-a-billion dollars worth of exchanges. This is not much compared with the seven billion dollars of business done with the United States. But it is double the figure in 1954, and it can grow.

Russia once exported raw materials almost entirely. Bulganin offered to supply industrial equipment and machinery, equipment for the oil industry, tools and machine tools, cars and farm machinery. "If necessary" he said, "the Soviet Union would render technical assistance and assistance by specialists." The Soviet Union held an industrial fair in Argentina under Peron that proved immensely popular even though it didn't create much immediate business. Now Bulganin proposes to hold fairs in other countries,

and to combine them with exhibits of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

There is another kind of danger. Washington has received reports it regards credible of Soviet arms being offered Ecuador. Recently the Soviet ambassador to Mexico was received with marked honors in Ecuador. The Ecuadorian ambassador in Washington yesterday strenuously denied the arms offer, and explained that the reception to the Soviet ambassador was accorded him simply as an important members of the United Nations. But the very mention of an arms deal conjures up the spectacle of the arms deal with Egypt. Perhaps it is not much more at this time than stage thunder. Certainly highly conservative Latin American governments aren't going to dash off into military escapades with Kremlin aid.

But if Moscow manages to exchange ambassadors with most Latin American Capitals, and increase trade ties, it can whittle away at the somewhat automatic loyalty Latin America feels for this country.

With its sharp contrasts between the poverty of the many and the wealth of the few, Latin America is a natural breeding ground for discontent. We have known this, and have been comforted by the thought that the Soviet Union was too weak economically to take advantage of the situation. Now the Kremlin is saying that its strength is rising.

Word for Today

The Russian bid for Latin American trade has provoked concern. For as Goethe said, "It is the motives which chiefly merit attention in the works of Man." ~~In taking counter-action,~~ the United States may be tempted to procrastinate, or minimize the danger. But Frederick Chopin would seem to have counseled wisely when he said, "Every difficulty slurred over is a ghost to disturb you, later on."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Communist China today accused the United States of obstructing the Sino-American talks..which have been going on in Geneva for the last five and a half months. A Chinese spokesman said that, on two occasions, the United States blocked an agreement to renounce the use of force in settling their differences. According to Red China, this agreement was prevented because the United States wanted to make an exception of Formosa..and because we insisted on the liberation of thirteen American civilians still held in Communist jails. The Chinese Communist statement said Red China could never accept what it termed American "occupation" of Formosa, and again called for a high-level conference between Secretary of State Dulles and Communist Premier Chou En-lai. Tonight, the American representative at the Geneva talks..Ambassador Alexis Johnson ..said the Communist statement was full of "inaccuracies and mininterpretations." He said it glossed over the "stark failure" of the Communists to carry out their promise to release all Americans held in Red China.

British Prime Minister Eden told a Conservative Party rally today that he has no intention of resigning. Eden, who has been under fire because of the state of the British economy, said, "This country is not on its way down, and this government is not on its way out." He warned that global war could easily be touched off by hostilities in a critical area, like the Middle East. And he promised that Britain will develop its own hydrogen bomb. "If there is less fear of world conflict today", he said, "it is due to the deterrent of nuclear weapons."

A high British source said today that Malaya may be granted complete self-rule by the fall of next year. The statement was made as British and Malayan representatives began conversations in London, on the issue off self-government.

The British governor of Cyprus flew to London today, to report on his negotiations with nationalist leaders seeking union with Greece. Those talks reportedly have reached "an important stage."

The East German Parliament today approved legislation transforming the so-called "peoples police" into a national peoples army. It also approved a friendship treaty with Red China. My colleague Richard Hottelet cables me that, in West Germany, this proclamation of a peoples army is regarded primarily as a political move. The peoples police, in reality, constituted an army of more than 110-thousand men..organized in divisions and equipped with modern Soviet guns and tanks. The myth of East German sovereignty is now underscored anew, and East Germany will take its place as an equal partner in the eastern military alliance. East German Premier Grotewohl today proposed a non-aggression pact with West Germany. And hu suggested that East and West Germany get together. to negotiate German unity. Hottelet says this would be a great political victory for East Germany. It would be tantamount to recognition of East Germany, and also a major step toward getting Western armed forces out of Berlin.

In Paris, the Communists have called for mass demonstrations to try to force their way into the next French government. Both Socialist Guy Mollet, and former Premier Mendes-France, have rejected an alliance with the Communists in their effort to form a Republican front.

At least 20 persons were killed today in continued rioting in Bombay. The new demonstrations began three days ago, over Prime Minister Nehru's

proposal for giving Bombay a municipal government, independent of surrounding rival states.

In Washington, Congress heard a warning today that Russia is now a naval power "second only to the United States". Admiral Burke, the chief of naval operations, urged the House of Armed Services Committee to approve a one and a half billion-dollar shipbuilding program. The program, he said, should include the world's first atomic-powered cruiser.

The government accounced today that regulations for licensing privately-owned atomic reactors will become effective on February 18th. This is described as the final, formal step..opening the way for a new private industry based on atomic power.

The Senate investigations subcommittee began hearing testimony today oh charges that schools, owned by Communists, "enriched" themselves under the GI Bill of Rights. The operators of three schools swore that they had not been members of the Communist Party since receiving government contracts..but refused to say whether they had once been Communists.

The White House announced today that President Eisenhower's news conference tomorrow, will be held to about 30 minutes. It will be the President's first full-dress news conference since is heart attack in September.

Almost complete returns in the Democratic primary in Louisiana show that former Governor Earl Long has won the gubernatirial nomination.. which in Louisiana is tantamount to election. It will be Long's second term as governor. He was last elected in 1948.

The response in Latin American captials to the offer of closer diplomatic relations and increased trade by Premier Bulganin has not been particularly enthusiastic. And Washington shows great confidence that the Soviet overtures will not meet much success. The siren voice of the Kremlin has been

heard before without dire consequences. It is believed that economic dealings between the United States and Latin American are much too vast for the Soviet Union to compete effectively. The United States buys more from Latin America than from all Europe or all Asia. Since the Soviet Union isn't able to supply its own people that they need, its ability to lure away our neighbors with trade isn't much feared. The Bulganin offer is being labled as propaganda, meaning it is something that can be met by counter-propaganda.

But this may be short-term thinking. The Kremlin is serving notice that it intends to become a formidable competitor. It won't happen suddenly; it has to develop. But whereas in the past there was not much likelihood of its developing, this time there is more.

The Bulganin offer has to be read in the light of the sixth Five-Year plan the Kremlin has adopted. The announced objective of that plan is to reach a per capita production equal to our own. Economic experts say this can't be done in five year.. Nevertheless it may be costly folly to be complacent about what the Russians can do in Latin America.

The nature of the struggle between the communist and non-communist world has changed from being primarily military to being just as much economic. This the Administration in Washington has somewhat belatedly recognized. And I might add, some elements in Congress do not yet admit it. The Soviet Union has thrown itself into the new phase with something like bravado. Bulganin and Khurschev went crusading to India, Burma and Afghanistan. The arms deal with Egypt led to big economic bids, in an unprecedented effort to clinch political power in the Middle East. Now Latin America is to be invaded with the new techniques.

One may argue that the Soviet Union is too poor to buy or trade its way into supremacy anywhere - Middle East, Asia or Latin America, certainly not

in five years. Russia may still be lagging behind this country in ten years. But with its faster rate of growth it also may catch up, say, in fifteen or twenty years. Fifteen or twenty years, in a struggle for world supremacy is not a long time.

Even in short terms, the Soviet role in Latin America can amount to something. It should not be judged by the ease with which the Communist plot in Guatemala was foiled. That coup belonged to earlier days of Kremlin conspiracies. It was before the post-Geneva strategy. Now diplomatic relations and increased trade are being pressed. They are legitimate ways of getting a foot in the door. Already three countries exchange ambassadors with the Kremlin, Mexico, Argentina and Uraguay. Nineteen trade agreements between the Soviet Union and Latin American countries call for half-a-billion dollars of business done with the United States. But it is double the figure of 1954, and it can grow.

Russia once exported raw materials almost entirely. Bulganin offered to supply industrial equipment and machinery, equipment for the oil industry, tools and machine tools, cars and farm machinery. "If necessary" he said, "the Soviet Union would render technical assistance and assistance by specialists." The Soviet Union held an industrail fair in Argentina under Peron that proved immensely popular even though it didn't create much immediate business. Now Bulganin proposes to hold fairs in other countries, and to combine them with exhibits of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

There is another kind of danger. Washington has received reports it regards credible of Soviet arms being offered Ecuador. Recently the Soviet ambassador to Mexico was received with marked honors in Ecuador. The Ecuadorian ambassador in Washington yesterday strenuously denied the arms offer, and explained that the reception to the Soviet ambassador was accorded him simply

as important mombers of the United Nations. But the very mention of an arms deal conjures up the spectacle of the arms deal with Egypt. Perhaps it is not much more at this time than stage thunder. Certainly highly conservative Latin American governments aren't going to dash off into military escapades with Kremlin aid.

But if Moscow manages to exchange ambassodors with most Latin American Capitals, and increase trade ties, it can whittle away at the somethat automatic loyalty Latin America feels for this country.

With its sharp contrasts between the poverty of the many and the wealth of the few, Latin America is a natural breeding ground for discontent. We have known this, and have been comforted by the thought that the Soviet Union was too weak economically to take advantage of the situation. Now the Kremlin is saying that its strength is rising.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is a word from our announcer.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russian bid for Latin American trade has provoked concern. For as Goethe said, "It is the motives which chiefly merit attention in the works of Man." The United States may be tempted to procrastinate, or minimize the danger. But Frederick Chopin would seem to have counseled wisely when he said, "Every difficulty slurred over is a ghost to disturb you, later on."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Jan. 19, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower told his news conference today that he has "complete faith" in Secretary of State Dulles... and called Mr. Dulles "the best secretary of state I have ever known." Mr. Eisenhower said he has not yet decided whether to seek another term. But he said he has "no objection" to his name being entered in the New Hampshire presidential primary. On ~~in~~ any other Primaries, (We will listen to recorded excerpts of the President's news conference in a few minutes).

The United Nations Security Council censured Israel today for its attack, last month, on Syrian positions overlooking the Sea of Galilee. The vote on a Western resolution... sponsored by the United States, Britain and France... was unanimous. It condemned Israel for what it termed "flagrant violation" of the Palestine armistice agreement and Israel's obligations under the United Nations Charter. The resolution also warned Israel that if it failed to comply with its obligations in the future, the Council would have to consider "further measures", under the charter, for maintenance of the peace. A Soviet resolution, demanding that Israel pay compensation, was dropped. Today's vote ended a month of debate. ~~Israel contended that the attack... in which 56 Syrians were killed... had been provoked by armed interference with Israeli fishing on the Sea of Galilee. The council found the provocation insufficient to warrant the heavy attack.~~

In London, the Conservative government issued a "white paper" today on the shipment of obsolete British tanks to Egypt. The white paper says the undercover shipments of these tanks... and other war surplus goods... have not changed the military balance between Israel and her Arab neighbors. The Conservative government, however, has already said that it will take steps to stop such shipments in the future.

There was more rioting today in Bombay. A least nine persons were killed by police action. ~~and the continued violence is described as the most serious in recent Indian history.~~ The riots ~~started on Monday, in protest against the government plan~~ to reorganize the ~~Indian states along language lines.~~

~~Representatives of the United States and Red China met in Geneva today for the 33rd time... in their continuing negotiations for a renunciation of force in the Formosa area. No progress appears to have been made at today's meeting.~~

The Peiping radio claimed today that United States Navy planes "intruded" over the Chinese mainland yesterday, and carried out "armed provocations." The Communist broadcast said: "The Chinese people are indignant over the naval activities of the United States fleet in Chinese waters, and the frequent dispatch of military aircraft into Chinese territorial air." Red China made a similar protest a week ago.

Chinese Communist artillery today gave the Nationalist island of Quemoy its heaviest pounding so far. A Chinese Nationalist communique says almost 3-thousand shells hit Quemoy... and the immediately adjacent islands... in a bombardment that lasted more than five hours. No military damage was reported.

~~Admiral Radford... chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff...~~ told reporters in Washington today ~~that he sees nothing~~ which would portend "an immediate attack" on ~~the~~ Nationalist-held islands of Matsu and Quemoy. ~~But, he said, the picture could change "quickly".~~ Radford ~~has just completed a tour of the Far East.~~

At the White House news conference today, President Eisenhower read the text of a telegram he has sent to Harry Jackson, deputy secretary of state ~~[illegible]~~ of New Hampshire. It is in this telegram ~~[illegible]~~ that Mr. Eisenhower said he would have "no objection" to having his name placed in the New Hampshire primary. But Mr. Eisenhower also stated (in the telegram) that his lack of objection "cannot be construed as any final decision relative to a candidacy (on my part) for a second ~~[illegible]~~ term. I would hope," he said, "that the accident of my illness, and the necessary period for determining the degree of my recovery, would not have the effect of ~~[illegible]~~ interfering with the privilege of every member of our party, to express his preference for the presidential candidate of his choice." The President also

said, in the telegram, "It would be idle to pretend that my health can be wholly restored to the excellent state in which the doctors believed it to be in mid-September. At the same time," he said, "my doctors report to me that the progress I am making toward a reasonable level of strength, is normal and satisfactory." The President opened his news conference by reading this telegram. [And one of the first questions... put to him by reporters... concerned this matter of health and the big political decision. Here is the question:]

tape runs 7:26

ends with Eisenhower saying "No," with fadeout on seven seconds of laughter

Those were some of the highlights of the President's first full-dress news conference since his heart attack last September. And there is no doubt Mr. Eisenhower's words will be carefully studied in the days to come. This is Edward R. Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is Hugh Holder.

Word for Today

For the President, the difficult decision remains. And in the final analysis, it is a decision no one can make for him. He must think it out in his own mind, heart, and conscience. For as John Dewey said, "Thinking is like loving and dying. Each of us must do it for himself."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, Jan. 19, 1956
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The President also said in the telegram, "It would be idle to pretend that my health can be wholly restored to the excellent state in which the doctors believed it to be in mid-September. At the same time," he said, "my doctors report to me that the progress I am making toward a reasonable level of strength is normal and satisfactory."

The President opened his news conference by reading this telegram. And one of the first questions put to him by reporters concerned this matter of health and the big political decision. Here is the question.

QUESTION: Senator Knowland said the other day that he thought that you would surely make an announcement one way or the other about plans by mid-February. Is that ...

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, this is what I promised, Mr. Folliard: to make the announcement as quickly as a decision is firmly reached in my own mind. I have no desire whatsoever to confuse the American people or to evade anything you're putting in front of me. But you can well imagine the pressures that are brought upon me every day, and I have to isolate myself from them at times as much as I can in order that I may reach a logical decision. I'll do it as soon as I can.

SMITH: Mr. President, I'm Smith of the United Press. There were some, after your conference with us in Key West, who got the idea from what you said down there that you had reached a tentative decision. Is that a correct conclusion from what you said?

PRES. EISENHOWER: No.

BRANDT: .... Brandt of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch. On this Dulles article in Life Magazine by Jim Shepley, was any decision reached to use the atomic bomb in those three instances?

PRES. EISENHOWER: First of all, I am not ... I have not read that article,

and I have read some of the allegations that he is supposed to have made. I am not going to take a privately-written article and discuss it in detail and thereby make of it a paper if we're going to ... a paper which, if it is going to discuss those subjects, should be most carefully and properly written. Now, another thing I'm not going to do is to discuss anywhere in the world, present, past or possible future decisions and material that comes before the National Security. It isn't proper to do it, and those papers are privileged and must remain so. Now, I don't know all of the things that are alleged to have been said. I have complete faith in Mr. Dulles. I do not know whether there were unfortunate expressions used in that article by him or by someone supposed to be reporting them. But I know he is devoted to peace. He has spent his lifetime in this kind of work. He is a man of great professional skill in the field, and to my mind the best Secretary of State I have ever known. That's the answer to that article.

BRANDT: .... If this was within the purview of that, can you tell us what arrangements are made to inform our Allies or Congress on such a decision?

PRES. EISENHOWER: What decision?

BRANDT: To go to the verge of war and then, if necessary, go over.

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, I don't admit that ... You are ... You seem to me to be putting words in my mouth, Mr. Brandt. This is what I say: That I am supporting before the world a program of peace. It's really waging peace, based upon moral principles of decency, of justice and right. If you're going to do that and are not going to be guilty, every time the thing looks dangerous, of a Munich, you have got to stand firmly. Now, you may interpret that as being at the brink of something, because the other fellow can react according to his own desires and what he believes to be his best interests. But when it comes to the matter of war, there's only one place

that I would go, and that's to the Congress of the United States, and tell them what I believe.

ROBERTS: Mr. President, Roberts of the Washington Post. On the foreign issue, sir, I would like to ask this: I believe you told us at the time, last year, that the Congress passed a resolution giving you authority to use the armed forces if Quemoy or Matsu were attacked, on the basis of your judgment at that time as to whether this was an attack on Formosa. The implication of the Dulles' article to which reference has been made at one point was that you had made a decision at one time. May I ask, sir, have you ever made a decision or is it still your position that you'll make that when and if the occasion arises?

PRES. EISENHOWER: I don't believe I will quote further or say anything further on this subject, Mr. Roberts, because, as I say, if I begin to pick pieces of that article and talk about it, then I begin to make it a part of our official thoughts and records - and I'm just not going to do it.

ROBERTS: Well, sir, I was ... I was sorry I mentioned the article then. What I was trying to ... (laughter) What I was trying to determine, sir, was whether what you had told us previously, before this article was conceived, still stood - that you would make the decision if and when the occasion arose.

PRES. EISENHOWER: Then, I will tell you this: I went to the Congress, perfectly honest, and told them that in these circumstances we couldn't tell what was going to happen, and there was no way for me to tell or for anyone else in the world, unless he's a far greater genius than I, what that attack was going to mean when it came about. I think the character of the attack, the way it was carried forward, had to determine in the mind of a qualified person whether it was attack, an all-out, against Formosa or whether it was strictly and completely local.

I think the gentleman back there with the glasses ...

MORGAN: Morgan of The American Broadcasting Company, sir. General Ridgway has charged in an article that during the time that he was

Army Chief of Staff decisions were made regarding the size of the armed forces which he did not agree to, but which it was indicated that he did by a statement you made in the State of the Union Message, saying that the Joint Chiefs were unanimous on it, and he also said that decisions were made in deference to domestic politics on these matters. Could you comment on that, sir?

PRES. EISENHOWER: Well, first, if ever I have made a military decision out of deference to internal politics, then I have been guilty of my own best determinations. (sic) I am determined never in that field to be influenced by such a thing. Now, I just make two points: First, every sector of the State of the Union Message in which this statement that I ... about the unanimous decision was made, every sector of that report is sent to the department having primary responsibility in that field to check it for every fact, every item that's there, to make certain it's correct. If there's any incorrectness in any of the matters that appear with respect to the Defense Department section, please see Admiral Radford and General ... and Mr. Wilson.

I think Mr. Burd is next here.

BURD: Mr. President, has any date been set for the medical examination that you will have next month?

PRES. EISENHOWER: Thank you for asking the question. I came over from my office this morning and knew there was something I had forgotten to do. You remember that. No, there hasn't. (laughter)

MURROW: Those were some of the highlights of the President's first full-dress news conference since his heart attack last September. And there is no doubt that those words will be carefully scrutinized in the days to come.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the WORD FOR TODAY.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower told his news conference today that he has "complete faith" in Secretary of State Dulles..and called Mr. Dulles "the best secretary of state I have ever known". Mr. Eisenhower said he has not yet decided whether to seek another term. But he said he has "no objection" to his name being entered in the New Hampshire presidential primary, or any other primary. We will listen to recorded excerpts of the President's news conference in a few minutes.

The United Nations Security Council censured Israel today for its attack, last month, on Syrian positions overlooking the Sea of Galilee. The vote on a Western resolution..sponsored by the United States, Britain and France...was unanimous. It condemned Israel for what it termed "flagrant violation" of the Palestine armistice agreement and Israel's obligations under the United Nations Charter. The resolution also warned Israel that if it failed to comply with its obligations in the future, the Council would have to consider "further measures", under the charter, for maintenance of the peace. A Soviet resolution, demanding that Israel pay compensation, was dropped. Today's vote ended a month of debate.

In London, the Conservative government issued a "white paper" today on the shipment of obsolete British tanks to Egypt. The white paper says the undercover shipments of these tanks..and other war surplus goods..have not changed the military balance between Israel and her Arab neighbors. The Conservative government, however, has already said that it will take steps to stop such shipments in the future.

There was more rioting today in Bombay. At least nine persons were killed by police action.

The Peiping radio claimed today that United States Navy planes "intruded" over the Chinese mainland yesterda and carried out "armed provocations." The Communist mainland broadcast,said: "The Chinese people are indignant over the naval activities of the United States fleet in Chinese waters, and the frequent dispatch of military aircraft into Chinese territorial air." Red China made a similar protest a week ago.

Chinese Communist artillary today gave the Nationalist island of Quemoy its heaviest pounding so far. A Chinese Nationalist communique says almost 3-thousand shells hit quemoy..and the immediately adjacent islands..in a bombardment that lasted more than give hours. No military damage was reported.

At the White House news conference today, President Eisenhower read the text of a telegram he has sent to Harry Jackson, deputy secretary of state of New Hampshire. It is in this telegram that Mr. Eisenhower said he would have "no objection" to having his name placed in the New Hampshire primary. But Mr. Eisenhower also stated (in the telegram) that his lack of objection "cannot be construed as a final decision relative to a candidacy on my part, for a second term. I would hope", he said, "That the accident of my illness, and the necessary period for determining the degree of my recovery, would not have the effect of interfering with the privilege of every member of our party, to express his preference for the presidential candidate of his choice." The President also said in the telegram, "It would be idle to pretend that my health can be wholly restored to the excellent state in which the doctors believed it to be in mid-September. At the same time," he said, "my doctors report to me that the progress I am making toward a reasonable level of strength, is normal and satifactory." The President opened his news conference by reading this telegram. And one of the first questions..put to him by reporters..concerned this matter of health and the big political decision. Here is the question:

QUESTION: Senator Knowland said the other day that he thought that you would surely make an announcement one way or the other about plans by mid-February. Is that...

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER: Well, this is what I promised, Mr. Foliard: to make the announcement as quickly as a decision is firmly reached in my mind. I have no desire whatsoever to confuse the American people or to evade anything you're putting in front of me. But you can well imagine the pressures that are brought upon me every day, and I have to isolate myself from them at times as much as I can in order that I may reach a logical decision. I'll do it as soon as I can.

SMITH: Mr. Preisent, I'm Smith of the United Press. There were some, after your conference with us in Key West, who got the idea from what you said down there that you had reached a tentative decision. Is that a correct conclusion from what you said?

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER: No.

BRANDT : Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. On this Dulles article in Life Magazine by Jim Shepley, was any decision reached to use the atomic bomb in those three instances?

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER: Fisst of all, I am not..I have not read that article, and I have read some of the allegations that he is supposed to have made. I am not going to make a privately-written article and discuss it in detail and thereby make of it a paper if we're going to...a paper which, if it is going to discuss those subjects, should be most carefully and properly written. Now, another thing I'm not going to do is to discuss anywhere in the world, present, past or possible future decisions and material that comes before the National Security. It isn't proper to do it, and those papers are priviledged and must remain so. Now, I don't kow all of the things that are

alleged to have been said. I have complete faith in Mr. Dulles. I do not know whether there were unfortunate expressions used in that article by him or by someone supposed to be reporting them. But I know he is devoted to peace. He has spent his lifetime in this kind of work. He is a man of great professional skill in the field, and to my mind the best Secretary of State I have ever known. That's the answer to that article.

BRANDT: ..If this was within the purview of that, can you tell us what arrangements are made to inform our Allies or Congress on such a decision?

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER: What decision?

BRANDT: to go to the verge of war and then if necessary, go over.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER: Well, I don't admit that..You are...you seem to me to be putting words in my mouth, Mr. Brandt. This is what I say: That I am supporting before the world a program of peace. It's really waging peace, based upon moral principles of decency, of justice and right. If you're going to do that and are not going to be guilty every time the thing looks dangerous of a Munich, you have got to stand firmly. Now, you may interpret that as being at the brink of something, because the other fellow can react according to his own desires and what he believes to be his best interests. But when it comes to the matter of war, there's only one place that I would go, and that's to the Congress of the United States, and tell them what I believe.

ROBERTS: Mr. President, Roberts of the Washington Post. On the foreign issue, sir, I would like to ask this: I believe you told us at the time, last year, that the Congress passed a resolution giving you authority to use the armed forces if Quemoy or Matsu were attacked, on the basis of your judgement at that time as to whether this wan an attack on Formosa. The implication of the Dulles article to which reference has been made at one point was that you

had made a decision at one time. May I ask, sir, have you ever made a decision or is it still your position that you'll make that when and if the occasion arises?

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER: I don't believe I will quote further or say anything further on this subject, Mr. Roberts, because, as I say, if I begin to pick pieces of that article and talk about it, then I begin to make it a part of our official thoughts and records - and I'm just not going to do it.

ROBERTS: Well, sir, I was...I was sorry I mentioned the article then. What I was trying to...(laughter) What I was trying to determine, sir, was whether what you told us previously, before this article was conceived, still stood - that you would make the decision if and when the occasion arose.

PRESIDENT EIDENHOWER: Then, I will tell you this: I went to the Congress perfectly honest and told them that in these circumstances we couldn't tell what was going to happen, and there was no way for me to tell or for anyone else in the world, unless he's a far greater genius than I, what that attack was going to mean when it came about. I think the character of the attack, the way it was carried forward, had to determine in the mind of a qualified person whether it was an attack, an all- out, against Formosa or whether it was strictly and completely local.

I think the gentleman back there with the glasses...

MORGAN: Morgan of the American Broadcasting Company, sir. General Ridgway has charged in an article that during the time that he was Army Chief of Staff decisions were made regarding the size of the armed forces which he did not agree to, but which, it was indicated that he did by a statement you made in the State of the Union Message, saying that the Joint Chiefs were unanimous on it, and he also said that decisions were made in deference to domestic politics on these matters. Could you comment on that, sir?

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER: Well, first, if ever I have made a military decision out of deference to internal politics, then I have been guilty of my own best determinations(sic) I am determined never in that field to be influenced by such a thing. Now, I just make two points: First, every sector of the State of the Union Message in which this statement that I..about the unanimous decision was made, every sector of that report is sent to the department having primary responsibility in that field to check it for every fact, every item that's there, to make certain it's correct. If there's any incorrectness in any of the matters that appear with respect to the Defense Department section, please see Admiral Radford and General....and Mr. Wilson.

I think Mr. Burd is next here.

BURD: Mr. President, has any date been set for the medical examination that you will have next month?

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER: Thank you for asking the question. I came over from my office this morning and knew there was something I had forgotten to do. You remember that. No there hasn't.(laughter)

MURROW: Those were some of the highlights of the President's first full-dress news conference since his heart attack last September. And there is no doubt Mr. Eisenhower's words will be carefully studied in the days to come. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is Hugh Holder.

HOLDER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: For the President, the difficult decision remains. And in the final analysis, it is a decision no one can make for him. He must think it out in his own mind, heart, and conscience. For as John Dewey said, "Thinking is like loving and dying. Each of us must do it for himself."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 20, 1956

This is the news:

The Administration came under strong attack today on the floor of the Senate. Democratic Senator Mansfield, who is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Congress should conduct a full-scale review of American foreign policy. The country, Mansfield said, has been living on borrowed time... without a single new major approach to international problems in three years. And he accused the Administration of merely "dressing up" old policies in "the diplomacy of the brink". Chairman George of the Foreign Relations Committee said he agreed with Mansfield. "Foreign policy," he said, "is going to be discussed in here until the election." And George let it be known that he will talk over the situation with President Eisenhower on Monday, at the invitation of the President.

In a speech in Los Angeles today, Governor Harriman concentrated his attack on the Administration's domestic policies. Harriman said that proposals... like the soil bank plan... are "too little and

→

too late." He referred to the President's suggestion that the farm problem be taken out of politics, and said: "It's easy to see why Mr. Eisenhower would like a nice long silence about agriculture."

The case for the Administration is being presented tonight by Republican leaders at "Salute to Eisenhower" dinners across the country. At the dinner in Chicago, Vice President Nixon will call for a victory "to make certain there will be four more years of our Republican stewardship in Washington." Nixon will say he does not know Mr. Eisenhower's plans, but that the President will make "the right decision at the right time." He will also accuse Adlai Stevenson of being a "quibbler", and of "sniping" at the Administration's foreign policy. "And this," Nixon will say, "is the man who criticized President Eisenhower when he suggested... during the campaign of 1952... that he should go to Korea; and who, in turn, offered nothing but a continuation of that desperate, endless struggle."

Administration ~~foreign~~ policy will also be defended by former Governor Dewey, at the "Salute to Eisenhower" dinner in Baltimore. Dewey will say, "The aggressor knows, at last, that if he starts a

→

conquest, he will be opposed by overwhelming force." With reference to critics of the Dulles interview in Life magazine, Dewey will remark that "their expertness lies in the parsing of sentences, and not in saving the peace of the world."

Mr. Eisenhower himself will address the rallies about two hours from now, over a closed television circuit.

The director of the budget... Rowland Hughes... has resigned, effective April first, "for compelling personal reasons." / He will be succeeded by Deputy Budget Director Percival Brundage. / The Hughes resignation was accepted by President Eisenhower with "deepest regret".

The government reported today that living costs dropped three-tenths of one percent in December. At the same time, the take-home pay of factory workers rose to a new high. / For the average factory worker with three dependents, this amounts to 73 dollars and 15 cents a week.

Senator Monroney of Oklahoma, says he will introduce a bill to cut down the "bootlegging" of automobiles by unfranchised dealers. The measure would require a windshield sticker to be placed on each car

→

at the factory. The handling of the car would then be recorded on the sticker, until it reaches an owner who intends to keep it. Monroney is chairman of a Senate subcommittee, investigating alleged abuses in the auto sales field.

A military supply ship struck a radar tower a hundred miles off Cape Cod today. There were no casualties, and the floating radar tower escaped damage. The ship... the S.S. Sagitta... is limping to Boston with a hole in her starboard side.

Admiral Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, warned today that Russia is concentrating on the training of scientists and engineers. He said this raises "the grave possibility" that the Russians may surpass us in developing a weapon in some particular field. He called this "a tremendous challenge".

The military advisers of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization met today in Melbourne, Australia. The United States representative... Admiral Stump... says "important progress" was made toward forging Seato "into a weapon for peace".

An agreement has been reached for establishment of diplomatic

relations between Russia and Liberia. According to Moscow, ambassadors will be exchanged as soon as Liberia makes the necessary bugetary provisions.

Moscow announced today that Soviet Premier Bulganin has taken a vacation, in order to get some rest. The announcement gave no particulars. Bulganin's recent failure to appear at public functions had aroused speculation as to the reasons for his absence. It was generally assumed that he was ill.

In Paris, the new National Assembly today approved the seating of more than half its members. However, a committee of the Assembly recommended that the election of four followers of right-wing leader Poujade be invalidated... and that their seats be assigned to other parties. The full Assembly must now act on the recommendation.

Edward R. Murrow: January 20, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The President's news conference yesterday still is the chief topic of conversation in Washington, largely because it did not dispose of the two big questions before it. One was about Mr. Eisenhower running for a second term, and this it couldn't dispose of, because the President himself hasn't made up his mind. The other was about the contents of the Dulles "brink of war" interview.

What Mr. Eisenhower did say about a second term was informative and, indeed, [redacted] candid. One could call it frank beyond the need for frankness. In his telegram allowing his name to be used in the New Hampshire primary, he went into intimate details about his health and the considerations arising from it. If he had known that he was not going to be a candidate, it would have been natural to have said simply: don't use my name. If he had known that he was, he could have said simply: use it. Since he didn't know, he still might have extracted what political advantage there was in not stressing his uncertainty. That is, he could have kept out other candidates, and so held intact his position as a potential candidate. What he did was to make it abundantly clear that entering the race did not mean he would be a candidate. And he used the occasion to explain to the nation his views on his illness.

He said forthrightly he never would be as well again as he was before his heart attack, and that at best he must live a life that avoids excessive fatigue. He urged Republican primary voters to "weigh all the possibilities and the personalities that may be involved." This was giving a green light to Knowland or anyone with presidential aspirations, and it was inviting a attention to the possibility that he might not run himself. He promised to make his final decision on the basis of what he considers best for the country, and said he had to obey his physicians "out of respect for the responsibilities I carry".

As this reporter sees it, the President is obliged to keep his leadership intact just as long as he has not made up his mind not to run. That is his duty to his party, too. Yet it sets a high standard that the President is being honest with the public about his future at this time, as he is with himself. More cannot well be asked in this respect in these circumstances.

But the subject of the Dulles interview did not find the President in a candid frame of mind. This time he was asked to judge his Secretary of State. He gave him a broad endorsement, then begged off from what would have been an awkward interrogation. He said that he hadn't read the Life

article. That surely didn't mean he hadn't read the salient excerpts from it. Both he and Mr. Dulles took the unusual line that the article expressed the private view of its author, and that to talk about it in detail would make it a state paper. It seems fairly obvious that if the article could have been repudiated on its crucial points, it would have been. It has been disclosed that the article was based on four talks with the Secretary by two Life writers, in which everything said was recorded on tape. Neither Mr. Dulles nor the President challenged the ~~authenticity~~ substance of the statements in the article. Although Mr. Dulles indicated he wouldn't have used the exact language published. Were Life Magazine unable to substantiate what it ~~wrote~~, nothing would be more natural than to ask to have the tape produced. In former days of diplomacy - before tapes were invented - a Secretary of State, or a diplomat, could deny ever having said something that proved injudicious, and scores of them have done so. Electronics, it would seem, have added to the occupational hazards of public life.

The article had posed three vital questions that affect our relations with our allies, and none of these has yet drawn a clear official answer. One was whether the President decided to use atomic weapons against Communist bases in Manchuria if hostilities broke out again, after the truce talks in Korea. Another was whether a similar decision was made on the bombing of

staging bases in South China if the Chinese communists openly entered the Indochinese war. The third was whether our Allies were informed of the decisions.

The Life article described how Mr. Eisenhower, on his way home from Korea before his inauguration, decided that if an honorable truce could not be obtained, the United States would go in and fight to win, carry the war into Manchuria and use tactical atomic weapons. Then when Syngman Rhee released his prisoners in an attempt to wreck the armistice negotiations, President Eisenhower, on the telephone in the middle of the night, confirmed this previously accepted policy. No allied diplomat in Washington has ever suggested that his government was informed of this decision, or of a decision to use atomic weapons against Red China, if its armies entered the Indochina fighting.

The real question is not only whether it was discreet for the Secretary of State to tell about this, or for the magazine to print it. The burning question is whether the President made the reported decisions. Since the statements have not been repudiated, they will continue to muddy the waters of coalition.

Word for Today

The controversy over the Dulles article, continues to rage. And it proves again, what Randle Cotgrave said: "Better no words, than words unfitly placed." Charles F. Kettering once remarked, "I have always had poor eyes, and I couldn't read a lot. I think I have been spared a lot of confusion."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Administration came under strong attack today on the floor of the Senate. Democratic Senator Mansfield, who is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Congress should conduct a full-scale review of American foreign policy. The country, Mansfield said, had been living on borrowed time..without a single new major approach to international problems in three years. And he accused the Administration of merely "dressing up" old policies in the "diplomacy of the brink." Chairman George of the Foreign Relations Committee said he agreed with Mansfield. "Foreign policy," he said, "is going to be discussed in here until the election." And George let it be known that he will talk over the situation with President Eisenhower on Monday, at the invitation of the Preiseent.

In a speech in Los Angeles today, Governor Harriman concentrated his attack on the Administration's domestic policies. Harriman said that proposals ..like the soil bank plan..are "too little and too late." He referred to the President's suggestion that the farm problem be taken out of politics,and said: "It's easy to see why Mr. Eisenhower would like a nice long silence about agriculture."

The case for the Administration is being presented tonight by Republican leaders at "Salute to Eisenhower" dinners across the country. At the dinner in Chicago, Vice President Nixon will call for a victory "to make certain there will be four more years of our Republican stewardship in Washington." Nixon will say he does not know Mr. Eisenhower's plans, but that the President will make "the right decision at the right time." He will also accuse Adlai Stevenson

of being a "quibbler", and of "sniping" at the Administration's foreign policy. "And this", Nixon will say, "is the man who criticized President Eisenhower when he suggested..during the campaign of 1952..that he should go to Korea; and who, in turn, offered nothing but a continuation of that desperate, endless struggle."

Administration policy will also be defended by former Governor Dewey, at the "Salute to Eisenhower" dinner in Baltimore. Dewey will say, "The aggressor knows, at least, that if he starts a conquest, he will be opposed by overwhelming force." With reference to the critics of the Dulles interview in Life magazine, Dewey will remark that "their expertnees lies in the parsing of sentences, and not in saving the peace of the world."

Mr. Eisenhower himslef will address the rallies about two hours from now over a closed television circuit.

The director of the budget...Rowland Hughes..has resigned, effective April first, "for compelling personal reasons." He will be succeeded by Deputy Budget Director Percival Brundage. The Hughes resignation was accppted by President Eisenhower with "deepest regret."

The government reported today that living costs dropped three tenths of one percent in December. At the same time, the take-home pay of factory workers rose to a new high. For the average factory worker with three dependents, this amounts to 73 dollars and 15 cents a week.

Senator Monroney of Oklahoma says he will introduce a bill to cut down the "bootlegging of automobiles by unfranchised dealers. The measure would require a windshield sticker to be placed on each car at the factory. The handling of the car would then be recorded on the sticker, until it reaches an owner who intends to keep it. Monroney is chairman of a Senate subcommittee, investigating alleged abuses in the auto sales field.

A military supply ship struck a radar tower a hundred miles off Cape Cod today. There were no casualties, and the floating radar tower escaped damage. The ship..the S. S. Sagitta..is limping to Boston with a hole in her starboard side.

Admiral Radford, chairman of the Joint chiefs of Staff, warned today that Russia is concentrating on the training of scientests and engineers. He said this raises "the grave possibility" that the Russians may surpass us in developing a weapon in some particular field. He called this "a tremendous challenge."

The military advisers of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization met today in Melbourne, Australia. The United States representative..Admiral Stump... says "important progress" was made toward forging Seato "into a weapon for peace."

An agreement has been reached for establishment of diplomatic relations between Russia and Liberia. According to Moscow, ambassadors will be exchanged as soon as Liberia makes the necessary bugetary provisions.

Moscow announced today that Soviet Premier Bulganin has taken a vacation in order to get some rest. The announcement gave no particulars. Bulganin's recent failure to appear at public functions has aroused speculation as to the reasons for his absence. It was generally assumed that he was ill.

The president's news conference yesterday still is the chief topic of converstioon in Washington, largely because it did not dispose of the two big questions before it. One was about Mr. Eisenhower running for a second term, and this it couldn't dispose of, because the President himself hasn't made up his mind. The other was about the contents of the Dulles "brink of war" in interview.

What Mr. Eisenhower did say about a second term was informative and, indeed, candid. One could call it frank beyond the need for frankness. In his telegram allowing his name to be used in the New Hampshire primary, he went into intimate details about his health and the considerations arising from it. If he had known that he was not going to be a candidate it would have been natural to have said simply: don't use my name. If he had knows that he was he could have said simply: use it. Since he didn't know, he still might have extracted what political advantage there was in not stressing his uncertainty. That is, he could have kept out other candidates, and so held intact his position as a potential candidate. What he did was to make it abundantly clear that entering the race did not mean he would be a candidate. And he used the occasion to explain to the nation his views on his illness.

He said forthrightly he never would be as well again as he was before his heart attack, and that at best, he must live a life that avoids excessive fatigue. He urged Republican primary voters to "weigh all the possibilities and the personalities that may be involved." This as giving a green light to Knowland or anyone with presidential aspirations, and it was inviting attention to the possibility that he might not run himself. Hr promised to make his final decision on the basis of what he considers best for the country, and said he had to obey his physicians "out of respect for the responsibilities I carry."

As this reporter sees it, the President is obliged to keep his leadership intact just as long as he has not made up his mind not to run. That is his duty to his party, too. Yet it sets a high standard that the President is being honest with the public about his future at this time, as he is with himself. More cannot well be asked in this respect in these circumstances.

But the subject of the Dulles interview did not find the President in a candid frame of mind. This time he was asked to judge his Secretary of State. He gave him a broad endorsement, then begged off from what would have been an awkward interrogation. He said that he hadn't read the Life article. That surely didn't mean he hadn't read the salient excerpts from it. Both he and Mr. Dulles took the unusual line that the article expressed the private view of its author, and that to talk about it in detail would make it a state paper. It seems fairly obvious that if the article could have been repudiated on its crucial points, it would have been. It has been disclosed that the article was based on four talks with the Secretary by two Life writers, in which everything sais was recorded on tape. Neither Mr. Dulles nor the President challenged the substance of the statements in the article, although Mr. Dulles indicated he wouldn't have used the exact language. Were Life Magazine unable to substantiate what it published, nothing would be more nauural than to ask to have the tape produced. In former days of diplomacy - before tapes were invented - a Secretary of State, or a diplomat, cound deny ever having said something that proved injudicious, and scores of them have done so. Electronics, it would seem, have added to the occupational hazards of public life.

The article had posed three vital questions that affect our relations with our allies, and none of these has yet drawn a clear official answer. One was whether the President decided to use atomic weapons against Communist bases in Manchuria if hostilities broke out again, after the truce talks in Korea. Another was whether s similar decision was made on the bombing of staging bases in South China if the Chinese communists openly entered the Indochinese war. The third was whether our Allies were informed of the decisions.

The Life article described how Mr. Eisenhower, on his way home from Korea before his inauguration, decided that if an honorable truce could not be obtained, the United States would go in and fight to win, carry the war into Manchuria and use tactical atomic weapons. Then when Syngman Rhee released his prisoners in an attempt to wreck the armistice negotiations, President Eisenhower, on the telephone in the middle of the night, confirmed this previously accepted policy. No allied dimlomat in Washington has ever suggested that his government was informed of this decision, or of a decision to use atomic weapons against Red China, if its armies entered the Indochina fighting.

The real question is not only whether it was discreet for the Secretary of State to tell about this, or for the magazine to print it. The burning question is whether the President made the reported decisions. Since the statements have not been repudiated, they will continue to muddy the waters of coalition.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here's a word from our announcer.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The controversy over the Dulles article continues to rage. And it proves again, what Randle Cotgrave said: "Better no words than words unfitly placed!" Charles F. Kettering once remarked, "I have always had poor eyes, and I couldn't read a lot. I think I have been spared a lot of confusion."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Jan. 23, 1956

This is the news:

Democratic Senator George kept his appointment with President Eisenhower today... but said afterwards that if any statement was going to be made, it would have to come from the President. White House News Secretary Hagerty says no presidential statement will be forthcoming. George is chairman of the powerful Foreign Relations Committee. It was reported, unofficialy, that Mr. Eisenhower wanted to appeal to George personally, to abandon his opposition to the Administration program for long-term foreign aid. The request for the meeting came from the President.

In politics, the Democratic national chairman... Paul Butler... today called Life Magazine's "brink of war" article "a partisanly inspired effort to glorify" Secretary of State Dulles. Butler called Life a "house organ" for the Eisenhower Administration. Yesterday, the editor-in-chief of Life... Henry R. Luce... described as "unfortunate" the caption on the Life article... but also said any fault of Life was "furiously compounded" by those who put personal advantage over "the best interests of the United States."

President Eisenhower also conferred today with Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall. Hall went to the White House to report that more than 5-million dollars... for the Republican war chest... was raised by the "Salute to Eisenhower" rallies held across the country on Friday. The Republican chairman told reporters he still thinks Mr. Eisenhower will seek a second term, if he feels able.

Senator Knowland's name was officially entered today in the Illinois Republican primary. The petitions were filed by a Chicago woman who said she had not been in touch with Knowland. Governor Stratton entered President Eisenhower's name in the primary a week ago. And thus the stage has been set for a "popularity" contest between the two Republican leaders on April 10th. (Under Illinois law, primary results are not binding on delegates to the national conventions). Petitions for Adlai Stevenson also were entered today in the Illinois Democratic primary.

Senator Knowland predicted tonight that Mr. Eisenhower will disclose his second term intentions before February 15th. And he expressed confidence that if the President decides against running, he will not

hand-pick a successor. Knowland said he doesn't subscribe to the theory that only an "Eisenhower type" candidate can win. He said, "There is room in the party for people with varying shades of views. I am not in favor of liquidating the Conservatives of the Republican Party." Knowland said he was going to let his name stay on the primary ballot in Illinois because of the uncertainty over Mr. Eisenhower's political plans.

A Senate subcommittee today accused Harold Stassen of "impeding" its investigation of a foreign aid project last spring. The inquiry concerned a contract for construction of two grain elevators in Pakistan. The subcommittee says... in a majority report... that it developed evidence of possible collusion in connection with the contract and that Stassen tried to withhold documentary material that would shed light on the case. Stassen was then director of the Foreign Operations Administration. The report does not suggest that Stassen took part in any collusion... but, rather, that he exercised "poor judgment". Stassen says, in reply, that he stopped the entire transaction before a contract was signed, or a dollar of government

money was committed. He calls the report "an unjustified political attack."

The Administration promised today to give immediate study to a price support program for cattle and hogs. The promise was made at a White House meeting attended by the entire Iowa congressional delegation. The emergency action... if it is taken... would be designed to relieve depressed farm prices while Congress works on President Eisenhower's nine-point farm program. White House News Secretary Hagerty said urgent consideration will be given measures the Agriculture Department could take without legislation.

Officials of the Sante Fe Railroad today said "undue speed" probably caused the wreck of the Los Angeles commuter train last night... in which 29 persons died. The train is reported to have been traveling 70 miles an hour on a 6-degree curve. At least 140 persons were hurt.

The Air Force announced today that it is sending an undisclosed number of new supersonic jet fighters to Europe, to bolster the defenses of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The first new F-100

Super-sabres will be sent to Europe late this month, ~~to start replacing~~ the ~~F-86 Sabrejets assigned to overseas tactical units. The F-100~~ holds the established ~~world's speed record of 822 miles an hour~~.

President Eisenhower sent Congress a report today, warning that national security "may well depend" on research for atomic aircraft and development of the intercontinental missile. The report was prepared by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Congress was told: "The decisions we make now, regarding the extent of our research, may well determine whether the United States maintains its present position of world leadership in the air."

The United Nations Disarmament Commission voted today for a third round of secret negotiations on the disarmament question. A subcommittee... composed of the United States, Russia, Britain, Canada and France... probably will undertake the new talks in March. ~~American Ambassador Lodge told the commission that President Eisenhower's~~ proposal for ~~mutual air inspection "would, at one strike, free the world from the fear of its final war."~~ ~~Soviet Delegate Sobolev~~ claimed that ~~as a program for collecting military intelligence, the~~ President's ~~plan would only intensify~~ the ~~armaments race~~.

United Nations Secretary-General Hammarskjold arrived in Jerusalem tonight... and said he was looking forward to talks with Israeli leaders. Earlier today, in Cairo, Hammarskjold said he was optimistic regarding ultimate settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

In London, the British government announced tonight that it had secretly airlifted two squadrons of a Royal Air Force regiment to Jordan. An Air Ministry spokesman said the two squadrons were transferred [redacted] from Iraq to help train native troops and aid in [redacted] the defense of [redacted] R.A.F. installations in Jordan.

Edward R. Murrow: January 23, 1956 7.45 p.m.

India is experiencing its most substantial crisis since the communal war between Hindus and Moslems - hundreds killed, thousands wounded, and thousands in jail. Prime Minister Nehru's government decided to re-district the country, mainly along language lines, (there are fourteen major languages and scores of dialects). The violence centered last week in Bombay, and has now exploded in the eastern state of Orissa. The Nehru government today announced its intention of going ahead with the plan. Nehru is quoted as deploring the loss of life, but adding, "What government can afford to sit on the fence and watch hoodlums take over affairs, indulge in arson, looting and murder?"

This would seem to mean that further violence will be met with firm repression. But the violence reflects some decline in the authority of the Nehru government. This situation was brought about by at least three factors. One is the obvious problem of how to give India a strong central government without offending large communities with local language, religious and racial loyalties. Another is the ability of the communists to exploit these local antagonisms. And there appears also to be an undercurrent of dissatisfaction with Prime Minister Nehru's leadership.

Last week in Bombay open disrespect was shown for both Gandhi and Nehru -

their portraits were carried through the streets draped with crepe and old shoes. This sort of thing hadn't happened before, for Gandhi is regarded as the creator of the nation, and Nehru is his disciple. Nehru is frequently criticized, even by his own supporters; but there is no one of equal ability and prestige to take his place. The rioting doesn't mean that Nehru is on the way out; But no matter how this crisis ends India may be somewhat weaker for Nehru being somewhat weaker.

Not all the disrespect for Gandhi and Nehru in Bombay originated with the Communists. Some of it came from conservative Maharashtrians who want to share the rule of Bombay. These proud people never took to Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence. They used to supply the British with some of their most devoted Indian soldiers. They didn't follow Gandhi and they don't follow Nehru.

The government knew this crisis was coming. The police threw many communist leaders and party members into jail before last week. But the communists had perfected their local organization, and it functioned without many of their leaders.

Technically the Soviet Government can claim that it does not run the Indian Communist Party, and so is not conniving to undermine Mr. Nehru.

But India and Russia have signed a five-point pact, which pledges, among other things, non-interference by the two countries in each other's domestic affairs. Moscow obviously reckons it has more to gain by weakening Nehru, than by building him up. In view of what the communists in India have been doing, the so-called friendship mission of Bulganin and Krushchev takes on both a sinister and ironic meaning. In Bombay, at least, the communists co-operated with the extreme right, and that too is a familiar pattern. In Germany the communists used to co-operate with the Nazis in street fighting, and that was one of the things that brought down the Weimar Republic.

The federal problem in India was in a sense inherited from the British. They divided India into provinces along strategic, administrative and economic lines. The British didn't pay much attention to language areas. When India became free, there was pressure to correct this situation. A government commission studied the problem for two years, then recommended more simplified grouping, fewer states, with a more common language. This was the plan adopted by the Nehru government. But some localities were not easy to fit into the national pattern. Bombay was one. The state itself could be cut into two areas, one for each of the two main local languages. But it was decided not to put the city of Bombay under bilingual rule. So the central

government decided to administer it. That was the cause of the violence and bloodshed which appears to be spreading to other areas.

India's next election is about a year away. The Congress Party - Mr. Nehru's party - may suffer at the polls, particularly in the areas where the rioting has been severe. An added strain has been placed upon the unity and stability of the Indian administration. And it wouldn't have happened, at least not on this scale, if the communist conspiracy directed from Moscow had not wanted it to happen.

Word for Today

Prime Minister Nehru has served notice that the Indian government will not be ~~intimidated~~ shaken by mob violence. Immanuel Kant had some words on this subject. "It is far more convenient to commit an act of violence," he said, "and afterwards excuse it, than laboriously to consider convincing arguments, and lose time in listening to objections."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Democratic Senator George kept his appointment with President Eisenhower today..but said afterwards that if any statement was going to be made, it would have to come from the President. White House News Secretary Hagerty says no presidential statement will be forthcoming. George is chairman of the powerful Foreign Relations Committee. It was reported, unofficialy, that Mr. Eisenhower wanted to appeal to George personally, to abandon his opposition to the Administration program for long-term foreign aid. The request for the meeting came from the President.

President Eisenhower also conferred today with Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall. Hall went to the White House to report that more than 5-million dollars..for the Republican war chest..was raised by the "Salute to Eisenhower" rallies held across the country on Friday. The Republican chairman told reporters he still thinks Mr. Eisenhower will seek a second term, if he feels able.

Senator Knowland's name was officially entered today in the Illinois Republican primary. The petitions were filed by a Chicago woman who said she had not been in touch with Knowland. Governor Stratton entered President Eisenhower's name in the primary a week ago. And thus the stage has been set for a "popularity" contest between the two Republican leaders on Arril 10th. (Under Illinois law, primary results are not binding on delegates to the national conventions.) Petitions for Adlai Stevenson also were entered today in the Illinois Democratic primary.

Senator Knowland predicted tonight that Mr. Eisenhower will disclose his second term intentions before February 15th. And he expressed confidence that

if the President decides against running, he will not hand-pick a successor. Knowland said he doesn't subscribe to the theory that only an "Eisenhower type" candidate can win. He said, "There is room in the party for peopel with varying shades of views. I am not in favor of liquidating the Conservatives of the Republican Party." Knowland said he was going to let his name stay on the primary ballot in Illinois because of the uncertainty over Mr. Eisnhower's political plans.

A Senate subcommittee today accused Harold Stassen of "impeding " its investigation of a foreign aid project last spring. The inquire concerned a contract for construction of two grain elevators in Pakistan. The subcommittee says..in a majority report..that it developed evidence of possible collusion in connection with the contract and that Stassen tried to withhold documentary material that would shed light on the case. Stassen was then director of the Foreign Operations Administration. The report does not suggest that Stassen took part in any collusion..but, rather, that he exercised "poor judgement" Stassen says, in reply, that he stopped the entire transaction before a contract was signed, or a dollar of government money was committed. He calls the report "an unjustified political attack."

The Administration promised today to give immediate study to a price support program for cattle and hogs. The promise was made at a White House meeting attended by the entire Iowa congressional delegation. The emergency action..if it is taken..would be designed to relieve depressed farm prices while Congress works on President Eisenhower's nine-point farm program. White House News Secretary Hagerty said urgent consideration will be given measures the Agriculture Department could take without legislation.

Officials of the Sante Fe Railroad today said "undue speed" probably cuased the wreck of the Los Angeles commuter train last night..in which 29

29 persons died. The train is reported to have been traveling 70 miles an hour on a 6-degree curve. At least 140 persons were hurt.

The Air Force announced today that it is sending an undisclosed number of new supersonic jet fighters to Europe, to bolster the defenses of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The first new F-100 Super-sabres will be sent to Europe late this month.

President Eisenhower sent Congress a report today, warning that national security "may well depend" on research for atomic aircraft and development of the intercontinental missile. The report was prepared by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Congress was told: "The decisions we make now, regarding the extent of our research, may well determine whether the United States maintains its present position of world leadership in the air."

The United Nations Disarmament Commission voted today for a third round of secret negotiations on the disarmament question. A subcommittee..composed of the United States, Russia, Britain, Canada and France..probably will undertake the new talks in March.

United Nations Secretary-General Hammarskjold arrived in Jerusalem tonight..and said he was looking forward to talks with Israeli leaders. Earlier today, in Cairo, Hammarskjold said he was optimistic regarding ultimate settlement of the Arab - Israeli dispute.

In London, the British government announced tonight that it had secretly airlifted two squadrons of a Royal Air Force Regiment to Jordan. An Air Ministry spokesman said the two squadrons were transferred from Iraq to help train native troops and aid in the defense of R.A.F. installations in Jordan.

India is experiencing its most substantial crisis since the communal war between Hindus and Moslems - hundreds killed, thousands wounded, and thousands in jail. Prime Minister Nehru's government decided to re-district the country,

mainly along language lines, (there are fourteen major languages and scores of dialects.) The violence centered last week in Bombay, and has now exploded in the eastern state of Orissa. The Nehru government today announced its intention of going ahead with the plan. Nehru is quoted as deploring the loss of life, but adding, "What government can afford to sit on the fence and watch hoodlums take over affairs, indulge in arson, looting and murder?"

This would seem to mean that further violence will be met with firm repression. But the violence reflects some decline in the authroity of the Nehru government. This situation was brought about by at least three factors One is the obvious problem of how to give India a strong central government without offending large ommunities with local language, religious and racial loyalties. Another is the ability of the communists to exploit these local antagonisms. And there appears also to be an undercurrent of dissatisfaction with Prime Minister Nehru's leadership.

Last week in Bombay open disrespect was shown for both Gandhi and Nehru - their protraits were carried through the streets draped with crepe and old shoes. This sort of thing hadn't happened before, for Gandhi is regarded as the creator of the nation, and Nehru is his disciple. Nehru is frequently criticized, even by his own supporters; but there is no one of euqal abiltiy and prestige to take his place. The rioting doesn't mean that Nehru is on the way out; but no matter how this crisis ends, India may be somewhat weaker for Nehru being somewhat weaker.

Not all the disrespect for Gandhi and Nehru in Bombay originated with the Communists. Some of it came from conservative Maharashtrians who want to share the rule of Bombay. These proud people never took to Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence. They used to supply the British with some of their most devoted Indian soldiers. They didn't follow Gandhi and they don't follow Nehru.

The government knew this crisis was coming. The police threw many communists leaders and party members into jail before last week. But the Communists had perfected their local organization, and it functioned without many of their leaders.

Technically the Soviet Government can claim that it does not run the Indian Communist party, and so is not conviving to undermine Mr. Nehru. But India and Russia have signed a five-point pact which pledges, among other things, non-interference by the two countries in each other's domestic affairs. Moscow obviously reckons it has more to gain by weakening Nehru than by building him up. In view of what the Communists in India have been doing, the so-called friendship mission of Bulganin and Krushchev takes on both a sinister and ironic meaning. In Bombay, at least, the Communists co-operated with the extreme right, and that too is a familiar pattern. In Germany the communists used to co-operate with the Nazis in street fighting and that was one of the things that brought down the Weimar Republic.

The federal problem in India was in a sense inherited from the British They divided India into provinces along strategic, administrative and economic lines. The British didn't pay much attention to language areas. When India became free there was pressure to correct this situation. A government commission studied the problem for two years, then recommended more simplified grouping, fewer states with a more common language. This was the plan adopted by the Nehru government. But some localities were not easy to fit into the national pattern. Bombay was one. The state itself could be cut into two areas, one for each of the two main local languages. But it was decided not to put the city of Bombay under bilingual rule. So the central government decided to administer it. That was the cause of the violence and bloodshed which appears to be spreading to other areas.

India's next election is about a year away. The Congress Party - Mr. Nehru's party - may suffer at the polls, particularly in the areas where the rioting has been severe. An added strain has been placed upon the unity and stability of the Indian administration. And it wouldn't have happened, at least not on this scale, if the communist conspiracy directed from Moscow had not wanted it to happen.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is a word from our announcer.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Prime Minister Nehru has served notice that the Indian government will not be shaken by mob violence. Immanuel Kant had some words on this subject. "It is far more convenient to commit an act of violence," he said, "and excuse it, than laboriously to consider convincing arguments, and lose time in listening to objections."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Jan. 24, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower told Congress today that tax reductions "cannot be justified" at this time. Mr. Eisenhower said, in his annual economic message, that to add to the public debt, in order to cut taxes, would be an irresponsible action. He called enactment of a farm program the "first and most pressing" business before Congress. And he suggested that standby controls over consumer credit be restored. This proposal already has run into resistance. Representative Wolcott, ranking Republican on the House Banking Committee, said that standby credit controls would constitute "a sword of Damocles", hanging over business. (I should like to discuss the President's economic message further, in a few minutes).

The Russian ambassador will call on President Eisenhower tomorrow, to deliver a personal message from Soviet Premier Bulganin. The nature of the message has not been disclosed. This is the first time Russian Ambassador Zarubin has ever asked to see the

→

President. And the request, received by telephone, was immediately granted. Mr. Eisenhower will hold his regular weekly news conference at 10:30 a.m., Eastern Standard Time. His appointment with Zarubin is scheduled an hour later.

Secretary of State Dulles told reporters today that a collapse of bipartisan foreign policy could greatly increase the danger of war. Dulles said that... in the interests of bipartisanship... he had conferred with both Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Chairman Richards of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The purpose of the talks, he said, was to work out a formula whereby one or two subjects would be taken out of the realm of political debate. But he did not say what those "one or two subjects" are. Democratic Senator Fulbright commented that bipartisanship, like cooperation, is a two-way street. Fulbright said, "Mr. Dulles' own actions have done more than anything else to make bipartisanship difficult."

Secretary Dulles expressed belief that Congress will grant the Administration the authority necessary for undertaking long-term foreign aid projects. Dulles said talks are continuing with Israel,

over its application for American arms aid. But the United States, he said, is still against any stepped up arms race in the Middle East... for that would not serve the cause of peace. Dulles said no agenda has been set for the forthcoming talks between British Prime Minister Eden and the President, although the subject of German reunification is sure to be discussed. And he warned correspondents against expecting specific agreements. This does not mean, he said, that some sharply defined understandings will not be reached.

Prime Minister Eden left London tonight... to board the liner Queen Elizabeth for the United States. In the House of Commons (before he left) Labour Leader Hugh Gaitskell proposed that Eden join President Eisenhower in inviting the Russians to a conference on the Middle Eastern question. Eden made no promises.

Soviet Marshal Chukov said today that Russia has "surpassed" the United States in development of the hydrogen bomb. Chukov made the statement while addressing a Communist Party meeting in Kiev.

The Moscow radio announced the resignation today of the premier of the Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. This is the largest of the 16 republics which make up the Soviet Union. It

takes in Moscow and most of what used to be Czarist Russia. According to the Moscow radio, the premier stepped down "to strengthen the leadership of the republic's Council of Ministers." Last Thursday, the premier of Lithuania also stepped down. That time, no reason was given.

In Paris today, a Socialist... Andre Le Troquer (TRO-KÁY)... was elected speaker of the French national assembly. His election came on the third ballot and represents a victory for Republican Front leaders Guy Mollet and Pierre Mendes-France. Le Troquer (TRO-KÁY) won with Communist support.

Communist China said today that the dispute over Formosa can be settled only at a meeting between Secretary of State Dulles and ~~the~~ Chinese Foreign Minister, Chou En-lai. A Communist spokesman accused the United States of "distorting the course of events" in its recent statement on the current Geneva talks. He also reiterated ~~Red China's claim that Formosa is~~ the claim that Formosa is rightfully "part" of Red China... and that the mutual security treaty between the United States and Nationalist China is "wholly illegal".

In Washington, Democratic Senator Kefauver called today for "a thorough review of the defense establishment", in the light of General Ridgway's charges. In the latest in his series of magazine articles, Ridgway said there was a tendency, during his tour as Army chief of staff, for "civilian secretaries to make military decisions on a basis of political expediency." When asked for comment, Secretary of Defense Wilson said if Ridgway "wants to make certain statements, that is his business... since he is retired."

Four southern governors agreed tonight to seek joint action by their states... to appeal the Supreme Court decision throwing out segregation in the public schools. The agreement was reached at a conference in Richmond, between Governors Stanley of Virginia, Timmerman of South Carolina, Coleman of Mississippi and Griffin of Georgia. The four governors also agreed to take whatever local legislative action they might deem necessary to prevent mixing the races in their schools.

Edward R. Murrow: January 24, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Today's economic report to Congress, is one of three big messages the President must send at the opening of a new session, along with the State of the Union, and the budget messages. It is well to remember why it was given this importance. The message serves the national policy laid down in the Full Employment Act of 1946, which was to encourage a stable, expanding economy. The key words of the policy are "stable" and "expanding", and the economic health of the nation is to be measured in these terms.

This year, the report shows, the dollar is stable, but expansion is expected to be somewhat less, though only somewhat. It does not estimate just how much. However gratifying the figures of the gross national product and national income may be, they do not tell a completely satisfactory story unless growth is maintained at a healthy rate. If the economy ever stands still, it is in effect falling back, because the population keeps on growing. This year the economy is not expected to stand still, it promises to be better than last year. But President Eisenhower appeared to warn that the rate of growth will be lower. "The rapid expansion of six or twelve months back" he said, "has given way to a tamer movement." "But" he added, "the underlying trend still appears to be upward."

So the economic report can be paraphrased as saying that the nation is

astonishingly well in most ways, though still not quite as well as it needs to be.

In the news about the report, the President is shown as confidently predicting continuing prosperity in 1956, in pointing proudly to the fact that the nation has reached the threshhold of a four hundred billion dollar economy, and saying it had practically achieved the cherished goal of full employment, rising incomes, and a stable dollar. The gross national product is now at an annual rate of 397 billions, if not higher. Employment increased by two million to a total of 63.5 million last year; and, what is not quite the same, unemployment declined.

I might say at this point, that our problem of measuring prosperity differs from that of Britain just now. The British also have reached full employment, but it is attended by inflation, which is not the case here. This accounts for complaints in London that sound strange in our ears, about "over-employment". The Daily Telegraph asked last week how the government's anti-inflation proposals were "going to reduce the state of over-employment from which we are suffering." It would be instructive to learn just when full employment becomes over-employment. It seems that the British must have a special trouble of their own.

The tone of the President's report was not really boastful. He warned against complacency, saying that the threat of inflation or recession can never be far distant. And his message contained recommendations for dealing with both dangers. He expects car purchases to decline this year, and home building to be below the exceptionally high volume of last year. But he thinks some of the decline can be made up by more spending on home improvement. He urges that this be stimulated by raising the maximum of insurable loans from three to five thousand dollars, and extending the term of government insurance from three to five years.

He pointed to the fall in farm incomes and to the recent rise in business inventories which could lead to a halt in inventory buying. These are the main negative influences. But he felt that the positive influences of the rising business investment, foreign trade, and government spending, would be enough to keep prosperity rising. But to assure it, he urged adoption of the administration's farm program, the ten-year highway program, the five-year school building program, and a new policy of loans and grants to bring industries into chronically depressed areas.

Since these recommendations were linked with a balanced budget, debt reduction, warnings against premature tax reductions, and were presented as

part of the doctrine of individual enterprise, the report can be called orthodox. But times have changed, when a Republican Administration so clearly can accept the role of government spending in maintaining full employment and continuous expansion.

The President did not hesitate to call it a "constructive experience" in 1954, when a tax cut of over seven billion dollars, bolstered buying power and investment, "at a time", he said, "when output and employment were tending to decline." This was taken to mean that if the action were again needed to combat a recession it would be taken, regardless of its effect on a balanced budget.

As a measure against inflation, the President proposed giving back to the Federal Reserve Board the power to control consumer purchase loans. Obviously the President's advisors were worried by the huge increase in the consumer debt last year, which went up ten times as fast as the year before. That leveled off, however, with the decline in auto sales, and the President said it would not be necessary to clamp on controls now. But he wants the law back on the books. The Federal Reserve Board has repeatedly asked for it, but only now has it been given White House support.

Stuart Matty

Word for Today

President Eisenhower says reduction of the national debt must come before reduction of taxes. In this, he would have the approval of Benjamin Franklin, who said: "Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt." Artemus Ward thought otherwise. He said, "Let us be happy and live within our means, even if we have to borrow money to do it."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower told Congress today that tax reductions "cannot be justified" at this time. Mr. Eisenhower said, in his annual economic massage, that to add to the public debt in order to cut taxes would be an irresponibble enactment of a farm program the "first and most pressing" business before Congress. And he suggested that standby controls over consumer credit be restored. This proposal already has run into resistance. Representative Wolcott, ranking Republican on the House Banking Committee, said that standby credit controls would constitute "a sword of Damocles", hanging over business. (I should like to discuss the President's economic message further in a few minutes.)

The Russian ambassador will call on President Eisenhower tomorrow to deliver a personal message from Soviet Premier Bulganin. The nature of the message has not been disclosed. This is the first time Russian Ambassador Zarubin has ever asked to see the President. And the request, received, by telephone, was immediately granted. Mr. Eisenhower will hold his regular weekly news conference at 10:30 a.m., Eastern Standard Time. His appointment with Zarubin is scheduled an hour later.

Secretary of State Dulles told reporters today that a collapse of bipartisan foreign policy could greatly increase the danger of war. Dulles said that ..in the interests of bipartisanship..he had conferred with both Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Chairman Richards of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The purpose of the talks, he said, was to work out a formula whereby one or two subjects would be taken out of the

realm of political debate. But he did not say what those "one or two subjects" are. Democratic Senator Fulbright commented that bipartisanship, like cooperation, is a too-way street. Fulbright said, "Mr. Dulles' own actions have done more than anything else to make bipartisanship difficult."

Secretary Dulles expressed belief that Congress will grant the Administration the authority necessary for undertaking long-term foreign aid projects. Dulles aaid talks are continuing with Israel over its application for American arms aid. But the United States, he said, is still against any stepped up arms race in the Middle East..for that would not serve the cause of peace. Dulles said no agenda has been set for the forthcoming talks between British Prime Minister Eden and the President, although the subject of German reunification is sure to be discussed. And he warned correspondents against expecting specific agreements. This does not mean, he said, that some sharply defined understandings will not be reached.

Prime Minister Eden left London tonight..to board the liner Queen Elizabeth for the United States. In the House of Commons (before he left) Labour Leader Hugh Gaitskell proposed that Eden join President Eisenhower in inviting the Russians to a conference on the Middle Eastern qeustion. Eden made no promises.

Soviet Marshal Chukov said today that Russia has "surpassed" the United States in development of the hydrogen bomb. Chukov made the statement while addressing a Communist Party meeting in Kiev.

The moscow radio announced the resignation today of the premier of the Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. This is the largest of the 16 republics which make up the Soviet Union. It takes in Moscow and most of what used to be Czarist Russia. According to the Moscow radio, the premier stepped down "to strengthen the leadership of the repubiic's Council of Ministers." Last Thursday the premier of Lithuania also stepped down. That time, no reason was given.

In Paris today, a Socialist.. Andre Le Troquer..was elected speaker of the French national assembly. His election came on the third ballot and represents a victory for Republican Front leaders Guy Mollet and Pierre Mendes-France. Le Troquer won with Communist support.

Communist China said today that the dispute over Formosa can be settled only at a meeting between Secretary of State Dulles and Chinese Foreign Minister, Chou En-lai. A Communist spokesman accused the United States of "distorting the course of events" in its recent statement on the current Geneva talks. He also reiterated the claim that Formosa is rightfully "part" of Red China..and that the mutual security treaty between the United States and Nationalist China is "wholly illegal."

In Washington, Democratic Senator Kefauver called today for "a thorough review of the defense establishment", in the light of General Ridgway's charges. In the latest in his series of magazine articles, Ridgway said there was a tendency, during his tour as Army chief of staff, for "civilian secretaries to make military decisions on a basis of political expediency." When asked for comment, Secretary of Defense Wilson said if Ridgway "wants to make certain statements, that is his business..since he is retired."

Four southern governors agreed tonight to seek joint action by their states to appeal the Supreme Court decision throwing out segregation in the public shcools. The agreement was reached at a conference in Richmond, between Governors Stanley of Virginia, Timmerman of South Carolina, Coleman of Mississippi and Griffin of Georgia. The four governors also agreed to take whatever legislative action they might deem necessary to prevent mixing the races in their schools.

Today's economic report to Congress, is one of three big messages the President must send at the opening of a new session, along with the State of the Union, and the budget messages. It is well to remember why it was given

this importance. The message serves the national policy laid down in the Full Employment Act ot 1946, which was to encourage a stable, expanding economy. The key words of the policy are "stable" and "expanding", and the economic health of the nation is to be measured in these terms.

This year, the report shows the dollar is stable, but the expansion is expected to be somewhat less, though only somewhat. It does not estimate just how much. However gratifying the figures of the gross national product and national income may be, they do not tell a completely satisfactory story unless growth is maintained at a healthy rate. If the economy ever stands still, it is in effect falling back, because the population keeps on growing. This year the economy is not expected to stand still, it promises to be better than last year. But President Eisenhower appeared to warn that the rate of growth will be slower. "The rapid expansion of six or twelve months back" he said, "has given way to a tamer movement". "But" he added, "the underlying trend still appears to be upward."

So the economic report can be paraphrased as saying that the nation is astonishingly well in most ways, though still not quite as well as it needs to be.

In the news about the report, the President is shown as condidently predicting continuing prosperity in 1956. in pointing proudly to the fact that the nation has reached the threshhold of a four hundred billion dollar economy, and saying it had practically achieved the cherished goal of full employment, rising incomes, and a stable dollar. The gross national product is now at an annual rate of 397 millions, if not higher. Employment increased by two million to a total of 63.5 million last year; and, what is not quite the same, unemployment declined.

I might say at this point, that our problem of measuring prosperity differs from that of Britain just now. The British also have reached full employment, but it is attended by inflation, which is not the case here. This accounts for complaints in London that sound strange in our ears, about "over-employment". The Daily Telegraph asked last week how the government's anti-inflation proposals were "going to reduce the state of over-employment from which we are suffering." It would be instructive to learn just when full employment becomes over-employment. It seems the British must have a special trouble of their own.

The tone of the President's report was not really boastful. He warned against complacency, saying that the threat of inflation or recession can never be far distant. And his message contained recommendations for dealing with both dangers. He expects car purchases to decline this year and home building to be below the exceptionally high volume of last year. But he thinks some of the decline can me made up by more spending on home improvements. He urges that this be stimulated by raising the maximum of insurable loans from three to five thousand dollars, and extending the term of government insurance from three to five years.

He pointed to the fall in farm incomes and to the recent rise in business inventories which could lead to a halt in inventory buying. These are the main negative influences. But he felt that the positive influences of the rising business investment, foreign trade, and government spending, would be enough to keep prosperity rising. But to assure it, he urged adoption of the administration's farm program, the ten-year highway program, the five-year school building program, and a new policy of loans and grants to bring industries into chronically depressed areas.

Since these recommendations were linked with a balanced budget, debt reduction, warnings against premature tax reductions, and were presented as part of the doctrine of individual enterprise, the report can be called orthodox. But times have changed, when a Republican Administration so clearly can accept the role of government spending in maintaining full employment and continuous expansion.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Stuart Metz.

STUART METZ: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: President Eisnehower says reduction of the national debt must come before reduction of taxes. In this, he would have the approval of Benjamin Franklin who said: "Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt." Artemus Ward thought otherwise. He said, "Let us be happy and live within our means, even if we have to borrow to do it."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 25, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower received a message today from Soviet Premier Bulganin, containing new proposals for "promoting world peace". The nature of the Russian proposals was not announced. The White House, however, issued the following statement: "Intermittently, since the Geneva conference, the President and Premier Bulganin have been exchanging correspondence. The Soviet ambassador this morning brought in a friendly letter, containing certain ideas which the premier has asked the President to study further, in the interest of promoting world peace." Mr. Eisenhower's last formal communication mmmm from Bulganin was dated September 19th. In it, Bulganin raised objections to the President's proposal for mutual air inspection. The other messages from Soviet leaders, expressed concern for Mr. Eisenhower's health, after his heart attack. And there is speculation that today's message also concerned disarmament.

President Eisenhower told his weekly news conference today that "any move for disarmament is going to be slow, tortuous and certainly gradual, even at the best." He said that, in the absence of a functioning disarmament system, the United States and its allies must remain strong. The President said the Administration's foreign aid program may have been misunderstood. "There are certain projects in certain countries," he said, "that cannot be executed quickly. If you start them, you have to give some pledge of going on to the end." Mr. Eisenhower also expressed hope that the Federal program to aid school construction, will not be bogged down in a congressional fight on the segregation issue. He said an amendment barring Federal aid to states with segregated schools, might delay the school construction program. But the decision on this, he said, is up to Congress. He reiterated his opposition to tax reductions at this time... and urged Congress to act promptly on his farm program. If prompt action is taken, he said, "the farmer will begin to experience real relief."

Today, the House Ways and Means Committee took the first Congressional action on the farm program. It unanimously approved

Mr. Eisenhower's proposal that gasoline used on farms be exempted from the two-cent-a-gallon Federal tax.

But again today, most of the President's news conference was taken up with questions relating to his political plans. Here... by recording... are some of those questions and Mr. Eisenhower's answers.

tape runs 4:25
ends on cue: "That's one thing I haven't given any thought to."

The name of Democratic Senator Kefauver was formally entered today in the New Hampshire presidential primary. And Kefauver said he thought the chances of [redacted] repeating his 1952 victory [redacted] are "very good". At the same time, supporters of Republican Senator Knowland predicted that Knowland's name will be entered in the Republican primary in New Hampshire "as a precautionary move", in case Mr. Eisenhower decides not to run. [redacted] The California senator is already entered in primaries in Alaska and Illinois.

The results of a special congressional election in Pennsylvania were hailed by Democratic National Chairman Butler today as "a sign of the times." In that election, the Democratic candidate... Elmer Holland... defeated his Republican rival yesterday by a wide margin. The Republican candidate, David J. Smith, blamed his defeat on lack of organization support. The election... in the 30th Congressional District... was to fill the unexpired term of the late Representative Vera Buchanan.

In Congress today, Democratic Senator Douglas ended a four-day speech against the natural gas bill... and called on the Senate to defeat the measure by "a resounding vote". The bill... sponsored by Senators Harris and Fulbright... would exempt all natural gas producers from direct price control by the Federal Power Commission. A vote on the measure is expected by the middle of next week.

The Senate Investigating Subcommittee said today that control over the shipment of strategic goods to Communist countries has been "unduly relaxed". The Subcommittee reported... in its annual report to the Senate... that this was done by certain

United States officials, in spite of intelligence reports opposing the action. The [redacted] report also stated that Harold E. Talbott and Hugh Cross had "acted indiscreetly" while in office, and that it was "quite proper" for them to resign. Talbott resigned as Air Force secretary when the subcommittee investigated his outside business interests. Cross stepped down as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, after an inquiry into his role in a Chicago contract involving a number of railroad companies. Both men denied any wrong-doing.

Tomorrow, President Eisenhower will send Congress a special message on health legislation. It will outline... in more detail... his proposals for filling "significant gaps in the nation's programs for promoting good health." Today, Mr. Eisenhower formally designated Vice President Nixon as this [redacted] country's top representative [redacted] at the inauguration of President-elect Kubitschek of Brazil. The inaugural ceremonies will start on Monday. [redacted]

At the United Nations today, the powerful Arab-Asian bloc urged France to end "unnecessary bloodshed and human suffering in Algeria." The Arab-Asian countries, however, deferred taking the matter to the Security Council... pending organization of a new French government.

In Paris, the Communist Party today formally asked President Coty to designate a Socialist as the new premier. The Communists... with 151 seats in the National Assembly... constitute the strongest single party in France. And indications are that the Socialist leader Guy Mollet will be [redacted] asked first to form a government.

In London, the British Labor Party today [redacted] called Prime Minister Eden's policy toward Israel and the Arab states "one of weakness, confusion and vacillation." The party urged [redacted] Eden (when he is in Washington) to discuss possible formation of a small international "police force", to help keep order in the Middle East. The prime minister sailed from England today for a conference with President Eisenhower, next week.

Israel made another bid today for arms from the United States. The Israeli ambassador in Washington... Abba Eban... saw Secretary of State Dulles and renewed the Israeli request for weapons to off-set Communist arms shipments to Egypt. The original Israeli request was made last November.

Word for Today

The President was asked... at his news conference... if he would find retirement to Gettysburg, a bit dull. His answer recalls G.K. Chesterton, who said: "There are some who complain of nothing to do. For my own part, I can never get enough Nothing to do. I feel as if I never had leisure, to unpack a tenth part of the luggage, of my life and thoughts."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, January 25, 1956
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... But, again, today most of the President's news conference was taken up with questions relating to his political plans. Here, by recording, are some of those questions and Mr. Eisenhower's answers.

SPEAKER: If you should decide to seek reelection, would you favor Vice President Nixon as your running mate again?

EISENHOWER: Well, my admiration, respect and deep affection for Mr. Nixon, I think, are well known. Now, I've never talked to him under any circumstances as to what his future is to be or what he wants to be and until I confer with him I wouldn't have anything to say. (laughter)

SPEAKER: (unintelligible) ..... the "New York Times" (drowned out) any more than ten minutes (drowned out). In your press conference in Florida, I believe you said that you had all the factors about your political future martialled in order in your mind. I wondered if you could indicate to us what those factors were and in what order.

EISENHOWER: Well, I'll tell you, Mr. Reston. I won't take the time except to say this. We are not talking now about a man who has been ill and who's had, let's say, a full year to decide what he can do with the next four years. I have been, I think it was yesterday, it's four months since I had this illness that started all this type of questioning. Now, I have to guess as to the next five years and the problem is what will be the effect on the presidency, not on me, and that is the problem and you can yourself, without any long dissertation here, just lay out all of the factors of the energy, the intensity with which you can attack the problems, the zip and zest that you can take into conferences when you have to, to get something done for the good of the United States. Now, this morning maybe I may feel very zestful, but I do know that I have had an attack. Now, it's my problem and I hope I'm not going to dilly-dally too long.

SPEAKER: I hope I can get away with this question! I wanted to ask you (laughter) ... (drowned out) ... do any of the members of your family object to your running again, Sir?

EISENHOWER: No!

SPEAKER: You have told us, Sir, in this room before that your home in Gettysburg is the first one you and Mrs. Eisenhower enjoyed in something over forty years. During your recent illness, when you had the time to (drowned out) time at your farm and (drowned out). If it isn't too pertinent, Sir, did you miss the bustle of the presidency while you were there?

EISENHOWER: Well, it seems to be to be a fair question although I don't know that it's terrifically important. Anybody who's been busy,when he doesn't have (drowned out) at hand, has a little bit of a strange feeling. Now, but to say that I was bored to death at Gettysburg ... there are so many things that I have to do, I've piled up stacks of books that I'venever had a chance to read and I'm trying to get through. I ... I, you know, daub with paints, I like the actual roarmingaround of a farm, I love animals, I like to go out and see them. I've got a thousand things to do in this world so I don't think I'd be bored no matter what I'd do.

SPEAKER: Chief Justice Warren has ... is one of those mentioned as a possible Republican candidate if you decide not to run. There is a school of thought, however, that is bad policy under our form of government for the Chief Justice to return to active politics. Can you tell us how you feel about this view with particular application to Mr. Warren?

EISENHOWER: I'll answer that, if you'll pardon a personal allusion. The second I was nominated by the Republican Party I resigned from the Army, but the day I left Europe I retired from the Army and went on ... went without pay till nominated and then I resigned.

SPEAKER: (unintelligible-inaudible)

EISENHOWER: Well, I suppose ... I suppose it will be just as dramatic as I can make (drowned out by laughter). I must tell you, though,

That's one thing I haven't given any thought to.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
7:45 - 8:00 pm EST

CBS Radio Network
Wednesday, January 25, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower received a message today from Soviet Premier Bulganin, containing new proposals for "promoting world peace." The nature of the Russian proposals was not announced. The White House, however, issued the following statement: "Intermittently, since the Geneva conference, the President and Premier Bulganin have been exchanging correspondence. The Soviet ambassador this morning brought in a friendly letter containing certain ideas which the premier has asked the President to study further, in the interest of promoting world peace." Mr. Eisenhower's last formal communication from Bulganin was dated September 19th. In it, Bulganin raised objections to the President's proposal for mutual air inspection. The other messages from Soviet leaders expressed concern for Mr. Eisenhower's health, after his heart attack. And there is speculation that today's message also concerned disarmament.

President Eisenhower told his weekly news conference today that "any move for disarmament is going to be slow, tortuous and certainly gradual, even at the best." He said that, in the absence of a functioning disarmament system, the United States and its allies must remain strong. The President said the Administration's foreign aid program may have been misunderstood. "There are certain projects in certain countries," he said, "that cannot be executed quickly. If you start them, you have to give some pledge of going on to the end." Mr. Eisenhower also expressed hope, that the Federal program to aid school construction, will not be bogged down in a congressional fight on the segregation issue. He said an amendment barring Federal aid to states with segregated schools might delay the school construction program. But the decision on this, he said, is up to Congress. He reiterated his opposition to tax reductions at this time...and urged Congress to act promptly on his farm program. If prompt action is taken, he said, "the farmer will begin to experience real relief."

Today, the House Ways and Means Committee took the first Congressional action on the farm program. It unanimously approved Mr. Eisenhower's proposal that gasoline used on farms be exempted from the two-cent-a-gallon Federal tax.

But again today, most of the President's news conference was taken up with questions relating to his political plans. Here...by recording...are some of those questions and Mr. Eisenhower's answers.

SPEAKER: If you should decide to seek re-election, would you favor Vice President Nixon as your running mate again?

EISENHOWER: Well, my admiration, respect and deep affection for Mr. Nixon, I think, are well known. Now, I've never talked to him under any circumstances as to what his future is to be or what he wants to be and until I confer with him I wouldn't have anything to say. (laughter)

SPEAKER: (unintelligible)...the "New York Times" (drowned out) any more than ten minutes (drowned out). In your press conference in Florida, I believe you said that you had all the factors about your political future martialled in order in your mind. I wondered if you could indicate to us what those factors were and in what order.

EISENHOWER: Well, I'll tell you, Mr. Reston. I won't take the time except to say this. We are not talkin now about a man who has been ill and who's had, let's say, a full year to decide what he can do with the next four years. I have been, I think it was yesterday, it's four months since I had this illness that started all this type of questioning. Now, I have to guess as to the next five years and the problem is what will be the effect on the presidency, not on me, and that is the problem and you can yourself, without any long dissertation here, just lay out all of the factors of the energy, the intensity with which you can attack the problems, the zip and zest that you can take into conferences when you have to, to get something done for the good of the United States. Now, this morning maybe I may feel very zestful, but I do know that I have had an attack. Now, It's my problem and I hope I'm not going to dilly-dally too long.

SPEAKER: I hope I can get away with this question! I wanted to ask you (laughter) ...(drowned out)...do any of the members of your family object to your running again, Sir?

EISENHOWER: No!

SPEAKER: You have told us, Sir, in this room before that your home in Gettysburg is the first one you and Mrs. Eisenhower enjoyed in something over forty years. During your recent illness, when you had the time to (drowned out) time at your farm and (drowned out). If it isn't too pertinent, Sir, did you miss the bustle of the presidency while you were there?

EISENHOWER: Well, it seems to be to be a fair question although I don't know that it's terrifically important. Anybody who's been busy, when he doesn't have (drowned out) at hand, has a little bit of a strange feeling. Now, but to say that I was bored to death at Gettysburg...there are so many things that I have to do, I've piled up stacks of books that I've never had a chance to read and I'm trying to get through. I...I, you know, daub with paints, I like the actual roaming aroung of a farm, I love animals, I like to go out and see them. I've got a thousand things to do in this world so I don't think I'd be bored no matter what I'd do.

SPEAKER: Chief Justice Warren has...is one of those mentioned as a possible Republican candidate if you decide not to run. There is a school of thought, however, that is bad policy under our form of government for the Chief Justice to return to active politics. Can you tell us how you feel about this view with particular application to Mr. Warren?

EISENHOWER: I'll answer that, if you'll pardon a personal allusion. The second I was nominated by the Republican Party I resigned from the Army, but the day I left Europe I retired from the Army and went on...went without pay till nominated and then I resigned.

SPEAKER (Unintelligible - inaudible)

EISENHOWER: Well, I suppose...I suppose it will be just as dramatic as I can make

(drowned out by laughter). I must tell you, though, that's one thing I haven't given any thought to.

MURROW: The name of Democratic Senator Kefauver was formally entered today in the New Hampshire presidential primary. And Kefauver said he thought the chances of repeating his 1952 victory are "very good". At the same time, supporters of Republican Senator Knowland predicted that Knowland's name will be entered in the Republican primary in New Hampshire "as a precautionary move", in case Mr. Eisenhower decided not to run. The California senator is already entered in primaries in Alaska and Illinois.

The results of a special congressional election in Pennsylvania were hailed by Democratic National Chairman Butler today as "a sign of the times." In that election, the Democratic candidate..Elmer Holland..defeated his Republican rival yesterday by a wide margin. The Republican candidate, David J. Smith, blamed his defeat on lack of organization support. The election..in the 30th Congressional District..was to fill the unexpired term of the late Representative Vera Buchnan.

In Congress today, Democratic Senator Douglas ended a four-day speech against the natural gas bill..and called on the Senate to defeat the measure by "a resounding vote". The bill..sponsored by Senators Harris and Fulbright..would exempt all natural gas producers from direct price control by the Federal Power Commission. A vote on the measure is expected by the middle of next week.

The Senate Investigating Subcommittee said today that control over the shipment of strategic goods to Communist countries has been "unduly relaxed". The Subcommittee reported..in its annual report to the Senate..that this was done by certain United States officials, in spite of intelligence reports opposing the action. The report also stated that Harold E. Talbott and Hugh Cross had "acted indiscreetly" while in office, and that it was "quite proper" for them to resign. Talbott resigned as Air Force secretary when the subcommittee investigated his outside

business interests. Cross stepped down as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, after an inquiry into his role in a Chicago contract involving a number of railroad companies. Both men denied any wrong-doing.

Tomorrow, President Eisenhower will send Congress a special message on health legislation. It will outline..in more detail..his proposals for filling "significant gaps in the nation's programs for promoting good health." Today, Mr. Eisenhower formally designated Vice President Nixon as this country's top representative at the inauguration of Preisdent - elect Kubitschek of Brazil. The inaugural ceremonies will start on Monday.

At the United Nations today, the powerful Arab-Asian bloc urged France to end "unnecessary bloodshed and human suffering in Algeria." The Arab-Asian countries, however, deferred taking the matter to the Security Council..pending organization of a new French government.

In Paris, the Communist Party today formally asked President Coty to designate a Socialist as the new premier. The Communists..with 151 seats in the National Assembly..constitute the strongest single party in France. And indications are that the Socialist leader Guy Mollet will be asked first to form a government.

In London, the British Labor Party today called Prime Minister Eden's policy toward Israel and the Arab states "one of weakness, confusion and vacillation." The party urged Eden (when he is in Washington) to discuss possible formation of a small international "police force", to help keep order in the Middle East. The prime minister sailed from England today for a conference with President Eisenhower, next week.

Israel made another bid today for arms from the United States. The Israeli ambassador in Washington.. Abba Eban..saw Secretary of State Dulles and renewed the Israeli request for weapons to off-set Communist arms shipments to Egypt. The original Israeli request was made last November.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, a word from our announcer.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The President was asked..at his news conference..if he would find retirement to Gettysburg a bit dull. His answer recalls G. K. Chesterton, who said: "There are some who complain of nothing to do. For my own part, I can never get enough Nothing to do. I feel as if I never had leisure to unpack a tenth part of the luggage of my life and thoughts."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

(142)
NO-505P

Jan. 26, 1956

Edward R. Murrow
Station WARD
Johnstown, Pa.

6582

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a special message, calling for "a renewed and reinvigorated attack on our health problems." As part of a five-point program, Mr. Eisenhower requested 126-million dollars for basic medical research. Thirty-two million dollars would go to fight cancer. He also proposed that a quarter of a billion dollars be used... in the next five years... to help build medical schools and other research institutions. This money would go to state and local institutions, which would [redacted] put up "at least equal amounts in matching funds." The President did not renew the request he made last year for federal reinsurance of private [redacted] health insurance programs... a request which ran into strong opposition from the American Medical Association. Mr. Eisenhower

said, however, that he would [redacted] revive that propos al if "practical and useful methods" cannot be developed along other lines. [redacted] And he called for extension of the free Salk vaccine program for another year.

Secretary of Welfare Folsom today presented Dr. Jonas Salk with a congressional gold medal for his "great achievement" in developing the anti-polio vaccine. In receiving the medal, Dr. Salk paid tribute to other researchers who, he said, contributed to the discovery. [redacted]

The National Science Foundation told Congress today that government leadership is "increasingly indispensable" for the promotion of scientific progress in America. The foundation said... in its annual report... that it would not knowingly support anyone disloyal to the United States. But probing the loyalty of scientists in non-secret projects, it said, is "clearly undesirable and unlikely to serve any useful purpose." The foundation was set up by an act of Congress to foster advancement in the scientific field.

(more)

Edward R. Murrow
Station WARD
Johnstown, Pa.

8643

W1 Pu 2 35 51

add one

In Congress today, Representative Vinson of Georgia introduced a constitutional amendment designed, he said, "to guarantee states the right to manage their own internal affairs." Vinson told the House he was "shocked" by the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools. The states which adopted the constitution, he contended, did not delegate to the Federal Government the right to legislate... by statute or judical decree... with respect to education.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell today accused Chairman Barden of the House Labor Committee of blocking many of the President's labor proposals... by not holding hearings. Barden retorted that Mitchell should spend more time administering the laws and less time trying to run Congress. This prompted a further statement from Mitchell that "labor standards laws have been more vigorously enforced by this administration than ever before."

A Senate committee opened hearings today on radio and television problems. Senator Pastore of Rhode Island accused the Federal

→

Communications Commission of following a policy that is forcing ultra high frequency [redacted] television stations out of business. The commission, he said, is still letting [redacted] standard TV stations... known in the industry as "very high frequency stations"... move into towns where only ultra high frequency stations have been operating. Chairman McConnaughy of the Federal Communications Commission replied that the commission is continuing [redacted] established policy [redacted] until a study of the problem is completed.

The National Security Council met at the White House today, and the message President Eisenhower received yesterday from Soviet Premier Bulganin may have been discussed. The contents of the letter still has not been disclosed. The White House said only [redacted] that it is [redacted] a "friendly" letter... and that it contains "certain ideas" which Bulganin wants the President to study "in the interest of promoting world peace."

(more)

Edward R. Murrow
Station WARD
Johnstown, Pa.

add two

The State Department announced today that representatives of twelve countries... including Russia... will attend an atomic conference in Washington on February 27th. The meeting WILL TRY to set up an international agency for promoting peaceful use of atomic energy. Creation of such an agency was proposed two years ago by President Eisenhower, in a speech before the United Nations General Assembly.

In Paris today, President Coty asked Socialist leader Guy Mollet to try to form a new government. Mollet accepted the assignment. If he succeeds, HE WILL BE France's 22nd premier since the liberation.

The seventh winter Olympic games opened today in Cortina, Italy. More than a thousand athletes from 32 countries paraded in the opening ceremonies.

The schedule of Prime Minister Eden's visit to Washington was announced jointly today by the White House and the British Embassy. The prime minister... and British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd... will arrive in New York Monday morning aboard the Queen Elizabeth, and fly to Washington on the President's personal plane. Eden will have lunch with the President on Monday. And talks with Mr. Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles will begin that afternoon. On Thursday evening, Eden will address the nation by radio and television. He will also appear Thursday before separate sessions of the Senate and House. The main business of the conference is expected to be finished by late Wednesday.

An old friend, Sir Robert Boothby, Conservative member of Parliament, has recently arrived in this country, and I thought you might be interested in hearing him talk about the British view, in connection with the forthcoming talks between Prime Minister Eden and President Eisenhower in Washington. Here is Sir Robert Boothby.

I am grateful to Mr. Murrow for asking me to say a few words tonight about the Conference to be held in Washington next week between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Eden.

Let me make it plain that, although I am a Conservative Member of Parliament, I'm an independent type. I don't speak for the British Government. I speak only for myself.

It seems to me that the most urgent task confronting the President and the Prime Minister is to see what can be done to clear up the situation in the Middle-East where, as of the moment, the West is losing out to the Communists.

The reason why we are in such a mess is that there has been no effective Anglo-American cooperation in this vital area since the war.

Instead of acting together in advance of events, we have reacted separately, as events have caught up on us.

For years we have been gaily fighting an oil war against each other. And we have both of us by-passed the terrible and tragic plight of the Arab refugees.

While the British have been trying to build a military alliance in the North, the Saudi-Arabians have been using the money they have got from American royalties for their oil to foment trouble in the South.

As a result, the Russians have jumped over what is called the "northern tier"; and Jordan has now refused to join it.

Israel is ~~now~~ today the danger spot. Don't, for any sake, let us have any illusions about it.

The objective of the Arab States is the destruction of Israel.

Russia backs ~~them~~ the Arabs not because she loves them, but because she thinks it is the best way to fish these troubled waters.

I don't want to enter into the merits of this controversy.

All I want to say tonight is that the United States and Britain have now to make up their minds whether they are prepared to see the State of Israel destroyed with Communist arms – or not.

If they are not so prepared, then they must say so, state with precision where they stand, and there stand – together. For the Arabs will only be deterred from their ultimate objective by superior strength and greater determination. "Benevolent neutrality" has no place in the scheme of things as it now exists.

The situation is too rough for that. We have to define, quite clearly, the action which we ourselves propose to take in the event of aggression by either side - and be ready to take it, with overwhelming force.

It is, in my opinion, a mistake for us to demand military alliances as the price of economic aid, in the Middle East or in Asia. All it arouses is resentment and ill-will.

What we have the right to ~~demand~~ ask for is friendship, demonstrated in action. And this goes especially for Egypt.

We have something to learn from the Russians here. They have accepted - at any rate for the time being - a military stalemate with the West; and are using, very effectively, a new weapon in the cold war - barter trade. This enables them to supply capital goods and arms to the Arab countries without imposing conditions, or demanding military alliances, in return.

We should, I think, work out, together, some comparable method of giving economic aid to the backward countries.

The truth of the matter is that, from the point of view of the West, any military alliance which does not include the United States and Britain is unrealistic, and a waste of time.

This brings me to my final point. N.A.T.O. is where the power of the West resides, and the only place where it resides.

We are at present conducting a global struggle against the forces of Communism by methods which are obsolete, and without any central organ of decision to direct our political strategy and our economic policy upon a global scale.

The supreme task of the statesmen at Washington is, surely, to devise dynamic and constructive policies which they can jointly pursue, and which will meet the requirements not of 1946 but of 1956.

Goodnight.

Word for Today

Next week, British and American leaders will sit down together in Washington for an exchange of views. This will be a meeting of friends who seek unity. For as Dickens wrote in Martin Chuzzlewit a long time ago... and surely it applies to our two countries... "We are two halves of a pair of scissors when apart, Pecksniff. But together we are something."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a special message, calling for "a renewed and reinvigorated attack on our health problems." As part of a five-point program, Mr. Eisenhower requested 126-million dollars for basic medical research. Thirty-two million dollars would go to fight cancer. He also proposed that a quarter of a billion dollars be used...in the next five years.. to help build medical schools and other research institutions. This money would go to state and local institutions, which would put up "at least equal amounts in matching funds." The President did not renew the request he made last year for federal reinsurance of private health insurance programs... a request which ran into strong opposition from the American Medical Association. Mr. Eisenhower said, however, that he would revive that proposal if "practical and useful methods" cannot be developed along other lines. And he called for extensions of the free Salk vaccine programs for another year.

Secretary of Welfare Folsom today presented Dr. Jonal Salk with a congressional gold medal for his "great acheivement" in developing the anti-polio vaccine. In receiving the medal, Dr. Salk paid tribute to other researchers who, he said, contributed to the discovery.

The National Science Foundation told Congress today that government leadership is "increasingly indispensable" for the promotion of scientific progress in America. The foundation said..in its annual report..that it would not knowingly support anyone disloyal to the United States. But probing the loyalty of scientists in non-secret projects, it said, is "clearly undesirable and unlikely to serve any useful purpose." The foundation was set up by an act of Congress to foster advancement in the scientific field.

In Congress today, Representative Vinson of Georgia introduced a constitutional amendment designed, he said, "to guarantee states the right to manage their own internal affairs." Vinson told the House he was "shocked" by the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools. The states which adopted the constitution he contended, did not delegate to the Federal Government the right to legislate..by statute or judical decree.. with respect to education.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell today accused Chairman Barden of the House Labor Committee of blocking many of the President's labor proposals..by not holding hearings. Barden retorted that Mitchell should spend more time administering the laws and less time trying to run Congress. This prompted a further statement from Mitchell that "labor standards laws have been more vigorously enforced by this administration than ever before."

A Senate committee opened hearings today on radio and television problems. Senator Pastore of Rhode Island accused the Federal Communications Commission of following a policy that is forcing ultra high frequency television stations out of business. The commission, he said, is still letting standard TV stations..known in the industry as "very high frequendy stations"..move into towns where only ultra high frequency stations have been operating. Chairman McConnaughy of the Federal Communications Commission replied that the commission is continuing established policy until a study of the problem is completed.

The National Security Council met at the White House today, and the message President Eisenhower received yesterday from Soviet Premier Bulganin may have been discussed. The contents of the letter still has not been disclosed. The White House said only that it is a "friendly" letter..and that it contains "certain ideas" which Bulganin wants the President to study "in the interest of promoting world peace."

The State Department announced today that representatives of twelve countries..including Russia..will attend an atomic conference in Washington on February 27th. The meeting will try to set up an international agency for promoting peaceful use of atomic energy. Creation of such an agency was proposed two years ago by President Eisenhower, in a speech before the United Nations General Assembly.

In Paris today, President Coty asked Socialist leader Guy Mollet to try to form a new government. Mollet accepted the assignment. If he succeeds, he will be France's 22nd premier since the liberation.

The seventh winter olympic games opened today in Cortina, Italy. More than a thousand athletes from 32 countries paraded in the opening ceremonies.

The schedule of Prime Minister Eden's visit to Washington was announced jointly today by the White House and the British Embassy. The prime minister.. and British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd..will arrive in New York Monday morning aboard the Queen Elizabeth, and fly to Washington on the President's personal plane. Eden will have lunch with the President on Monday. And talks with Mr. Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles will begin that afternoon. on Thursday evening, Eden will address the nation by radio and television. He will also appear Thursday before separate sessions of the Senate and House. The main business of the conference is expected bo by finished by late Wednesday.

An old friend, Sir Robert Boothby, Conservative member of Parliament, has recently arrived in this country, and I thought you might be interested in hearing him talk about the British view, in connection with the forthcoming talks between Prime Minister Eden and President Eisenhower in Washington. Here is Sir Robert Boothby.

BOOTHBY: I am grateful to Mr. Murrow for asking me to say a few words tonight about the conference to be held in Washington next week between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Eden.

Let me make it plain that, although I am a Conservative Member of Parliament, I'm an independent type. I don't speak for the British Government. I speak only for myself.

It seems to me that the most urgent task confronting the Preisdent and the Prime Minister is to see what can be done to clear up the situation in the Middle East where, as of the moment, the West is losing out to the Communists.

The reason why we are in such a mess is that there has been no effective Anglo American cooperation in this vital area since the war.

Instead of acting together in advance of events, we have reacted separately as events have caught up on us.

For years we have been daily fighting an oil war against each other. And we have both of us by-passed the terrible and tragic plight of the Arab refugees.

While the British have been trying to build a military alliance in the North, the Saudi-Arabians have been using the money they have got from American royalties for their oil to forment trouble in the South. As a result, the Russeans have jumped over what is called the "northern tier" and Jordan has now refused to join it.

Israel is today the danger spot. Don't, for any sake, let us have any illusions about it.

The objective of the Arab States is the destruction of Israel.

Russia backs the Arabs not because she loves them, but because she thinks it is the best way to fish these troubled waters.

I don't want to enter into the merits of this controversy. All I want to say tonight is that the United States and Britain have now to make up their minds whether they are prepared to see the state of Israel destroyed with Communist arms or not.

If they are not so prepared, then they must say so, state with precision where they stand and there stand together. For the Arabs will only be deterred from their ultimate objective by superior strength and greater determination. "Benevolent neautrality" has no place in the scheme of things as it now exists. The situation is too rough for that. We have to define quite clearly, the action which we ourselves propose to take in the event of aggression by either side -- and be ready to take it with overwhelming force.

It is, in my opinion, a mistake for us to demand military alliances as the price of economic aid, in the Middle East or in Asia. All it arouses is resentment and ill-will. What we have the right to ask for is friendship demonstrated in action. And this goes especially for Egypt.

We have something to learn from the Russians here. They have accepted - at any rate for the time being - a military stalemate with the West; and are using, very effectively, a new weapon in the cold war -- barter trade. This enables them to supply capital goods and arms to the Arab countries without imposing conditions, or demanding military alliances in return.

We should, I think, work out, together, some comparable method of giving economic aid to the backward countries.

The truth of the matter is that, from the point of view ot the West, any military alliance which does not include the United States and Britain is unrealistic and a waste of time.

This bring me to my final point. NATO is where the power of the West resides, and the only place where it resides. We are at present conducting a global struggle against the forces of Communism by methods which are obsolete and without any central organ of decision to direct our political strategy and our economic policy upon a global scale.

The supreme taks of the statesmen at Washington is, surely, to devisse dynamic and constructive policies which they can jointly pursue, and which will meet the requirements not of 1956 but of 1976.....Goodnight.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from our announcer.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Next week, British and American leaders will sit down together in Washington for an exchange of views. This will be a meeting of friends who seek unity. For as Dickens wrote in Martin Chuzzlewit a long time ago..and surely it applies to our two countries.."We are two halves of a pair of scissors when apart, Pocksniff. But together we are something.

Goodnight and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 27, 1956

This is the news:

The members of the Warsaw alliance met today in Prague. (This is the alliance Russia drew up, with its seven European satellites, to try to offset Nato). / In the opening speech, the defense minister of Czechoslovakia accused "certain Western countries, particularly the United States," of trying to revive the cold war. / Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov will speak tomorrow. / And before the meeting adjourns, it probably will call for the inclusion of the new East German army in the [redacted] East European defense force.

In Washington today, Democratic Senator George said he is convinced that Russia does not want a shooting war. George... who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.. said that Russia seeks, rather, to undermine the American economy. The senator implied that this is one reason for his opposition to long-term foreign aid.

France urged the United States and Britain today... to go slow on extending the Baghdad Pact. A French foreign ministry spokesman said France feels that the threat in the Middle East is less military than political and economic. Extension of the Baghdad defense system should be avoided, he said, because of the repercussions it might have in Arab countries.

In Algeria, French troops have barricaded all roads along the Moroccan border in a search for rebel guerrillas who kidnapped... then killed... seven soldiers last night. Only two of the seven bodies have been recovered.

In Paris today, Premier-designate Guy Mollet said he hopes to have a complete list of prospective cabinet members by Sunday night. He will go before the National Assembly for approval of his new government on Tuesday.

Queen Elizabeth took off by plane today for a three-week tour of Nigeria, a British possession on the African West Coast. She was accompanied by her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh. Nigeria is expected to ask for the right of self-government, at the meeting of Commonwealth prime ministers in June.

Democratic Senator Humphrey today called for the immediate dismissal of Secretary of Agriculture Benson. Humphrey said... in a Senate speech... that Benson should be fired, because he praised a magazine article denouncing government aid to farmers. The article, titled "The Country Slickers Take Us Again", appeared in the December issue of Harper's Magazine... and referred to farmers as "pampered tyrants". A "letter to the editor" in the current issue of Harper's... purportedly signed by Benson... calls it an "excellent" article. Two Republican senators... Young of North Dakota and Case of South Dakota... said they agreed Benson should be made to resign, if he actually wrote the letter. Republican Senator Aiken then told the Senate that Benson did not read the article, or see or sign the letter. Aiken said the letter was handled by the Agriculture Department "in a routine way"... in acknowledgement of a copy of the magazine... and apparently was signed by a clerk. But Benson, he said, "assumes full responsibility." Tonight, Mr. Benson issued a statement... confirming Senator Aiken's account.

He said, "Of course the article, as reported to me by members of my staff, does not in the slightest reflect my views. We pulled a boner on this one," he said. "I'm sorry."

A government official, dismissed after an "adverse" security finding, was reinstated today... and immediately quit his job. Clifford Hynning, an attorney in the Treasury Department, was dismissed in 1954... after being charged with membership in an organization on the attorney general's subversive list. He was restored to duty today, after what the department called "a careful review of the entire record." He then resigned.

White House News Secretary Hagerty today accused Columnist Drew Pearson of telling "a scurrilous lie". Hagerty referred to Pearson's statement yesterday that President Eisenhower personally intervened in the Al Sarena timberland case. A congressional committee is investigating the transfer of 300 acres of the Rogue River National Forest, in Oregon, to Al Sarena Mines, Inc. Pearson said the President had advised Secretary of the Interior McKay to see what could be done about selling the property. Hagerty called the report "a complete falsehood". Pearson stood by his story.

Republicans today denounced as "improper", a suggestion by Democratic Senator Neuberger that President Eisenhower might be administered drugs, to help keep him active in the political campaign. Neuberger said recently... in a news-letter to constituents... that "paniky politicians in the President's entourage" might stoop to such tactics. Senator Knowland says he is "deeply shocked" that Neuberger should make such a statement. Another Republican senator... Goldwater of Arizona... says "the gutter may become the new level" for the remarks of some opposition members.

Democratic Senator Kefauver today announced that he is entering the Minnesota presidential primary, to be held on March 20th. Adlai Stevenson already has entered the primary. Kefauver conceded that he faces an "uphill fight"... but said Minnesota voters should have the opportunity "to exercise their free choice."

Our Moscow correspondent Dan Shorr has been considering the implications of Bulganins letter to President Eisenhower..and here are his comments....

schorr for murrow 7:45 pm jan.27

Very little is yet known of what Soviet Premier Bulganin wrote to President Eisenhower in his letter which is about four pages long. We do have some negative information...that it is NOT a continuation of the correspondence OF last Fall on disarmament...that it does NOT propose a new meeting at the Summit...that it does NOT relate directly to the tense situation in the Middle East. On the positive side there are indications that one major element is a proposal for some kind of a new treaty with the United States--a friendship agreement, or a mutual pledge of non-aggression. We do not know much more. But Soviet sources assure us that the letter does contain a concrete proposal...and that it is a serious proposal, not meant merely for propaganda purposes.

By that, the Soviets apparently mean it is a proposal which they could reasonably expect our government to discuss...not just aimed at putting the United States in a corner. Whether it is, according to our lights, a "serious" proposal remains to be seen--SOME AMERICAN OFFICIALS SCENT THE FAMILIAR ODOR OF PROPAGANDA--but it is true that Moscow Radio has not rushed to blare the letter to the world. Indeed, if we are correctly

informed, the original intention of the Soviets was to keep the matter completely secret, even to Ambassador Zarubin's visit to the White House. But Washington is not Moscow, and that would hardly have been feasible. Still, we are advised, the Soviets do not plan to publish the letter unless and until the White House so desires.

If that is true, then we are witnessing a new phase in Soviet-American relations. Not a rebirth of the Geneva spirit, for the Geneva spirit, as the Russians meant it, never died. The Geneva spirit, as the Russians meant it, was an acceptance of stalemate in those areas of conflict which could lead to an atomic war. It was not killed by the failure of the foreign ministers' conference to solve problems that the Russians did not expect, or want, to be solved. It was not killed by the anti-Western maneuvers in the Middle East and Asia, which the Soviets keep in a separate compartment of their minds.

Two phases of the Geneva spirit have already run their course. One, THE SHOWCASE conferences, which established the existence of the atomic stalemate. The second the exchange of public correspondence between Premier Bulganin and President Eisenhower on

disarmament. Mr. ~~President~~ Eisenhower wrote, from the hospital in Denver, last October that he could not reply to the questions raised by Bulganin "until the doctors let me do more than at present." And Bulganin wrote back, eight days later, "I shall wait for the moment when you will be able to state your ideas." Since this ~~3 months have passed and~~ ~~The matter rested there, and, although~~ although the President's doctors are letting him do more, he has not chosen to resume this correspondence. [We are advised today from the White House that no further letters passed between President Eisenhower and Premier Bulganin UNTIL THIS WEEK.]

Thus, it seemed, no more could be GAINED FROM ~~accomplished by~~ public diplomacy...particularly in an election year. And, if this fragile thing called the Geneva spirit was to be developed--as I think the Soviets ARE DETERMINED IT SHOULD BE-- ~~have every intention of trying~~ ~~to do~~--then new tactics were needed. And the new tactic is apparently an attempt to return to more traditional methods of diplomacy--negotiations conducted in secret.

To reporters whose beat is Moscow, a new move to maintain the Geneva spirit did not come as a surprise. ~~That determination has been proclaimed by Soviet leaders and newspapers.~~ But the means that were used and the time that was chosen are significant.

There was, in the first place, the decision to have the letter delivered personally to Pres. Eisenhower--a decision made, we understand, by the Kremlin, [redacted] not [redacted] by the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Soviet leaders get a wealth of information from Washington, but, judging from conversations I have had at [redacted] Moscow receptions, they do not always digest it accurately, and sometimes they reach plausible but wrong conclusions. Apparently, one conclusion they have reached is that Mr. Eisenhower is more to be trusted than his advisers, especially Secretary Dulles. [redacted] That conclusion was apparently [redacted] reinforced by Dulles' brink-of-war article in Life Magazine. COMMUNIST Chief Nikita Khrushchev indicated, [redacted] this week [redacted] American Attorney Marshal McDuffie, that he [redacted] gave great weight to the President's remark that he had not read THE DULLES [redacted] article [redacted]... perhaps surmising that the President was disassociating himself from Dulles' policies...which would be [redacted], a massive MISUNDERSTANDING ~~oversimplification~~. But the Soviets have acted before from [redacted] misunderstanding. Perhaps, also, the Soviets wanted to dispel the impression created by Khrushchev's criticism of Mr. Eisenhower before the Supreme Soviet last month... wanted to show that they still like Ike.

Secondly, the timing of the letter, less than a week before ~~the talks between~~ Mr. Eisenhower OPENS TALKS WITH ~~and~~ British Prime Minister Eden, seems to be no coincidence. To us in the West, such a meeting between allies may seem

normal and routine, but the Soviets take it very seriously. They have seen to it that Sir Anthony has a copy of the Bulganin letter to ponder aboard the liner Queen Elizabeth. From their point of view it would be more desirable for the leaders of Britain and America to discuss the latest Soviet peace overture than a return to the cold war.

And there is another probable factor in the timing of the Bulganin letter. On February 14th the Soviet Communist Party will hold its first congress since the death of Stalin. And even in a one-party system, the Administration likes to make a good showing before an important party convention. To keep the party faithful sold on the current coexistence line, it is necessary to show that there are still fruits to be reaped.. and that the Soviet still has the initiative in international affairs.

In that sense, the Russians DO mean business in their new approach to Mr. Eisenhower. And, if that approach fails, we may reasonably count on still another. For, until there is a drastic change in line, the Soviets seem determined to keep the Geneva spirit rolling.

Word for Today

The Russians are waging diplomacy. Randolph Bourne defined diplomacy as "a disguised war, in which states seek to gain by barter and intrigue, the objectives [redacted] they would have to gain more clumsily by means of war." And there is the diplomat. "A diplomat," according to Robert Frost, "is a man who always remembers a woman's birthday---but never her age."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The members of the Warsaw alliance met today in Prague. (This is the alliance Russia drew up, with its seven European satellites, to try to offset NATO). In the opening speech, the defense minister of Czechoslovakia accused "certain Western countries, particularly the United States," of trying to revive the cold war. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov will speak tomorrow. And before the meeting adjourns, it probably will call for the inclusion of the New East German army in the East European defense force.

In Washington today, Democratic Senator George said he is convinced that Russia does not want a shooting war. George..who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee..said that Russia seeks, rather, to undermine the American economy. The senator implied that this is one reason for his opposition to long-term foreign aid.

France urged the United States and Britain today..to go slow on extending the Baghdad Pact. A French foreing ministry spokesman said France feels that the threat in the Middle East is less military than political and economic. Extension of the Baghdad defense system should be avoided, he said, because of the repercussions it might have in Arab countries.

In Algeria, French troops have barricaded all roads along the Moroccan border in a search for rebel guerrillas who kidnapped..then killed..seven soldiers last night. Only two of the seven bodies have been recovered.

In Paris today, Premier - designate Guy Mollet said he hopes to have a complete list of prospective cabinet members by Sunday night. He will go before the National Assembly for approval of his new government on Tuesday.

Queen Elizabeth took off by plane today for a three-week tour of Nigeria a British possession on the African West Coast. She was accompanied by her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh. Nigeria is expected to ask for the right of self government, at the meeting of Commonwealth prime ministers in June.

Democratic Senator Humphrey today called for the immediate dismissal of Secretary of Agriculture Benson. Humphrey said..in a Senate speech..that Benson should be fired, because he praised a magazine article denouncing government aid to farmers. The article, titled "The Country Slickers Take us Again", appeared in the December issue of Harper's Magazine..and referred to farmers as "pampered tyrants". A "letter to the editor" in the current issue of Harper's.. purportly signed by Benson..calls it an "excellent" article. Two Republican senators ..Young of North Dakota and Case of South Dakota..said they agreed Benson should be made to resign, if he actually wrote the letter. Republican Senator Aiken then told the Senate that Benson did not read the article, or see or sign the letter. Aiken said the letter was handled th the Agriculture Department "in a routine way"..in acknowledgement of a copy of the magazine and apparently was signed by a clerk. But Benson, he said, "assumes full responsibility". Tonight, Mr. Benson issued a statement..confirming Senator Aiken's account. He said, "Of course the article, as reported to me by members of my staff, does not in the slightest reflect my views. We pulled a boner on this one", he said. "I'm sorry".

White House News Secretary Hagerty today accused Columninst Drew Pearson of telling "a scurrilous lie". Hagerty referred to Pearson's statement yesterday that President Eisenhower personally intervened in the Al Sarena timberland case. A congressional committee is investigating the transfer of 300 acres of the Rogue River National Forest, in Oregon, to Al Sarena Mines, Inc. Pearson said the President had advised Secretary of the Interior McKay to see that could be done about selling the property. Hagerty called the report "a complete falsehood". Peasson stood by his story.

Republicans today denounced as "improper", a suggestion by Democratic Senator Neuberger that President Eisenhower might be administered drugs to help keep him active in the political campaign. Nueberger said recently..in a newsletter to constituents..that "panicy politicians in the President's entourage" might stoop to such tactics. Senator Knowland says he is "deeply shocked" that Neuberger should make such a statement. Another Republican senator..Goldwater of Arizona..says "the gutter may become the new level" for the remarks of some opposition members.

Democratic Senator Kefauver today announced that he is entering the Minnesota presidential primary, to be held on March 20th. Adlai Stevenson already has entered the primary. Kefauver conceded that he faces an "uphill fight".. but said Minnesota voters should have the opportunity "to exercise their free choice."

Our Moscow correspondent Dan Schorr has been considering the implications of Bulganin's letter to Preisdent Eisenhower..and here are his comments..

Very little is yet known of what Soviet Premier Bulganin wrote to President Eisenhower in his letter which is about four pages long. We do have some negative information..that it is NOT a continuation of the correspondence of last Fall on disarmament...that it does NOT propose a new meeting at the Summit.. that if does NOT relate directly to the tense situation in the Middle East. On the positive side there are indications that one major element is a proposal for some kind of a new treaty with the United States ..a friendship agreement, or a mutual pledge of non aggression. We do not know much more. But Soviet sources assure us that the letter does contain a concrete proposal..and that it is a serious proposal, not meant merely for propaganda purposes.

Bu that, the Soviets apparently mean it is a proposal which they could reasonably expect our government to discuss not just aimed at putting the United States in a corner. Whether it is, according to our lights, a "serious"

proposal remains to be seen -- some American officials scent the familiar odor of propaganda..but it is true that Moscow Radio has not rushed to blare the letter to the world. Indeed, if we are correctly informed, the original intention of the Soviets was to keep the matter completely secret, even to Ambassador Zarubin's visit to the White House. But Washington is not Moscow, and that would hardly have been feasible. Still, we are advised, the Soviets do not plan to publish the letter unless and until the White House so desires.

If that is true, then we are witnessing a new phase in Soviet - American relations. Not a rebirth of the Geneva spirit, for the Geneva spirit, as the Russians meant it, never died. The Geneva spirit, as the Russians meant it, was an acceptance of stalemate in those areas of conflict which could lead to an atomic war. It was not killed by the failure of the foreign ministers' conference to solve problems that the Russians did not expect, or want, to be solved. It was not killed by the anti-Western maneuvers in the Middle East and Asia, which the Soviets keep in a separate compartment of their minds.

Two phases of the Geneva spirit have already run their course. One, the showcase conference which established the existence of the atomic stalemate. The second, the exchange of public correspondence between Premier Bulganin and President Eisenhower on disarmament. Mr. Eisenhower wrote, from the hospital in Denver, last October that he could not reply to the questions raised by Bulgainin "until the doctors let me do more than at present." And Bulganin wrote back eight days later, "I shall wait for the moment when you will be able to state your ideas." Since then three months have passed and although the President's doctors are letting him do more, he has not chosed to resume this correspondence. We are advised today from the White House that no further letters passed between President Eisenhower and Premier Bulganin until this week.

Thus, it seemed, no more could be gained from public diplomacy..particularly in an election year. And, if this fragile thing called the Geneva spirit was to be developed --as I think the Soviets are determined it should be -- then new tactics were needed. And the new tactic is apparently an attempt to return to more traditional methods of diplomacy -- negotiations conducted in secret.

To reporters whose beat is Moscow, a new move to maintain the Geneva spirit did not come as a surprise. But the means that were used and the time that was chosed are significant.

There was, in the first place, the decision to have the letter delivered personally to President Eisenhower -- a decision made, we understand, by the Kremlin, not by the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Soviet leaders get a wealth of information from Washington, but, judging from conversations I have had at Moscow receptions, they do not always digest it accurately, and sometimes they reach plusible but wrong concludions. Apparently, one conclusions they have reached is that Mr. Eisenhower is more to be trusted than his advisers, especially Secretary Dulles. That conclusion was apparently reinforced by Dulles' brink- of- war article in Life Magazine. Communist Chief Nikita Khruschev indicated this week to American Attorney Marshal McDuffie, that he gave great weight to the President's remark that he had not read the Dulles article...perhaps surmising that the President was disassociating himself from Dulles' policies.. which would be a massive misunderatanding. But the Soviets have acted before on misunderstanding. Perhaps, also, the Soviets wanted to dispel the impression created by Khruschev's criticism of Mr. Eisenhower before the Supreme Soviet last month..wanted to show that they still like Ike.

Secondly, the timing of the letter, less than a week before Mr. Eisenhower opens talks with British Prime Minister Eden, seems to be no coincidence. To us

us in the West, such a meeting between allies may seem normal and routine, but the Soviets take it very seriously. They have seen to it that Sir Anthony has a copy of the Bulganin letter to ponder aboard the liner Queen Elizabeth. From their point ov view it would be more desirable for the leaders of Britain and America to discuss the latest Soviet peace overture than a return to the cold war.

And there is another probable factor in the timing of the Bulganin letter. On February 14th the Soviet Communist Party will hold its first congress since the death of Stalin. And even in a one- party system, the Administration likes to make a good showing before an important party convention. To keep the party faithful sold of the current coexistence line, it is necessary to show that there are still fruits to be reaped and that the Soviet still has the initiative in international affairs.

In that sense, the Russians DO mean business in their new approach to Mr. Eisenhower. And, of that approach fails, we may reasonably count on still another. For, until there is a drastic change in line, the Soviets seem determined to keep the Geneva spirit rolling.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here's a word from our announcer.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians are "waging diplomacy". Randolph Bourne defined diplomacy as "a disguised war, in which states seek to gain by barter and intrigue, the objectives they would have to gain more clumsily by means of war." And there is the diplomat. "A diplomat", according to Robert Frost, "is a man who always remembers a woman's birthday--but never her age."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Collingwood for Murrow Mon., Jan. 30, 1956

Good evening:

Ed Murrow is off on a trip to the Middle East, to report on the Arab-Israeli conflict. His first stop was Rome, and we'll be hearing his report from there in a few minutes.

British Prime Minister Eden arrived in Washington today for a three-day conference with American leaders. Eden and British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd were greeted at the National Airport... after a flight down from New York... by Secretary of State Dulles, who expressed confidence the talks will "make both freedom and a just peace more secure." Eden responded by saying he was sure that, through improved understanding, "we can make a positive contribution to peace." The visitors were then driven in limousines to the White House, where they were warmly greeted by the President. Later, they had luncheon together. It was also a business session. And a spokesman for the two delegations says there was "complete agreement" in their appraisal of recent Soviet tactics.

The agreement applies particularly to Mr. Eisenhower's rejection of Premier Bulganin's proposal for a 20-year friendship [redacted] treaty with Russia. Tonight, Dulles will entertain Eden at a state dinner. And more working sessions are scheduled for tomorrow and Wednesday.

President Eisenhower today nominated former Senator Ferguson of Michigan for a 15-year term on the Court of Military Appeals. Ferguson is currently serving as ambassador to the Philippines. His successor in the Manila post has not been named.

The Supreme Court ruled today a company must pay its employes for ~~work done~~ time spent before or after their regular [redacted] shift... if ~~that work~~ what they do [redacted] "is indispensable to their principal activities." The court based its ruling on the portal-to-portal act of 1947. One case [redacted] involved in today's ruling concerned a battery factory. The Supreme Court decided that workmen in the factory should be compensated for the time spent taking showers and changing [redacted] clothes, after being splattered with sulphuric acid.

Vice President Nixon ~~arrived in Rio de Janeiro today, to~~ attend the inauguration tomorrow ~~of~~ Juscelino Kubitschek as president of Brazil. President Auriol of France also ~~arrived~~ in Rio today for

~~the inaugural ceremonies.~~

In France, premier-designate Guy Mollet ran into a snag today in forming his new government. Two former Gaullists named to his cabinet, said they would not serve because of Mollet's Algerian policy. But they... and other former Gaullists... said they would support him in the [redacted] General Assembly, so Mollet's government is still expected to be approved.

That veteran airlines pilot... Captain William Judd... landed his small single-engine plane at an airport near Paris today, 24 hours and 11 minutes after taking off from New York. Judd had hoped to fly non-stop all the way to Cairo, but ice formed on his wings over the Atlantic, and forced him to come down short of his goal. He plans to make Cairo on another hop, on Wednesday.

On Cyprus, the leader of the union-with-Greece movement... Archbishop Makarios... began a series of conferences today with influential members of the Greek community, to sound out their reaction to British peace proposals. The nature of the proposals has not been [redacted] announced.

The Norwegian navy seized five Russian fishing boats today inside Norway's four-mile limit. A Norwegian torpedo boat fired several warning shots, before any of the Russian skippers would allow his ship to be seized.

Chinese

Communist Premier Chou En-lai told a political rally in Peiping today that the Chinese people have a common patriotic duty to work for the "liberation" of Formosa. And if peaceful means fail, he said, Red China will be willing to resort to war. Chou promised that Nationalists who [redacted] come over to the Communist side "will be treated leniently". But those who remain faithful to Chiang Kai-skek, he said, "are putting themselves on a path leading to momentary doom." He repeated the old charge that the United States is "occupying" Formosa... [redacted]

The Atomic Energy Commission revealed today... in a semi-annual report... that it has begun testing various designs of atomic engines for airplanes. In the phraseology of the report, the big aircraft engine facility near Arco, Idaho, has been completed "and some test work commenced." The commission reports that "Project Sherwood"... the program for harnessing the hydrogen bomb for peaceful purposes.... [redacted] has been "greatly expanded", although development of the first thermonuclear engine is still a long way off. Meantime, "significant

→

progress" has been made in the past six months in the further development of atomic fission reactors, which pose nowhere near so large a problem. As for last year's weapons tests in Nevada, the A.E.C. says they "opened up several new and promising avenues for development and research."

And now let's hear that report by Ed Murrow, recorded earlier today in Rome.

tape runs 6:35
ends on cue: "Goodnight and good luck."

Right after Ed Murrow recorded that interview, he took off by plane for his next stop... on his way to the Middle East. We hope tomorrow night to have a report from Mr. Murrow from the embattled island of Cyprus, or perhaps Israel. His itinerary is not a fixed thing.

This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's News. (pause) But first, Bob Dixon.

FOOTNOTE

Britain's Queen Elizabeth is visiting her subjects in the African country of Nigeria. Today she attended a military parade. As the African troops swung by with the band playing, "~~The Stars and Stripes Forever,~~" an American reporter in the press box asked an African neighbor whether he recognized the tune. It was "The Stars and Stripes Forever." The African said: "Oh yes, its a rather ribald French student song.... The French influence is rather strong here, you know."

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - Charles Collingwood

Monday, January 30, 1956
7:45-8:00 p.m.

COLLINGWOOD: ..... And now let's hear that report by Edward R. Murrow, recorded earlier today in Rome.

MURROW: This is Rome! I stopped off here between flights to the Middle East to chat with my colleague, Bill Pepper.

Bill, Italy has the biggest Communist Party outside the Iron Curtain. What's happening to it?

PEPPER: The Italian Communist Party last year suffered drastic setbacks in factory shop steward elections from the northern Po Valley to the toe of the Italian boot. The Reds were said at that time to be in a corner. They still are, but the problem now is to keep them there. What happened was this: the voters voted for the free unions, taking the promised word of the anti-Red union labor leaders. Many of these promises have not been fully kept. In the field, in the factory, the free labor union leaders working the best he can, but the problem seems to be in the headquarters here in Rome. If the promises for social advancement and better working conditions are not kept, there is a danger the workers who voted against Communism last year will vote for Communism next time around and once they get back into that camp it will take more than dynamite to get them out.

MURROW: Well, I understand there will be nationwide municipal elections this spring and that may perhaps indicate the political temper of the nation. Are there many splinter parties which have sprung up here in Italy after the French elections following the Poujade maneuver?

PEPPER: Yes, there are. For one thing, five Poujadist-type parties have blossomed out since the success of Pierre Poujade in France. They vary in potential strength and seriousness. The leaders range from a nobleman to a fishmonger, to a former political jailbird. Raffaele Garbin's party, called the Italian Economic Movement, with headquarters in Milan, has perhaps

created most attention. Garbin claims he loves his jazz records and flowers too much to fool with politics, yet in the same breath he says he expects to poll as much as four million votes in the municipal elections. He will certainly get some voters. The problem is where he will get them. In areas where the voting is close a minor party can cause an upset. In the 1953 elections, Milan gave birth to what was known as the Beefsteak Party. It got only four-thousand-odd votes. Its leader, Corraro (?) Podeski, said: "Next time I'll include fried potatoes with my steaks. Maybe that will do the trick." Today, there are many successors to Podeski's beefsteak party. Their potential strength will depend on who they get for backers and whether or not they can unite. It is important to recall that the one million six hundred thousand small industrialists, merchants, and artisans in Italy are split up with rising taxes and the cost of living. Olive oil, for example, which is Italy's butter, has doubled in cost in the last year.

MURROW: Well, Bill, what about the land reform in the south?

PEPPER: This is a very dramatic event. In a way, a revolution is taking place in southern Italy, once the poor stepchild of the central and northern provinces. The Cassa Per il Mezzogiorno, or Southern Italy Fund, expects to spend some two billion dollars down there before 1962. Part of the money comes from the American taxpayer. The job, which today is about one-third finished, is to modernize a once feudal area measuring thirty million acres, which is about the size of Louisiana.

MURROW: Yes!

PEPPER: Six thousand miles of aqueducts are being laid into dry areas to ... bringing water to fifteen million people in three thousand towns. Two factors are important here. The first is the unexpedted increase in strength of the Communists in the areas where improvements have been made. One cause for this is that many of the peasants who previously were bound in (unintelligible) status to landowners have beenpropaganised by Communist Party workers in the area who claim credit for much of the reclamation work. A rude

awakening will follow, of course. The Christian Democrats hope, or at least in some way expect, this awakening will take place by the time the spring elections roll around. The second factor is transport or roads. Today, some of the most beautiful heads of lettuce in all Italy are being grown down in the instep of the Italian boot, but there are no roads ormeans to get them north to the markets of Naples and Rome. This, then, the opening up of the southland, must parallel the rise of its producing fields andnew factories. It will also be a healthy factor politically.

MURROW: Bill, what's new in the atomic energy field in Italy?

PEPPER: This I think is the biggest story in Italy today. It's about to effect the cost of a suit of clothes in Milan or the lighting of a one-room fisherman's shack in Palermo. It also involves Americaninvestment in Italy as well as the future of Italian industry and democratic way of life. First of all, Italy needs atomic energy for fuel, almost immediately. Economical development of hydro-electric resources in the north are today just about exhausted. They're expected to be completely exhausted throughout a nation of expanding industry by 1965, only nine years from now. Nuclear energy is thus of prime importance. The question is, however, who is going to control the energy and to what extent? The National Committee for Nuclear Research is backing a proposed law which will give the State complete control of all nuclear energy. Unlike the United States, which allows private industry to develop and work in fields unaffecting national security, this Italian plan would allow the Government to control fissionable materials at all times. They would lend or lease the materials out to industry then repossess them for reprocessing. Private industry in Italy, such as Fiat, Edison, Montecatini, and others, are concerned about this because a State powerin a nation, which, today, through holding companies, controls more industry than any western nation outside the Soviet orbit.

MURROW: Well, Bill, what besides this is the subject of conversation herein Rome these days?

PEPPER: The latest big hoop-la was a bit of squabble between two of Italy's most popular and bosomy film stars, Gina Lollobrigida and Sofia Loren. Sofia is a fast-rising, honey-haired young woman of amazing physical proportions. She was quoted as saying in a press that her established rival, Gina, was a nice girl,but she couldnever play a lady convincingly on the screen. Gina blew up. Her lawyers blew up. Sofia blew up, too, saying she didn't mean it that way. It was only, she claimed, a matter of acting ability not birthplace or breeding. Italians love their stars and they loved that squabble even more.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Bill Pepper!

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good Evening:

Ed Murrow is off on a trip to the Middle East, to report on the Arab-Israeli conflict. His first stop was Rome, and we'll he hearing his report from there in a few minutes.

British Prime Minister Eden arrived in Washington today for a three-day conference with American leaders. Eden and British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd were greeted at the National Airport..after a flight down from New York.. by Secretary of State Dulles, who expressed confidence the talks will "make both freedom and a just peace more secure." Eden responded by saying he was sure that, through improved understanding, "we can make a positive contribution to peace." The visitors were then driven in limousines to the White House, where they were warmly greeted by the President. Later, they had luncheon together. It was also a business session. And a spokesman for the two delegations says there was "complete agreement" in their appraisal of recent Soviet tactics.

The agreement applies particularly to Mr. Eisenhower's rejection of Premier Bulganin's proposal for a 20-year friendship treaty with Russia. Tonight, Dulles will entertain Eden at a state dinner. And more working sessions are scheduled for tomorrow and Wednesday.

President Eisenhower today nominated former Senator Ferguson of Michigan for a 15-year term on the Court of Military Appeals. Ferguson is currently serving as ambassador to the Philippines. His successor in the Manila post has not been named.

The Supreme Court ruled today a company must pay its employes for time spend before or after their regular shift..if what they do "is indispensable

to to their principal activities." The court based its ruling on the portal-to-portal act of 1947. One case involved in today's ruling concerned a battery factory. The Supreme Court decided that workmen in the factory should be compensated for the time spend taking showers and changing clothes, after being splattered with sulphuric acid.

In France, premier-designate Guy Mollet ran into a snag today in forming his new government. Two former Gaullists named to his cabinet said they would not serve because of Mollet's Algerian policy. But they..and other former Gaullists..said they would support him in the General Assembly, so Mollet's government is still expected to be approved.

The veteran airlines pilot..Captain William Judd..landed his small single-engine plane at an airport near Paris today, 24 hours and 11 minutes after taking off from New York. Judd had hoped to fly non-stop all the way to Cairo, but ice formed on his wings over the Atlantic, and forced him to come down short of his goal. He plans to make Cairo on another hop, on Wednesday.

On Cyprus, the leader of the union-with-Greece movement..Archbishop Makrrion..began a series of conferences today with influntial members of the Greek community, to sound out their reaction to British peace proposals. The nature of the proposals has not been announced.

The Norwegian navy seized five Russian fishing boats today inside Norway's four-mile limit. A Norwegian torpedo boat fired several warning shots, before any of the Russian skpppers would allow his ship to be siezed.

Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai told a political rally in Pieping today that the Chinese people have a common patriotic duty to work for the "liberation" of Formosa. And if peaceful means fail, he said, Red China will be willing to resort to war. Chou promised that Nationalists who come over to the Communist side "will be treated leniently . But those who remain faithful to Chiang Kai-Shek, he said, "are putting themselves on a path leading to

momentary doom." He repeated the old charge that the United States is "occupying" Formosa.

The Atomic Energy Commission revealed today..in a semi-annual report.. that it has begun testing various designs of atomic engines for airplanes. In the phraseology of the report, the big aircraft engine facility near Arco, Idaho,has been completed "and some test work commenced." The commission reports that "Project Sherwood"..the program for harnessing the hydrogen bomb for peaceful purposes..has been "greatly expanded", although development of the first thermonuclear engine is still a long way off. Meantime, "Significant progress" has been made in the past six months in the further development of atomic fission reactors, which pose nowhere near so large a problem. As for last year's weapons tests in Nevada, the A.E.C. says they "opened up several new and promising avenues for development and research."

And now let's hear that report by Ed Murrow, recorded earlier today in Rome.

MURROW: This is Rome! I stopped off here between flights to the Middle East to chat with my colleague, Bill Pepper.

Bill, Italy has the biggest Communist Party outside the Iron Curtain . What's happening to it?

PEPPER: The Italian Communist Party last year suffered drastic setbacks in factory shop steward elections from the northern Po Valley to the toe of the Italian boot. The Reds were said at that time to be in a corner. They still are, but the problem now is to keep them there. What happened was this: the voters voted for the free unions, taking the promised work of the anti-Red union labor leaders. Many of these promises have not been fully kept. In the field, in the factory, the free labor union leaders working the best he can, but the problem seems to be in the headquarters here in Rome. If the promises for social

advancement and better working conditions are not kept, there is a danger the workers who voted against Communism last year will vote for Communism next time around and once they get back into that camp it will take more than dynamite to get them out.

MURROW: Well, I understand there will be a nationwide municipal election this spring and that may perhaps indicate the political temper of the nation. Are there many splinter parties which have sprung up here in Italy after the French elections following the Poujade manuever?

PEPPER: Yes, there are. For one thing, five Poujadist-type parties have blossomed out since the success of Pierre Poujade in France. They vary in potential strength and seriousness. The leaders range from a nobleman to a fishmonger, to a former political jailbird. Raffaele Garbin's party, called the Italian Economic Movement, with headquarters in Milan, has perhaps created most attention. Garbin claims he loves his jazz records and flowers too much to fool with politics, yet in the same breath he says he expects to poll as much as four million votes in the municipal elections. He will certainly gets some voters. The Problem is where he will get them. In areas where the voting is close, a minor party can cause an upset. In the 1953 elections, Milan gave birth to what was known as the Beefsteak Party. It got only four-thousand odd votes. Its leader, Corraro Podeski, said: "Next time I'll include fried potatoes with my steaks. Maybe that will do the trick." Today, there are many successors to Podeski's beefsteak party. Their potential strength will depend on who they get for backers and whether or not they can unite. It is important to recall that the one million six hundred thousand small industrialists, merchants, and artisans in Italy are split up with rising taxes and the cost of living. Olive oil, for example, which is Italy's butter, has doubled in cost in the last year.

MURROW: Well, Bill, what about the land reform in the south?

PEPPER: This is a very dramatic event. In a way, a revolution is taking place in southern Italy, once the poor stepchild of the central and northern provinces. The Cassa Per il Mezzogiorno, or Southern Italy Fund, expects to spend some two billion dollars down there before 1962. Part of the money comes from the American taxpayer. The job, which today is about one third finished, is to modernize a once feudal area measuring thirty million acres, which is about the size of Louisiana.

MURROW: Yes!

PEPPER: Six thousand miles of aqueducts are being laid into dry areas to... bringing water to fifteen million people in three thousand towns. Two factors are important here. The first is the unexpected increase in strength of the Communists in the areas where improvements have been made. One cause for this is that many of the peasants who previously were bound in (unintelligible) status to landowners have been propagandized by Communist Party workers in the area who claim credit for such of the reclamation work. A rude awakening will follow, of course. The Christian Democrats hope, or at least in some way expect, this awakening will take place by the time the spring elections roll around. The second factor is the transport or roads. Today, some of the most beautiful heads of lettuce in all Italy are being grown down in the instep of t e Italian boot, but there are no roads or means to get them north to the markets of Naples and Rome. This, then, the opening up of the southland, must parallel the rise of its pruducing fields and new factories. It will also be a healthy factor politically.

MURROW: Bill, what's new in the atomic energy field in Italy?

PEPPER: This I think is the biggest story in Italy today. It's about to effect the cost of a suit of clothes in Milan or the lighting of a one-room fisherman's

shack in Palermo. It also involves American investment in Italy as well as the future of Italian industry and democratic way of live. First of all, Italy needs atomic energy for fuel, almost immediately. Economic development of hydro-electric resources in the north are today just about exhausted. They're expected to be completely exhausted throughout a nation of expanding industry by 1965, only nine years from now. Nuclear energy is just of prime importance. The question is, however, who is going to control the energy and to what extent? The National Committee for Nuclear Research is backing a proposed law which will give the State complete control of all nuclear energy. Unlike the United States, which allows private industry to develop and work in fields unaffecting national security, this Italian plan would allow the Government to control fissionable materials at all times. They would lend or lease the materials out to industry them reposess them for reprocessing. Private industry in Italy, such as Fiat, Edison, Montecatini, and others, are concerned about this because a State power in a nation, which, today, through holding companies controls more industry than any western nation outside the Soviet orbit.

MURROW: Well, Bill, what besides this is the subject of conversation here in Rome these days?

PEPPER: The latest big hoop-la was a bit of squabble between two of Italy's most popular and bosomy film stars, Gina Lollobrigida and Sofia Loren. Sofia is a fast-rising, honey-haired young woman of amazing physical proportions. She was quoted as saying in a press that her established rival, Gina, was a nice girl, but she could never play a lady convincingly on the screen. Gine blew up. Her lawyers blew up. Sofia blew up, too, saying she didn't mean it that way. It was only, she claimed, a matter of acting ability, not birthplace or breeding. Italians love their stars and they loved that squabble even more.

MURROW. Thank you very much, Bill Pepper.

COLLINGWOOD: Right after Ed Murrow recorded that interview, he took off by plane for his next stop..on his way to the Middle East. We hope tomorrow night to have a report from Mr. Murrow from the embattled island of Cyprus, or perhaps Israel itself. His itinerary is not a fixed thing.

This is Charles Collingoood. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's news. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: Britain's Queen Elizabeth is visiting her subjects in the African country of Nigeria...a three week state visit. Today she attended a military parade. As the African troops swung by with the band playing, an American reporter in the press box asked an African neighbor whether he recognized the tune. It was "The Stars and Stripes Forever." The African said: "Oh yes, it's a rather ribald French student song..the French inflence is rather strong here, you know." The American reporter said nothing.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Tues., Jan. 31, 1956

Good evening:

Ed Murrow has arrived in Palestine. But because he has gone out on a story... away from a transmitter... we are unable tonight to bring you a report from him by short-wave.

The question of peace in Palestine came up today at the second meeting between President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Eden in Washington. A spokesman says the two leaders discussed the possibility of sending United Nations troops into the demilitarized zone between Israel and the Arab states, to keep the peace. The President and Prime Minister also exchanged views on various Far Eastern problems, including Red China's latest threat to take Formosa by force, if necessary. The question of admission of Communist China to the United Nations was discussed, but no agreement on this question was reached. Late this afternoon, the President & Prime Minister were joined by Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senate Republican Leader Knowland for an informal discussion of the problems. Further meetings will be held tomorrow. And a communique... late in the day... will mark the end of

[redacted] the conference.

In Ottawa today, Foreign Secretary Lester Pearson said the Canadian government will continue to withhold its recognition of Red China. Pearson told the House of Commons that this does not rule out eventual recognition.

In Paris tonight, the French National Assembly elected Guy Mollet premier by a big majority. The margin of victory was wide because, (even though he didn't ask for it,) Mollet had Communist support. Former Premier Mendes-France... who joined Mollet in a "Republican Front" in the national elections early this month... will serve as minister of state without portfolio in the new government. A Socialist, Christian Pineau, will serve as minister of foreign affairs.

President Eisenhower conferred for two hours today with Republican congressional leaders. After the meeting, House Minority Leader Martin said Mr. Eisenhower had approved the Democratic plan for financing his multi-billion-dollar highway program. The Democrats have insisted that the program be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis, with an increase in the Federal gasoline tax. The Administration had wanted the program financed with bonds. Now that the bond proposal has been dropped, Martin thinks there's a "good chance" of getting a highway bill through this session of Congress.

The House voted unanimously today, to exempt farmers from paying the two-cent-a-gallon Federal tax on gasoline used on their farms. This is one of the recommendations President Eisenhower made in his farm message, and... if finally approved... it's expected to save farmers around 60-million dollars a year. The measure now goes to the Senate.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson stood up for the farmer today in a speech in Chicago. Benson told the National Swine Industry Committee, "This is no time to take advantage of the American farmer. We simply cannot afford to let him carry the full brunt of increased processing and distribution costs." Benson called the hog situation "very serious", and urged meat packers to keep their marketing margins and profits in line.

Brigadier General John Reed Kilpatrick accepted the chairmanship today of the National Citizens for Eisenhower Organization. General Kilpatrick is retired and holds the position of chairman of the board of Madison Square Garden Incorporated. / ~~He said the organization will not try to "pressure" Mr. Eisenhower into running. But said if the President does decide to run again, the organization will be all out to work for his re-election.~~

Former President Truman had some words of praise today for Mr. Eisenhower. A reporter asked Mr. Truman what he thought of the President's reply to Soviet Premier Bulganin, rejecting the offer of a 20-year friendship treaty. "I think," said Mr. Truman, "it's the best thing he's done in foreign affairs since he's been in the White House." Mr. Truman reiterated that he has no favorite for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Congress was advised today not to change the law regarding political broadcasts. The present law says that if a broadcaster allows a political candidate to make a broadcast, he must allow all other candidates for the office an equal opportunity. Chairman McConnaughey of the Federal Communications Commission told a House subcommittee today that liberalization of that law might lead to discrimination. However, a member of the commission... John C. Doerfer... suggested that broadcasters be given a chance to operate under their own conceptions of fairness. Then if there is abuse, he said, Congress could revoke the privilege. CBS Vice President Richard Salant will take the stand tomorrow, to give this network's side of this controversy.

A special advisory committee issued a comprehensive report today on the potential use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The non-partisan, nine-man panel was appointed a year ago by the joint congressional committee on atomic energy. And it predicts that by 1980, atomic plants will be producing about one-fourth of the nation's electric power. The panel, however, reports no prospect of atom-powered automobiles and buses for the foreseeable future. And it doubts that there will be widespread competition in generating electricity from atomic power for another nine or ten years. It says unnecessary secrecy, on the part of the Government, is holding back development of atomic energy for peacetime use. The report urges the United States to help other countries develop atomic power for non-military purposes. It says: "If we fail to act to bring atomic power to the free world, other countries will do so ahead of us, or progress will proceed at a slower pace." [Taming the hydrogen] bomb... and putting its vast thermonuclear power to work... would be of great potential importance. Development of such a process,

→

the report says, "conceivably could provide unlimited energy beneficial to all people."

The Army, incidentally, awarded a contract today for a study of how atomic energy might be used to power locomotives and tractors. The 100-thousand-dollar contract for this study went to the Nuclear Development Corporation of White Plains, New York.

Juscelino Kubitschek, the grandson of a Czech immigrant, was inaugurated today as the new president of Brazil. Vice President Nixon attended the inaugural ceremonies. ~~Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro say the city took on a holiday atmosphere, in sharp contrast to the tension that existed there three months ago, when military leaders overthrew an interim government. In fact, the interim government was accused of trying to keep Kubitschek from becoming president.~~

The Norwegian navy seized eight more Russian trawlers today. Norway charges that the trawlers... like the five small Russian vessels seized yesterday... were fishing in Norway's territorial waters. And the Norwegian embassy in Moscow has been instructed to lodge a strong protest.

Saudi Arabia admitted today that it has a troop concentration near the Jordan border, but insisted this does not constitute a threat to Jordan. Saudi Arabia said the troops had been sent there four months ago, after Israeli patrols crossed the frontier to salvage a wrecked Israeli ship.

Prime Minister Strijdom told the South African parliament today that he will introduce legislation next month, to reduce the voting rights of colored people. Strijdom will try... at the same time... to limit the power of the courts to pass judgment on such legislation.

Hundreds of students demonstrated today in Karachi, the capital of Pakistan, where U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold was a visitor. The crowd milled around the U.N. Information Center, shouting, "We want Kashmir!" and "Death to the United Nations!" (This presumably was because a U.N. decision on holding a plebiscite in Kashmir has never been implemented.) After the demonstration, Hammarskjold flew to Bombay, the next stop on his round-the-world tour.

In Singapore today, the Communists tossed hand grenades into three police stations. Fifteen persons were injured.

THINK

We had hoped to have a report from Ed Murrow on Cyprus today, but he hasn't got through to us, which is not surprising -- the problems of trans-atlantic communications being what they are. But this embattled and controversial island is a problem of magnitude enough to be worth talking about even from this distance.

Although the ancients referred to Cyprus as the Blessed, the Happy Island, and as Love's ISLAND it is no stranger to conflict. At one time or another Cyprus has been ruled by Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Crusaders, Venetians, and Turks. Since 1878 it has been governed by the British, who have made it their principal middle eastern base. Its position is strategic since it lies at the Eastern end of the Mediterranean, just south of Turkey and just East of Syria.

The Cypriotes, like a good many other people of the British Empire, want to be free of British rule. However, the situation is complicated by the fact that part of the people are Greek and part are Turkish and they want to be free in different ways. The Greeks, who are the large majority, want to be free of British rule by joining Greece. The Turkish minority, would like to have Cyprus belong to Turkey which is only 40 miles away, but they'd rather stay with the British than be handed over to the Greeks, whose historic suppression of Turkish minorities is not reassuring. For their part, the British feel that the whole strategy of the Free World demands that they stay on Cyprus, because since they gave up their bases in the Suez, Cyprus has been the focal point of British strength in the Middle East. If British troops were not on Cyprus, they feel, the danger of an explosion in the nearby Middle Eastern powder-keg would be infinitely greater even than it is.

These are some of the complications which lie behind the violence and guerrilla warfare which now rages in the land the Greeks once called Love's Island. Hardly a day passes without an assassination, a bomb thrown, or a skirmish between British regulars and Cypriote terrorists. The Greeks of Cyprus are incited and inflamed hourly by provocative broadcasts from Radio Athens -- so much so that the British authorities are considering jamming the Athens radio. The Government of Greece is so deeply involved in the anti-British agitation that, in the view of experts, the effectiveness of the whole southern section of NATO has been seriously impaired.

It is not a pretty situation. And the search for a way out has so far baffled the best minds which have been brought to bear on it. The British, under the urging of Sir John Harding, the distinguished soldier who is the British governor, have presented a program ofreform which goes some way toward satisfying the demands of the rebellious Greeks on Cyprus. That is, Cyprus has apparently been offered a larger measure of self-government, but not union with Greece. The British proposals have been negotiated with Archbishop Makarios, the imposing figure who is both the spiritual and temporal leader of the Cypriot Greeks. Consultations are presently going on between the British and leaders of the Greek Community on Cyprus, and if the British plan is accepted there may be some amelioration of the present strife. But until Cyprus is united with Greece there will be agitation, and sometimes violent agitation, for such union. But the British are not going to turn their last base in the Eastern mediterranean over to another country, particularly one so politically unstable as Greece, if they can help it... And the United States and the rest of the free world would look with keen concern upon such a weakening of the western position in one of the most critical areas in the whole world.

54

This, then, is the dilemma posed by the present trouble on Cyprus. It is a dilemma which stems from one of the great political patterns of our day -- the collision between colonialism and the nationalism of of the dependent peoples. The Great Powers -- the Great Powers of the West, at any rate -- by and large want to take an enlightened approach, but the nationalists have an inconvenient way of so timing and directing their demands as to upset the carefully balanced apple cart of Great Power politics -- whats more they don't care whether they upset it or not.

The force of the larger interests of the free world, as exemplified in the Cyprus dispute, is a powerful one. But so is nationalism a powerful force. It has been called the most powerful force in the world today, stronger than economics, stronger than self-interest, stronger even than religion or life itself. So it is in Cyprus, where both Cypriots and British are dying every day.

The problem of Cyprus -- like the problem of nationalisms on the move elsewhere -- is not an easy one to solve. But because of Cyprus's intimate relation to the whole problem of the Middle East some kind of lessening of the tension is vital.

It was on the island of Cyprus that Othello strangled Desdemona. The drama being written in the pages of history today could be an even greater tragedy.

THIS IS C.C.... I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE DAYS NEWS.... BUT FIRST, Stuart Metz

76

FOOTNOTE

H. L. Mencken, American writer, lexicographer, and iconoclast, was laid to rest today in the manner he had requested. There were no hymns, no sermons, no service.... only a few old friends who had been close to him. Mencken, who called himself an agnostic, once wrote:"One of the crying needs of the times in this incomparable Republic is for a suitable burial service for the admittedly damned." Since no one had devised one, the mourners followed a request of his that there be only a few old friends gathered together to see him off on his last journey. That was the way it was and H.L. Mencken would doubtless have felt it suitable enough.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING:

Good Evening:

Ed Murrow has arrived in Palestine. But because he has gone out on a story..away from a transmitter..we are unable tonight to bring you a report from him by short-wave.

The question of peace in Palestine came up today it the second meeting between President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Eden in Washington. A spokesman says the two leaders discussed the possibility of sending United Nations troops into the demilitarized zone between Israel and the Arab states, to keep the peace. The President and Prime Minister also exhcanged views on various Far Eastern problems, including Red China's latest threat to take Formosa by force, if necessary. The question of admission of Communist China to the United Nations was discussed, but no agreement on this question was reached. Late this afternoon, the President and Prime Minister were joined by Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senate Republican Leader Knowland for an informal discussion of the problems. Further meetings will be held tomorrow. And a communique..late in the day...will mark the end of the conference.

In Ottawa today, Foreign Secretary Lester Pearson said the Canadian government will continue to withhold its recognition of Red China. Pearson told the House of Commons that this does not rule out eventual recognition.

In Paris tonight, the French National Assembly elected Guy Mollet premier by a big majority. The Margin of victory was wide because, even though he didn't ask for it, Mollet had Communist support. Former Premier Mendes-France.. who joined Mollet in a "Republican Front" in the national elections early

this month..will serve as minister of state without portfolio in the new government. A Socialist, Christian Pineau, will serve as minister of foreign affairs.

President Eisenhower donferred for two hours today with Republican congressional leaders. After the meeting, House Minority Leader Martin said Mr. Eisenhower had approved the Democratic plan for financing his multi billion-dollar highway program. The Democrats have insisted that the program be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis, with an increase in the Federal gasoline tax. The Administration had wanted the program financed with bonds. Now that the bond proposal has been dropped, Martin thinks there's a "good chance" of getting a highway bill through this session of Congress.

The House voted unanimously today to exempt farmers from paying the two-cent-a-gallon Federal tax on gasoline used on their farms. This is one of the recommendations President Eisenhower made in his farm message, and..if finally approved..it's expected to save farmers around 60-million dollars a year. The measure now goes to the Senate.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson stood up for the farmer today in a speech in Chicago. Benson told the National Swine Industry Committee, "This is no time to take advantage of the American farmer. We simply cannot afford to let him carry the full brunt of increased processing and distribution costs." Benson called the hog situation "very serious", and urged meat packers to keep their marketing margins and profits in line.

Brigadier General John Reed Kilpatrick accepted the chairmanship today of the National Citizens for Eisenhower Organization. General Kilpatrick is retired and holds the position of chairman of the board of Madison Square Garden Incorporated.

Former President Truman had some words of praise today for Mr. Eisenhower. A reporter asked Mr. Truman what he thought of the President's reply to Soviet Premier Bulganin, rejecting the offer of a 20-year friendship treaty. "I think," said Mr. Truman, "it's the best thing he's done in foreign affairs since he's been in the White House." Mr. Truman reiterated that he has no favorite for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Congress was advised today not to change the law regarding political broadcasts. The present law says that if a broadcaster allows a political candidate to make a broadcast, he must allow all other candidated for the office an equal opportunity. Chairman McConnaughey of the Federal Communications Commission told a House subcommittee today that liberalization of that law might lead to discrimination. However, a member of the commission..John C. Doerfer..suggested that broadcasters be given a chance to operate under their own conceptions of fairness. Then it there is abuse, he said, Congress could revoke the privilege. CBS President Richard Salant will take the stand tomorrow, to give this network's side of this controversy.

A special adivsory committee issued a comprehensive report today on the potential use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The non-partisan, nine-man panel was appointed a year ago by the joint congressional committee on atomic energy. And it predicts that by 1980, atomic plants will be producing about one-fourth of the nation's electric power. The panel, however, reports no prospect of atom-ppwered automobiles and buses for the foreeeable future. And it doubts that there will be widespread competition in generating electricity from atomic power for peacetime use. The report urges the United States to help other countries develop atomic power for non-military purposes. It says: "If we fail to act to bring atomic power to the free world, other countries will do so ahead of us, or progress will proceed at a slower pace." Taming the hydrogen

bomb..and putting its vast thermocuclear power to work..would be of great potential importance. Development of such a process, the report says, "conceivably could provide unlimited energy beneficial to all people."

The Army, incidentally, awarded a contract today for a study of how atomic energy might be used to power locomotives and tractors. The 100-thousand-dollar contract for this study went to the Nuclear Development Corporation of White Plains, New York.

Juscelino Kubitschek, the grandson of a Czech immigrant, was inaugurated today as the new president of Brazil. Vice President Nixon attended the inaugural ceremonies.

The Norwegian navy seized eight more Russian trawlers today. Norway charges that the trawlers..like the five small Russian vessels siezed yesterday..were fishing in Norway's territorial waters. And the Norwegian embassy in Moscow has been instructed to lodge a strong protest.

Saudi Arabia admitted today that it has a troop concentration near the Jordan. Suudo Arabia said the troops had been sent there four months ago, after Isreeli patrols crossed the frontier to slavage a wrecked Israeli ship.

We had hoped to have a report from Ed Murrow on Cyprus today, but he hasn't got through to us, which is not surprising -- the problems of transatlantic communications being what they are. But this embattled and controversial island is problem of magnitude enough to be worth talking about even from this distance.

Although the ancients referred to Cyprus as the Blessed, the Happy Island, and as Love's Island, is is no stranger to conflict. At one time or another Cyprus has been ruled by Egyptians, Phoenecians, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Crusaders, Venetians, and Turks. Since 1878 it has been governed by the British, who have made it their principal middle eastern base.

Its position is strategic since it lies at the Eastern end of the Mediterranean, just south of Turkey and just East of Syria.

The Cypriots, like a good many other people of the British Empire, want to be free of British rule. However, the situation is complicated by the fact that part of the people are Greek and part are Turkish and they want to be free in different ways. The Greeks, who are the large majority, want to be free of British rule by joining Greece. The Turkish minority, would like to have Cyprus belong to Turkey which is only 40 miles away, but they'd rather stay with the British then be handed over to the Greeks, whose historic suppression of Turkish minorities is not reassuring. For their part, the British feel that the whole strategy of the Free World demands that they stay on Cyprus, because since they gave up their bases in the Suez, Cyprus has been the focal point of British strength in the Middle East. If British troops were not on Cyrpus, they feel, the danger of an explosion in the near-by Middle Eastern powder-keg would be infinitely greater even thann it is.

These are some of the complitations which lie behind the violence and guerrilla warfare which now rages in the land the Greeks once called Love's Island. Hardly a day passes without an assassination, a bomb thrown, or a skirmish between British regulars and Cypriote terrorists. The Greeks of Cyprus are incited and inflamed hourly by provocative broadcasts from Radio Athens -- so much so that the British authoritics are considering jamming the Athens radio. The Government of Greece is so deeply involved in the anti-British agitation, that in the view of experts, the effectiveness of the whole southern section of NATO has been seriously impaired.

It is not a pretty situation. And the search for a way out has so far baffled the best minds which have been brought to bear on it. The British under the urging of Sir John Harding, the distinguished soldier who is the

British governor, have presented a program of reform which goes some way toward satisfying the demands of the rebellious Greeks on Cyprus. That is, Cyprus has apparently been offered a larger measure of self- government, but not union with Greece. The British proposals have been negotiated with Archbishop Makarios, the imposing figure who is both the spiritual and temporal leader of the Cypriot Greeks. Consultations are presently going on between the British and leaders of the Greek Community on Cyprus, and if the British plan is accepted there may be some amelioration of the present strife. But until Cyprus is united with Greece there will be agitation and sometimes violent agitation for such union. But the British are not going to turn their last base in the Eastern meditrerranean over to another country, particularly one so politically unstable as Greece, if they can help it..And the United States and the rest of the free world would look with keen concern upon such a weakening of the western position in one of the most critical areas in the whole world.

This, then, is the dilemma posed by the present trouble on Cyprus. It is a dilemma which stems from one of the great political patterns of our day -- the collision between colonialism and the nationalism of the dependent peoples. The Great Powers -- the Great Powers of the West, and any rate -- by and large want to take an enlightened approach, but the nationalists have an inconvenient way of so timeing and directing their demands as to upset the carefully balanced apple cart of Great Power politics -- whats more they don't care whether they upset it or not.

The force of the larger interests of the free world, as exemplified in the Cyprus dispute, is a powerful one. But so is nationalism a powerful force. It has been called the most powerful force in the world today, stronger then economics, stronger than self-interest, stronger even than religion or life itself. So it is in Cyprus, where both Cypriots and British are dying every day.

The problem of Cyprus -- like the problem of nationalisms on the move elsewhere - is not an easy one to solve. But because of Cyprus's intimate relation to the whole problem of the Middle East some kind of lessening of the tension is vital.

It was on the island of Cyprus that Othello strangled Desdemona. The drama being written in the pages of history today could be an even greater tragedy.

This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the days news. But first, Stuart Metz.

METZ: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: H. L. Mencken, American writer, lexicographer, and iconoclast, was laid to rest today in the manner he had requested. There were no hymns, sermons, no service..only a few old friends who had been close to him. Mencken, who called himself an agnostic, once wrote: "One of the crying needs of the times in this incomparable Republic is for a suitable burial service for the admittedly damned." Since no one has devised one, the mourners followed a request of his that there be only a few old friends gathered together to see him off on his lsst journey. That was the way it was and H. L. Mencken would doubtless have felt it suitable enough.

This is Charles Collingwood. See You tomorrow.